THE "SUPERIOR" ENGLISHMAN :

FACT OR FALLACY ? ©

BY

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This book is dedicated to the memory of my father, Daleep Mangat (1st February 1933 to 31st March 2009) who inspired me with his example of a brilliant intellect, outstanding moral values, humanity and integrity and without whose encouragement this work would not have been completed.

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Preface.

In the USA, as in England, the use of the expression “Anglo-Saxon” would appear immediately to conjure up the notion among the English-speaking peoples of their superiority over all other cultures by virtue of their institutions, laws, physical and intellectual accomplishments, as well as their sense of fairness and humanity. Moreover, within the last fifty years there has developed an association among the peoples of North America and England with an identity referred to as “WASP” (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant) as though this were the epitome of high civilisation. In this study, my purpose is to do away with the myth of the synonymy of superiority and Anglo-Saxon-ness. The Anglo-Saxon is perceived today in the West as a racial isotope embodying the White Caucasian race.

Although Canada and USA, Australia, New Zealand and to a large extent South Africa are English-speaking peoples it is the English themselves to whom I intend to focus my attention in this work as it is they who have engineered through the period of their colonial history within the last several hundred years the propagandist ideology of the supposed mastery and supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race. Their purpose in this design was threefold : to maintain strong cultural ties with all English-speaking peoples and in so doing to transcend politico-socio-economic boundaries, to justify and vindicate the commercial exploitation of those parts of the World which lay outside the sphere of conveniently termed ‘civilised society’ in the supposed interests of philanthropy, and chauvinistically to safeguard against racial miscegenation between English and non-English speaking peoples (particularly where those within the

latter group were recognised as ethnically distinct from the supposed Nordic Caucasian doliocephalic hybrid with which the English as a race appeared to identify).

This work is a conspectus aimed at showing that historically the contribution of the English to the advancement of human society has been neither unique nor single-handed and that the very fabric of their society and institutions is a polyglot of a diverse range of foreign cultural influences. For countless generations, society in the West has been indoctrinated and brainwashed by pillars of the Establishment within England as to the unassailable qualities and virtues of the English race. These included such notions as the invention by the English of the principle of parliamentary democracy which they claimed to have propagated throughout the world, the espousal by them of the rights of the underdog with the fervent belief in the principle of fair play to the extent even, to quote the well-known phrase, that the devil was to be given his due.

The English further instilled the belief that they had single-handedly brought law and order to societies where no law and order had previously existed and established a system of justice unparalleled since the disintegration of the Roman Empire, that the liberal and free-thinking ethos of their institutions had contributed to the most innovative intellectual breakthroughs in science and the arts. The English believed fanatically that they possessed superior moral qualities of honesty, thrift, integrity, compassion and a firm belief in God (to Whom was ascribed the identity of Englishness) and that their physical and martial prowess as a race was proven by their subjugation of those with whom they came into military conflict. Cecil Rhodes, the Imperialist, commented with fanatical self-belief that “To be born an Englishman is to win first prize in the lottery of life.” The British Empire created a deep-seated conviction among many Victorians that British supremacy was a simple matter of racial supremacy not just of Europeans but in particular of the English who had made England the workshop of the world and the centre of science, manufacturing and trade.

This study is not intended in any way to belittle the English people or their achievements nor to incite hatred and contempt of their race in the manner in which many of their own Establishment figures strove to do in respect of peoples foreign to their shores. It is aimed at securing a reappraisal of their contribution to history and culture which in the previous centuries had been grossly and perversely exaggerated. This was at a time when England’s economic influence within the World was most felt and when history was written not so much from an Euro-centric as from an Anglo-centric perspective riddled with bias, ignorance and a lack of objectivity altogether. The outcome of this work is to imbue the reader with an understanding and an appreciation of the contributions made to the progress of our species since the dawning of time by peoples all over the globe and with a realisation that all human societies the world over share the same ability and potential for achievement, imagination and innovation.

Therefore, the fact that one particular society may have achieved more than another at any given moment in time is not necessarily evidence of any ‘superiority’ but rather of the advantages pertaining to such society having evolved institutions in more favourable geographical and socio-economic circumstances to the other. Additionally, a society

with a stronger culture whereby traditions are passed down from one generation to the other does have a distinct advantage over its counterparts where rigid adherence to tradition is not as strongly established. The high scholastic achievements of immigrant Indian communities in the West may be attributed to the inheritance over the millennia of strong family values and values pertaining to self-betterment through academic achievement. This does not imply that Indians are superior to all other races but that their culture which is superior by virtue of its antiquity has enabled them to achieve progress in advance of and in greater proportion to that of the majority of other civilisations. Examples of this are illustrated throughout this work.

Chapter One.

The British Empire.

Countless generations of schoolchildren in England have been taught that the Empire founded by their race and edified over several hundred years represents the largest empire of its kind in history. In most recent times, the spate of television documentaries and newspaper articles in the major tabloid press within the UK has instilled in the English a new feeling of national pride through reviving memories of the vast Colonial Empire created by them. Frequent reference is made to the fact that the English ruled the world consistent with the age-old adage as to 'Britannia ruling the waves.'

However, the geographical extent of any empire must be measured against the time period in which such an empire is created and consolidated. The fluctuations in demography coupled with the discovery of and exploitation of new landmasses in recent historical times signifies that the size of empires throughout history can only be relative.

The word 'Empire' is itself extremely broad in definition and may denote economic supremacy over the world's markets just as much as physical mastery of continental landmasses. An Empire may also incorporate cultural influences and it may be said that today American culture, propagated by increasing materialism and consumerism within developing economies, has spread to the entire world creating an empire in this context alone and one which has proved the most universal. The fact that English is today the language of communication throughout the world spoken by at least nine hundred million people is due, according to an article written by Sue Corrigan in the Mail on Sunday (November 23, 2003), to the USA. This is substantiated by the English journalist Melvyn Bragg who in his television series broadcast on BBC in November 2003 explained that the reason English became the dominant language of the world was simply because of the emergence of the US as the world's economic powerhouse at the end of World War One.

However, the circumstances in which English became the dominant language of the USA itself cannot be attributed to

the country being in the majority of Anglo-Saxon heritage. In that country a vote took place in 1840 as to which language was to be the national language. English beat German by just one per cent ! This is not surprising on account of the fact that Germans made up the largest minority among the ethnic communities within the country ; between the period of 1830 and 1930 the Germans followed by the Irish topped the league in terms of numbers of immigrants flooding into the country : 5,900,000 and 4,500,000 respectively. Even today it is estimated that anywhere between 52 and 70 million Americans have some German ancestry.

Notwithstanding the fact that English is today the lingua franca of the international business community Spanish is still spoken by as many people throughout the world while in former colonies of the British Empire such as India, the world's second most populous nation, English is spoken by just five per cent of the population. At the same time the languages with the largest speaking populations in the world are Mandarin Chinese, Hindi and Arabic.

A/. The British Empire as the largest Empire of all time.

The size of an empire is governed not only by its geographical size but equally by the number of human beings encompassed within the ruled area. The British Empire at its peak ruled an area of 33.1 million square kilometres and governed over 23.1% of the world's population but the Mongol Empire at its zenith encompassed 33 million square kilometres and presided over 25.6% of the then world's population. One may argue that by size the British Empire was the larger but then the Mongol Empire remains the largest empire the world has known in terms of contiguous land mass and may be considered when taking the combination of geographical area and human population together the largest ever in world history. On the other hand, if one governs the size of an empire by the number of human subjects ruled then the largest empires in the history of the world would be, in descending order, the Achaemenid (44% of the world's population at its height) ,the Sassanid Empire also of Persia (37.1% of the world's population at its greatest extent), the Roman Empire (35.9% of the world population in the Second Century AD), the Mauryan Empire of India (which, at the time of Emperor Asoka, ruled over 33.3% of the globe's world population) and the Mughal Empire of India which in 1690 governed 29% of the world's human beings.

I/. Territorial Empires.

The English' claim to the British Empire created by their forefathers as constituting the largest Empire within the annals of recorded history is spurious and misleading for the reasons which are amply set out below.

It is true that the British Empire encompassed approximately one-fifth of the globe but the Russian Empire under the Tsars, who ruled for well over four hundred years, covered an area equivalent to one-fifth of the world's land mass and thus of roughly the same size as the British Empire. In just a few centuries, the Romanov dynasty had extended its dominions from the immediate enclave of present-day Moscow to the Baltic Sea in the North, Black Sea in the South

along with the Caspian and Aral Seas, and the Pacific in the Far East up to the Bering Straits. French Polynesia in the Pacific alone covered a total area equivalent to the entire landmass of Europe. After the demise of the Roman Empire the first great empire in Europe which distinguished itself in the laws and administration it put into practice when the rest of Europe succumbed to the barbarity and depravity associated with the Dark Ages was that of the Carolingians established by Clovis and Charlemagne in the Eighth Century A.D. This empire encompassed France, Spain, Netherlands, Germany and Italy and it is a likely hypothesis that the Arthurian legends associated with England in ancient times actually drew their inspiration from Charlemagne and his Court.

In the context of the Ancient World it is an undisputed fact that the Roman Empire was the largest empire of its kind and may further lay claim to being the largest empire of all time in that its territories spanned one-quarter of the then known world. It must also be borne in mind vis-à-vis the territorial extent of the British Empire that its size and expansion was greatly inflated by the acquisition of Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa. Annexation of the vast continent of Australia was scarcely an achievement for the British; they encountered little by way of indigenous resistance among the sparsely populated Neolithic-like Aborigines coupled with the fact that no other major European power competed with Britain for the acquisition of a land mass which it was common knowledge represented one huge semi-arid wasteland with the exception of a narrow fertile strip at the extreme North. In North America, as in Australia, local resistance was minimal and the tiny pockets of resistance to foreign intrusion which did exist were unable to withstand the onslaught of European technology in gunnery and firepower. The natives of Australia, North America and Africa, equipped with only spears or bows and arrows for defence, would have been helpless against not only the English marauders but any of the European nations at the time which had access to the then modern science of ballistics.

In contrast, the Roman Empire which spanned some 700 years (from 201 B.C-545 A.D) compared to the 300 years at the most of the British Empire encountered within most of the areas ruled over it strong resistance in peoples who, unlike the majority of the subjects ruled by the British, emanated from ancient cultures and who were often equally matched in terms of military organisation with the Romans. The Romans did not have the technology available to the British Empire which enabled the latter to sweep aside resistance among primitive or poorly equipped societies in its quest for further annexation (for instance, the Maxim gun against which native peoples in Africa and Asia, armed only with spears or bows and arrows, could offer no resistance whatsoever). Furthermore, although the number of Englishmen in colonial India numbered not much more than 100,000 the English did have at their disposal the manpower of sympathetic and collaborative native princes to assist them with ruling the subcontinent by force. Such a luxury was not made available to the Romans whose conquests and rule of conquered peoples was maintained by an extremely small armed force of Romans and Italians, particularly in the period of the earliest conquests.

Nonetheless, even the Roman Empire does not go down as being the largest Empire of all time. The largest maritime combined with territorial empire the world has ever witnessed was that of the Spanish-Portuguese Empire. The

unification of both the Portuguese and Spanish Crowns in the late sixteenth century during the reigns of the Austro-Hungarian Habsburg Emperors, Philip IV and Charles V, when the Spanish and Portuguese colonies became annexed to the Habsburg Empire through marriage alliances, consolidated an Empire which straddled virtually every continent in the world. Such Empire included most of Central, Southern Europe ranging from Poland right down to the Balkans and Northern Italy as well as huge chunks of Eastern Europe such as the present-day Ukraine. It incorporated the whole of Central and South America, most of the Southern United States, West Africa, parts of South-east and South-west Africa, the West Coast of India from Diu and Daman to Bombay and Goa, colonies in Indonesia, China, Japan, the Philippines, Mediterranean, Persian Gulf and Ceylon.

Of modern colonial empires the Portuguese Empire was the most enduring and could boast a maritime empire which was situated over a wider geographical area than the British Empire and extended from Brazil to Vladivostock. The achievement of the Portuguese was all the more remarkable for the fact that, unlike Britain, the country was underpopulated and agriculturally, industrially and minerally very poor. In addition, no more than 2,000 Portuguese were sent out to rule all the colonies at any one particular time whereas India alone during the Raj was populated and ruled by at least 100,000 Englishmen. The country was also considerably smaller than Britain and positioned along a very small and narrow coastal strip of ocean. At a total of 35,580 square miles Portugal is only one-third of the total area encompassed within the United Kingdom.

The Ummayid dynasty founded by the Arabs lays claim equally to being one of the largest empires of all time particularly in the context of the Seventh and Eighth Centuries AD when the New World along with Australia was still to be officially discovered. This Empire extended from Central Asia and the borders of the Indus through to the Middle and Near East, Sicily and parts of Southern Italy as well as the whole of North Africa and Spain right up to the Pyrenees. Marrakech itself was once at the heart of an Arab Empire which during the Seventeenth Century extended from Toledo in Southern Spain all the way to Senegal on the West Coast of Africa ! Within just one hundred years of the creation of Islam, Arabs had created a flourishing empire with well-established economic, administrative systems in place throughout every known continent of the World and beyond in such remote and far-flung locations as the islands of Indonesia and the Philippines. In just three years following the preaching by Mohammed of his new religion, Islam, the Arabs had already swept out of their homeland and conquered Persia and two years later were already ensconced in Sindh, Western India.

Therefore, it can be argued legitimately that no other empire-builders throughout the history of mankind have been capable of accomplishing territorial conquests over such vast geographical areas in the shortest period of time as the Arabs did. It is a humbling reflection for Westerners that the Arabs ruled an empire within Europe for a period which exceeded that of any European-dominated empire in Asia, Africa or the Americas. Southern Spain, Sicily, Southern Italy and even south-eastern France had all been conquered by the Moors at different stages and in the case of Spain held by them for at least four hundred years! No British colony has endured for anything close to four hundred

years.The Arabs may also lay claim to establishing the world's largest religious empire, Islam, which has close to two billion adherents today all looking back to Arabia as their cultural homeland. In addition, Arabic is spoken today as centuries ago by a far greater proportion of the human population than English which has only been transformed into an international language with US economic ascendancy post-1945. Wherever the Arabs settled they extinguished local culture and customs and imposed their own mores which explains why, throughout the Islamic world today, not only Arabic language but Arabic dress, customs and even cuisine has become deeply entrenched among and embedded within the populations. Neither the Romans nor the British have left such an all-encompassing legacy associated with their rule in the parts of the world conquered by them.

However, the largest continental empire and the greatest in the view of many, from the standpoint of social, economic and political changes for the entire civilised landscape of Europe and Asia, was that of Genghiz Khan and his successors, Ogudei and Mongke. This Empire stretched continuously for five thousand miles from Vladivostock on the far Eastern coast of Russia to the Danube a distance equivalent to that between Moscow and Chicago. Attila the Hun in the Mid Fifth Century AD had conquered, albeit briefly, an area stretching from the Steppes of Central Asia to the Champagne region of Western France thus making him a contestant for the title of conqueror of the largest continuous land mass in history after Genghis Khan.

In his highly acclaimed biography of the Central Asiatic conqueror, Tamerlane, Justin Marozzi has argued that Tamerlane was possibly the greatest conqueror and empire-builder of all time ranking besides Alexander the Great; within his lifetime he rose from humble beginnings to conquer and preside over an Empire which straddled three to four continents and spanning thousands of miles. It included Asia (incorporating what is today Northern India, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Central Asia from the borders of Afghanistan through Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tadjikistan, Kirgistan, Turkmenistan to the borders with China), the Levant and the Middle East (what is today Syria, Jordan, Lebanon , Palestine and Israel), Africa (Egypt) and Europe (Turkey, the Balkans right up to the Danube, Southern Russia including Georgia, the Caucasus, Armenia and Azerbaijan, the Ukraine and an area extending to within a few hundred miles only of Moscow).

What is significant about the territorial conquests of the Ummayids, of Genghis Khan, Attila the Hun and Tamerlane was that these conquests were made in a matter of decades as against the centuries entailed in the annexation of lands of a similar geographical magnitude to constitute the British Empire. Such conquests were also accomplished with neither the advantages of the vast industrial resources which the British enjoyed from the mid- Eighteenth Century onwards nor with the superior naval power of the British which greatly facilitated the mobilisation of armed forces and supplies as well as the infliction of economically-damaging blockades on enemies. The Mongols under Genghis Khan and his sons and grandsons must be singled out as unique among all empire-builders and conquerors throughout history in that with just horses and bows and arrows they challenged and subdued all the world's then most powerful, highly-militarised, sophisticated and well-established kingdoms and empires (the Song Dynasty of China, the Abbasid

Caliphate of Persia and the Middle East, the Sultanates of Delhi who ruled the vast swathe of Northern India, all the potentates of Central and Eastern Europe and their Knight Orders).

As far as British imperial expansion into North America is concerned had the disparity between the numbers of English and French colonists not been so great it is quite possible that Britain's influence would have been ousted from the whole of North America and with that Britain would have had to play second fiddle to France in terms of global empire-building. The French colonies in what is now the continental USA were eventually sold off to the USA in the 1780s/90s in what is known as the Louisiana Purchase. These lands incorporated an area twice as large as all thirteen British colonies and incorporated what is today most of the Mid-West extending from Lakes Michigan and Minnesota down to Louisiana and covering some three thousand miles (see John Hywood's Atlas of World History published by Prospero[1999]). However, the French lost their influence along the eastern seaboard to the British on account largely of the British settlers outnumbering the French by ten to one and with most of the French settlers scattered over a wider and more desolate area. In spite of such limitations suffered by the French and the fact that the British were always equipped with a superior naval fleet and thus possessing the advantage of carrying out crippling trade blockades the British initially suffered humiliating defeats at the hands of the French at Fort Duquesne (1755) throughout 1756 and at Ticonderoga (1758). Right up to the early 1760s the French despite being vastly outnumbered continued to enjoy exceptionally successful forays against the British extending their conquests up to Fort Le Boeuf in Pennsylvania.

II/. Economic, Trading and Cultural Empires

It is a fallacy to assume that the British Empire exercised historically the greatest influence by way of spreading culture and trade throughout the world.

In Ancient India there is ample evidence of Indians trading and establishing empires in distant lands. Their enterprise made India one of the foremost maritime nations of those days and spread Indian culture overseas. In the early centuries AD, India had colonies in Cambodia (Kambuja in Sanskrit), in Java, (Chavakam or Yava dwipa) in Sumatra, in Borneo, in Socotra (Sukhadhara) and even in Japan. Indian traders had established settlements in Southern China, in the Malayan Peninsula, in Arabia, in Egypt, in Persia. Through the Persians and Arabs, India had cultivated trade relations with the Roman Empire. Sanskrit and Pali literature has innumerable references to the maritime activity of Indians in ancient times. There is also one treatise in Sanskrit, named Yukti Kalpa Taru which has been compiled by a person called Bhoja Narapati. The Yukti Kalpa Taru had been translated and published by Prof. Aufrecht in his 'Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts.' With the spread of Indian culture abroad came Indian religion including one religion regarded as one of the most compassionate of all : Buddhism. Within centuries, Buddhism had made its impact directly or indirectly on a third of a mankind with a legacy far more enduring than any colonial empire founded

millennia later by the likes of the British. In his work, China (A History), the much respected British historian, John Keay, makes mention of the fact that, with the majority of China's people being influenced by or converted to the Buddhist religion in the Fifth Century AD, Buddhism was the most widely spread religion in the world at that time.

Between the Eighth and Tenth Centuries A.D. the Vikings appear, as revealed by the most modern research, to have explored for trading purposes a vast area extending from the interior of the United States and Northern Canada as well as Greenland to the Cape of Good Hope off the tip of South Africa and possibly even Australia.

Italian merchants dominated commerce and trade throughout Europe from the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries until the late Fifteenth Century AD. As far as trade was concerned, the Florentine gold coin dominated European trade in the Fifteenth Century to such a degree that Florentine trade made inroads into every part of the then known world. In terms of a trading as opposed to a territorial empire the most influential throughout the Middle Ages was that of the Italian maritime cities such as Venice and Genoa. Venice itself continued to remain a centre of trade, finance and manufacturing until the late Eighteenth Century. The Venetian merchants invented modern accounting and auditing procedures which were adopted all over the world whilst an Italian monk invented double-entry bookkeeping as far back as 1640.

From 1501 to 1568 European capitalism was dominated by bankers from Antwerp and in the Seventeenth Century the Dutch who were a tiny new nation combined maritime expertise with a stable, subtle and flexible credit system which resulted in the Dutch controlling much of European and Asian trade.The British East India Company was in fact modelled on the Dutch East India Company which had arrived in India as early as 1602 and which for the next one hundred years controlled the entire spice trade between Asia and Europe from its base in the Hooghly in what is now West Bengal, India. They acquired colonies in the Far East including what is today Indonesia, a vast archipelago stretching some 5,000 kilometres just from Java to Papua New Guinea. The Dutch established trading colonies in North America such as New Amsterdam which later became New York upon being sold off to the British. New York became thereafter the trading, banking and commercial metropolis of North America thanks in no small measure to the Dutch. Following the invasion and conquest of England by William of Orange in 1688 (more of which will be said in Chapter Ten) Dutch talent flowed into England not only by way of new artistic and architectural influences but perhaps most significantly in the form of revolutionary banking methods that transformed London as a commercial centre. Resultantly, England boomed in a way it had never done before becoming a rich and powerful nation thereafter.

It may be argued that today the country which exercises economic hegemony over the world’s markets is the United States. This is a country which, although some thirty times larger than the United Kingdom, consists of a population only four times as great and thus with a population density for its geographical area far inferior to that to be found within the UK. In Britain, the average population density is 632 people per square mile as opposed to the average in USA which is 76 per square mile and across the world as a whole it is 117 per square mile. The achievement of the

USA is made all the more remarkable given that it is one of the newest countries in the world and that its development into a world power has been a very recent event, taking place over the last 100 years largely through the hard work of immigrants who were mostly outcasts from their countries of origin in Europe. Most of the USA especially the area extending from the Mid-West to the the Pacific shoreline remained wild, hostile and uncharted territory until opened up by the wave of new settlers from Ireland, Central, Eastern and Southern Europe (usually with very few belongings and resources to back them up) just over a century ago.

(B) The British Empire as historically the World's "greatest" empire

It is extremely difficult to define what is signified by the word "great" in the context of an empire but one would assume that such greatness would lie in imagination, innovation and humanity. The human subjects of an empire would have to be perceived as deriving material and socio-economic benefits equally and unilaterally, of enjoying a peaceful and prosperous existence and of having recourse to the redress of their grievances through impartial channels. In this respect, there has always been unanimity among historians that the greatest empire in history was the Roman Empire. All civilisations in Europe today are indebted to the Romans in all aspects of their culture be it language, laws, institutions of government, military command structures, discipline and logistics, architecture and engineering, viniculture, and even religion. Christianity owes its entire survival to the Romans and in particular to Emperor Constantine who made it the official religion of the Empire.The Romans established a Civil Service unrivalled by any other that followed; detailed minutes were kept and filed by each department. Free trade existed within the Empire's boundaries and no colour bar applied. They devised a legal system still in existence today and for which every modern Western civilisation is indebted.

The concept of imperialism involves the physical subjugation of peoples regarded as inferior by the imperialising force. For this reason there has been no Empire in history that one can speak of as being completely benign. However, the Roman Empire comes closest to being benign in its nature in that conquest was accompanied by a genuine streak of fairness and humanitarianism which ran in parallel with Roman dogma. European colonial powers in modern times professed to be on an evangelising mission with respect to civilising non-Christian peoples but rarely did they adhere to such high notions and principles so that imperialism in practice as embodied by exploitation and suppression became inconsistent with the principles which were supposed to embody imperialism at heart. Every Roman citizen, irrespective of race, colour or creed, was treated fairly and equally under the legal system built up by the Romans. The Romans did not distinguish between colour, racial origins or background as long as one was accorded the rights of a Roman citizen – hence the famous saying: "Civis Romanus Sum." So exceptionally advanced of their times were the Romans that slaves irrespective of their racial origins were not only emancipated but even adopted as sons by their previous masters. Under Trajan, in the First Century AD, a welfare state was established for the poor within Rome and such a system endured for well over two hundred years after Trajan's death. In contrast, such humanity was unheard of

within the British Empire which witnessed, until the abolition of slavery in 1807, the most savage, inhumane and unredeeming treatment of African slaves who, merely by virtue of the colour of their skin, were regarded as inferior, sub-human and entirely dispensable.

Regarding the institution of slavery it must not be forgotten that the centre of African slavery in the United States was within the predominantly Anglo-Saxon Southern States (into which as many as 400,000 salves were imported) and former colonies of the Crown (with as many as two million being imported to the British Caribbean alone). During the American Civil War the British Government at the time led by Palmerston demonstrated its hypocrisy and insincerity in orally condemning slavery but by openly supporting the Pro-Slavery Confederacy. Even the Anglican Church owned and justified the ownership of slaves in the Eighteenth Century right up to Abolition. For example, on the Codrington plantation in Barbados which was owned by the missionary wing of the Church of England known as the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, slaves had the word " Society" branded with red hot irons on their chests; this displayed how uncontroversial slavery was regarded among the section of society which styled itself as being the most civilised, humane and compassionate and of ascribing to high moral codes pertaining to Christianity. Almost fifteen hundred years after the demise of the Roman Empire the so-called pillars of English society displayed a barbarism, despite having been bestowed the benefits of Christian civilisation, which even their pagan Roman forebears did not stoop to.

With regard to technological accomplishments, the engineering, building and public works of the Roman Empire have remained unsurpassed even in modern times. Take for example the Roman aqueduct at Nimes in France, the Pont du Gard, which still supplies water across the valley of the Gard and which stands some 880 feet at its greatest height. Fourteen aqueducts (with a total length of 265 miles) supplied Rome's needs delivering perhaps fifty gallons of water per day per head of population and in many regions of the West today the water supply is inferior to what it was in Roman times. Towards the end of the First Century AD the Roman Empire encompassed 53,000 miles of roads all of which led to Rome. These very same roads remain in existence today and continue in may cases to be used.

However, besides the contributions made to the development of civilisation in the Western Hemisphere the Romans have established themselves as the greatest empire of history on the basis of the longevity of that empire. The Romans ruled an empire straddling three continents and extending from the Black Sea and Iraq to the Sahara and Scotland with what would be considered a minute force by today's standards; merely 400,000 men defended boundaries exceeding 10,000 miles while Britain itself was held by just two Roman legions. The fact that the Romans won empires, protected and shaped new emerging empires for 2,000 years from the 5th Century B.C. to the sacking of Constantinople by the Turks in the mid Fifteenth Century AD testifies to this hypothesis. In contrast to the Roman Empire, the British Empire was short-lived; the British began to establish trading colonies in foreign countries beginning with the continent of North America at the turn of the Seventeenth Century but it was not until the end of the Seventeenth Century that they could boast of ruling such settlements directly from London. Even by the mid-

Eighteenth Century such colonies were a handful and mostly confined to the American colonies and the West Indies. The thirteen colonies established along the Eastern seaboard of what is now the USA were acquired at different stages between the early 1600s and mid 1700s and by the time that all these colonies had been relinquished by the British at the conclusion of the American War of Independence none had endured for more than a century and a half. Three hundred years may be taken as a conservative estimate of the duration of the British Empire from its inception to its decline. The vast Ottoman Empire into which was absorbed large parts of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, endured for a period of well over 600 years, from 1281 to 1923, which was twice as long as the lifespan of the British Empire.

The greatest prize of the British Empire was of course India, the so-called Jewel in the Crown, which had only been ruled as the Raj for ninety years, from 1857 to 1947, prior to which trading concessions were made to or military conquests made by the East India company in a very piecemeal and disorganised fashion. Queen Victoria was the first monarch to be crowned Empress of India in 1877, only seventy years before Indian Independence. The Mughal kings in succession had each enjoyed the title of Emperor of India from 1526 to the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857, a period of well over three hundred years. Most of the colonies acquired by the British Empire existed within the huge continent of Africa but were only acquired and consolidated late within the Nineteenth Century and were ruled for scarcely a century. This contrasts yet again with the Roman Empire which ruled the entire stretch of North Africa, from Morocco to Egypt, continuously for hundreds of years on end.

One of the most enlightened and forward-thinking empires for its time prior to the advent of the Roman Empire was that of the Aechmaneids of Persia in which all non-seditious cults, religions and beliefs were accepted. For instance, following the invasion by Cyrus the Great of Babylon in the Sixth Century B.C. the Jews were freed from slavery. For all round attainment the Persian Empire was exceptional; Darius I introduced the world's first public highways, the world's first coinage thus revolutionising the entire world of trade and commerce, the world's first taxes and with that the earliest form of administration and civil service, not to mention accounting systems which again influenced entirely succeeding civilisations in history. The Romans are credited with establishing some of the first sophisticated road systems for transportation, trade and mobilisation of armies. However, the Ancient Persians had organised communications which were outstanding for their times: the "royal road" extended from Sardis in Asia Minor through Babylon and Susa to Persepolis in Southern Iran and was equipped with inns and relays of horses for the use of official messengers. The 1700 kilometre journey from Sardis to Susa could be accomplished in just ninety days. In light of such groundbreaking advancements the Aechmaneids established the World's first great colonial empire which in just a few generations expanded from Persia and engulfed an area which extended from the Aegean to the Nile and from the Nile to the Indus and Oxus Rivers.

By contrast to the Roman and Aechmaneid Empire, the Empire founded by the British was not forward-thinking or progressive.The era in which the British Empire flourished was one in which Christianity had been spread throughout

the world existing beside many other respectable mainstream religions and at a time when, with increased communications, transport, literacy and scholarship peoples came more into contact with one another.

Contemporaneous with the British Empire the Portuguese began to acknowledge- as far back as the 18th Century through reforms initiated by one of the west's most enlightened statesmen of the time, the Marquis of Pombal- the assimilation of all races within the Empire under the policy of 'assimilado' which was the counterpart of today's policies of positive action and positive discrimination. It is an undisputed fact that the period which witnessed the greatest slaving activity from Africa was the period in which the British were granted a thirty-year monopoly on the slave trade from 1713 onwards. Entire cities in England such as Bristol were built up exclusively on the wealth which poured in from the Slave Trade. Coinciding with this period the early French philosophers were already contemplating in depth the universe and the concept of humanity whilst in Austria Queen Henrietta Maria was actively embarking upon her advanced humanitarian reforms abolishing capital punishment and introducing formal schooling education for women. Although African slavery was abolished within Britain in 1808 the British remained the main traders in African slaves whom they continued to equate with horses and chattels right up to 1834 and beyond. In the 1870s conditions of slavery among blacks still existed intact within British colonies in parts of the West Indies and in British Guyana and Honduras. As late as the end of the Nineteenth Century, the corpses of indentured labourers from Asia who died on passage to the West Indies were flung into the sea. At home, the brutality displayed by the English towards nonconformists to the Establishment, although not on par with the treatment of slaves and indentured labourers, was indicative of a profound lack of fairness and humanity; for example, Jews and Catholics were barred from entering England's universities let alone from entering public office until the passing by Gladstone of the Universities Tests Act in 1873 and similar legislation.

In sharp contrast to the pride of Roman citizenship at the height of the Republic British nationality and citizenship became a mark of disdain rather than respect in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. White citizens of the Dominion Colonies were provided with the right to govern themselves democratically whereas others were deprived of even the most basic of human rights. In India, a country consisting unlike Africa, of the world's most ancient surviving civilisation and culture, citizens who expressed themselves freely and peacefully were imprisoned and even tortured. Gandhi commented on how political opponents in India had chilli powder inserted up their anuses, were deported to such horrific prisons as those at Port Blair in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands where they were tortured by being stripped naked, chained and suspended upside down in dark, rat-infested cells by their ankles. Such gruesome and calculated torture was in no way different to that inflicted by the Nazis or by such Middle Eastern tyrants as Saddam Hussein on their victims. Even in the aftermath of the Amritsar Massacre in India in which hundreds of unarmed and innocent men, women and children were gunned down by Indian army soldiers further inhumane treatment was meted out by the same man who had carried out the massacre, General Dyer, to ordinary Indians. These acts made the conduct of the British officers and colonial staff akin to that of the Nazis during Kristallnacht. For example, in the Punjab Indian men and women were forced to crawl on their bellies and to quote Dyer's words "wriggle like worms" down streets with the penalty of being flogged to death if they stood up or raised their heads.

Even pregnant women were subjected to such indignity. Likewise, in Nazi Germany prior to World War Two, Jews were forced to get on their knees and scrub the streets in full view of the crowds. In South Africa, under the British, Asians (in the 1890s, Indians alone were referred to in the statutes of Cape Colony as "semi-barbarous Asiatics") and Africans were treated with the same vicious contempt as, for example, the Jews in the ghettos of Krakow by the Nazis prior to the Final Solution ; they were forbidden to vote and own property or to even walk the streets at night. Further, a law passed in India in 1906 required all Indian men and women to be registered and fingerprinted while women were humiliated by being forced to strip naked before English officers so that every physical mark on their bodies could be recorded. Jews entering German concentration camps were subjected to exactly the same indignities.

The fact that individuals such as General Dyer, who confessed openly that the only reason why the carnage at Jallianwalla Bagh was not greater was owing to the fact that his soldiers had run out of ammunition, perpetrated murder and other barbaric atrocities against ordinary civilians with impunity to the full knowledge of their peers and the Home Government only serves to demonstrate one thing: that the British Empire had become expedient, unprincipled in its methods and worse still had condoned, even if only implicitly, the inhumane treatment which was being meted out to peoples in Asia and Africa. The British committed an even greater transgression in that besides never acknowledging the wrongfulness of such acts they proceeded hypocritically to denounce the tyranny of other states and regimes in Europe be they the Bolsheviks or Nazis. The difference between the racist and xenophobic bigotry possessed by the English and the barbarities executed as a result of such attitudes and the Nazis was that of degree: the English rulers of the Empire did not systematically industrialise extermination in the way that the Nazis did. Nonetheless, the English Ruling Class in the colonies did set about creating policies for ethnic cleansing in the way that the Nazis and more recently the Serb followers of the former President of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, imitated. See Appendix 1. The British denounced apartheid in South Africa in the 1970s, 80s and 90s despite the fact that apartheid was the system which they had assisted in creating back in the 1950s and that following the Sharpville Massacre in the 1960s British investment in South Africa increased sixfold thus helping to bolster the apartheid regime. Evil though apartheid was it did not result in the degree of massacres as witnessed in Britain's imperial colonies in Asia, Africa and Northern Ireland; Sharpville was a one-off incident in which just sixty four unarmed black civilians were killed. By contrast, the Amritsar, Jaito and Bloody Sunday Massacres witnessed far greater numbers of unarmed civilians murdered by British forces of which more shall be said later.

The genocide carried out against indigenous peoples in North America, the Pacific and Australia, the invention of the concentration camp in South Africa during the Boer War in which 27,000 women and children were interned and of this number 22,000 perished, the Amritsar Massacre and the Mau-Mau massacres are the kinds of atrocities which were never perpetrated under the French within their Empire. In their wars the English showed little or no regard for chivalry and mercy towards prisoners. Lieutenant-General Roberts, the hero of the Second Afghan War, carried out mass executions upon entering Kabul (as highlighted in considerable detail within " The Road to Kabul" by Brian Robson) in spite of the fact that the majority of Afghan men put to death could not and were not connected with any

atrocities committed against British troops or subjects. They were murdered for no reason other than the fact they resisted invasion of their country and their slaughter puts to mockery the entire notion of British justice, especially that of one being given a fair trial, of the devil being given his due and of one being innocent until proven guilty. Likewise, British warplanes bombed Afghan villages in the Third Afghan War of 1919 and in so doing achieved nothing more than the killing and maiming of large numbers of women and children just as they did almost thirty years later when along with the Americans they joined in the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and sadly as they continue to do in more recent times with the aerial bombing of Libya in the 1980s, of Iraq in 1991 and 2003, and of Afghanistan in 2002.

At their trial for war crimes leading Nazis such as Goering, Hess and Ribbentrop remained convinced that they had done no wrong in depriving non-Germans of basic human rights, of carrying out policies of ethnic cleansing and of genocide against the Jews.They were without remorse, defiant, self-righteous and apologists for the excesses of the Nazi Regime. The English are similar in that although they did not carry out atrocities to the extent that the Nazis did the atrocities which were perpetrated by them were heinous nonetheless and yet even today they accept no moral responsibility for their actions. The historian Andrew Roberts continues to defend the Amritsar Massacre by stating preposterously that, had it not occurred, a revolt in Northern India would have meant that “many more than 379 people would have lost their lives.” The same rationale was adopted by Nazi commanders during World War Two who, when sweeping through the Soviet Union in the German Offensive of 1941, massacred thousands of unarmed civilians comprising men, women and children who were protesting lawfully at the invasion of their country. Had they not exterminated such dissenting elements, these Nazis would argue, the casualties and mortalities inflicted on their own numbers would have been on a more immense scale. What makes the atrocities committed by the English more reprehensible than those carried out by the Nazis is not the nature, extent or degree of the atrocities but the fact that while atrocities were being committed in the colonies the English Establishment continued to sermonise about democracy, liberty and human rights. The Nazis made no such pretensions and were untarnished by the Luciferian hypocrisy attributable to the English ruling elite. One is reminded of the candid confessions of Shakespeare’s Richard III who states with malevolent glee that “With odd old ends stolen forth of Holy Writ..... I seem a Saint when most I play the Devil.”

At least it can be said of India that its influence throughout the many thousands of years of its civilisation (even during the unassailable might of the Mauryan and Gupta Empires) has been benevolent; not once has India carried out either a physical act of aggression or invasion against another country except in defence. It has not perpetrated policies of genocide either against its own people or other races. India has succeeded over millennia in spreading the fruits of its culture and civilisation throughout the world and in so doing has influenced immeasurably every culture within Asia and Europe. Unlike the British Empire which is today regarded by modern progressive historians as being associated with the sordid fruits of commercial over-exploitation, Empires in India propagated some of the world’s most compassionate philosophies and religion such as Jainism and Buddhism. Under the Mauryan Empire, and in particular

during the reigns of Asoka and his heir Bindusara, Buddhist missionaries were sent out to Kashmir, to Sri Lanka and to south-east Asia. Centuries later, during the empire founded by Kanishka in north-west India, the first Buddhist Councils were established with cities in the Punjab such as Taxila serving as the focal and meeting point for the gathering of such great minds. The fact that as many as 400 million people today follow Buddhism is directly attributable to the patronage of Buddhism by the Mauryan and Kanishkan Empires of India.

The one Empire which has inflicted the greatest turmoil throughout the world within the shortest period, of merely a few hundred years, has been the British Empire. Its over exploitation of resources within Asia and Africa resulted in mass poverty and famine even long after the independence of many of these Asian/African colonies. Its atrocious mishandling of administration gave rise to political and social turmoil as in India post-partition, Palestine following the withdrawal of British troops in 1948,or South Africa where today the Boers continue to resent the English owing to the latter's seizure of their lands post 1899. The British Empire created the most repugnant social evils of apartheid and racial segregation. The most troubled political hotspots of the world at the turn of the Twenty-First Century were those with which English rule had been involved until the recent past such as Palestine, Iraq, Kashmir, Somalia, Sudan and Sierra Leone, or where the English continue to be involved politically such as Northern Ireland. The only modern colonial empire which has committed as many transgressions as the British were the Spanish in respect of the rule and administration of their Latin American colonies. The most advanced modern colonial empires were the Portuguese, the Dutch East Indies and the French. The British Empire was only perceived self-righteously by the English as being benevolent. Most liberal Americans expressed considerable disapproval of British imperialism and to such extent that when the Americans entered the Second World War they made it clear that they were doing so with a view not to restoring colonialism. The contempt held by leading Americans for British imperialism can best be summed up in the attitude of the Deputy Supreme Allied Commander of south-east Asia Command during the war, Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, who in the words of the historian Philip Warner "detested everyone and everything British."

In India, the longevity of the British Raj which endured for well less than a hundred years paled into insignificance when compared to previous empires in India. For instance, the Mughal Empire ruled over the entire subcontinent for at least 250 years most of which had been annexed during the reign of the first great Mughal, Babur, within a decade or two of his invasion into Northern India in 1526. However, it was only upon the annexation of Oudh in 1856 and thereafter the annexation of six other states leading up to the wars against Manipur in 1891 that the British finally could boast of having succeeded in conquering the entire subcontinent. The struggle to establish such hegemony had entailed at least one hundred years despite the benefit of vast resources at its disposal drawn from all over its Empire and wealthy industrialised homeland, inexhaustible manpower and collaboration from powerful local rulers. Even the Turkic and Afghan dynasties ruled over the entirety of India for some 400-500 years prior to the Mughals.

The European Empire which proved to have the greatest impact in India was not even the British. The Portuguese may stake their claim to such an honour.There are more words of Portuguese extraction to be found in the main Indian

languages than English words whilst at the time of Clive the commercial language of India and that which Clive was compelled himself to learn was none other than Portugese. The Portuguese introduced lasting architectural styles for building, musical styles, fruits and vegetables such as papaya, chilli, pineapple, potato, cashew all of which revolutionised Indian cuisine. The Portuguese established schools and universities which today rank among some of India's foremost academic institutions and include St Xavier's in Mumbai.

The English arrogantly assume that India's systems of accounting and administration not to mention law-giving were handed to them during the Raj. However, India had historically an advanced and sophisticated accounting system which was further refined by the Mughals.The first silver coinage to be circulated through trade in ancient times originated from India and it was the Indians who invented the system of payment by credit. Bamber Gascoigne in his book entitled " The Great Mughals" emphasises the fact that the English took over the system of administration put into place by their Mughal predecessors for ruling India.

The English claim to have eradicated certain inhumane practices such as suttee, widow burning, in India. However, Akbar had much earlier in the Sixteenth Century made a law whereby suttee was not to be imposed upon a widow against her will just as Akbar was similarly enlightened in allowing widow remarriage among Hindus. In any case, although Governor General William Bentinck is credited with abolishing suttee in British India in 1829 incidents of the practice still lingered on among some of the princely states well into the twentieth century. Prior to British Rule in India the Mughal Emperors like their predecessors practised a level of benevolence, tolerance and compassion towards their subjects which made contemporary English and European rulers appear regressive by contrast. Where the axiom "Off with his head" epitomised the reaction of English monarchs, right down to Queen Elizabeth I, when it came to dealing with even the mildest utterance of criticism or rebuke of their rule simultaneously within India Mughal rulers were frequently subject to abuse and insults from their subjects who frequently escaped any form of retribution. Such examples of this tolerance are illustrated by Abraham Eraly in his work entitled, "The Mughal World, India's Tainted Paradise." For example, the writer Badauni's chronicle of Akbar's reign which was published in the reign of Jahangir was not suppressed although it was extremely critical of both Akbar and Jahangir. Similarly, when a satirist made fun of nobles and of Aurangzeb during the latter's reign, the satirist was not punished despite calls among the nobles for his admonition. Instead, Aurangzeb remarked with the utmost candour " It is not possible to cut out his tongue and sever his neck. We ought to repress our feelings and live in harmony with others." In Elizabethan England conversion from the Protestant to the Roman Catholic branch of Christianity constituted a capital offence and Catholics were completely ostracised and alienated, discriminated against and excluded from all public office and high ranks in society. In stark contrast to such backwardness, Mughal Emperors like Akbar displayed a liberalism, forward-thinking and far-sightedness of the ilk which would not be embraced by British politicians and rulers towards the population in England itself until the latter half of the nineteenth century. For instance, during his reign Akbar abolished all jizya, taxes on non-Muslims, treated Hindus as equal citizens, promoted numerous Hindus as did his successors to some of the highest positions in his imperial administration, banned forced conversions to Islam, permitted reconversions from

Islam to Hinduism, outlawed forcible marriages, and even repealed the death penalty for blasphemy.

It is stated that the achievement of the Raj lay in the fact that a population of 300 million Indians was ruled over by just a few hundred thousand whites. However, it must also be borne in mind that the Indians were a highly civilised people belonging to the most ancient continuing culture and civilisation known to man, that the majority of the people were peaceful and pacifist believing firmly in the principle of ahimsa (non-violence).It was also owing to the English' unscrupulous exploitation of such Indians' high moral values, deeply humane and compassionate natures that they succeeded in ruling the subcontinent. "Divide and rule" of India by the English was greatly facilitated by the divisions in Indian society: there existed no uniformity by way of race, culture and language thus making the policy of divide and rule effective. The English were also armed with vastly superior military technology such as the Gatling and Maxim guns against which no number of Indian adversaries however great in number stood any chance of resisting.

The English claim to have restored stability to India upon the establishment of the Raj in the subcontinent. However, considering that India unlike the geographically isolated British Isles had to put up for millennia with constant invasions from foreigners it is not surprising that, in many areas of the subcontinent, a general apathy settled into society. Yet it is still a credit to Indians that, at the grass roots of society, law and order was maintained not through external impositions but rather through the paternalistic and benevolent influences of the village elders, in Sanskrit the "grama." The grama represented the most ancient and most basic component of democracy of which the arrogant English invader was completely ignorant. What is certain is that India was the richest and most powerful country in the world immediately prior to colonialism as testified by the observations of Sir Thomas Roe who visited the court of the Mughal Emperor, Akbar, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth 1 of England. Foreigners were looked upon with disdain and were forced to crawl on all fours before the mighty Mughal Emperor when seeking an audience with him while the Mughal Emperors from Babur to Aurangzeb ruled over a quarter of the world's population. When the English handed power back to the Indians after 200 years of colonial rule the Indians inherited a country which was beset with great poverty and famine which existed on an unprecedented scale; in 1920 alone, 2 million people died of famine within the Punjab, the proverbial grain basket of India, whilst in a mere half-century of British rule at least 25-30 million Indians died of famine, a situation which had never previously occurred and which has not been repeated since. Over-exploitation by the English of Indian resources was so extreme that Indians were even deprived of the basic materials with which to manufacture simple safety pins for domestic use. However, in the last sixty years India has made huge strides forward producing enough food to feed everyone and with no famines occurring on the scale that was common under the English, and yet with still one of the fastest rates of industrial growth of any country in the world and as the centre of information technology globally.

Of all the Empires in history the British has attracted the greatest condemnation as revealed by the spree of modern Hollywood films which have cast the English as Nazi-style tyrants in their empire-building tactics including films such as Braveheart, Last Of The Mohicans, the Patriot, Sins Of The Father or The Wind That Shakes The Barley, just

to name a few. There can be no doubt that one of the most significant factors in the decline of the British Empire was the fact that in India the Raj lost not only to the higher moral ground of the likes of Mahatma Gandhi and his followers but lost the support of the British public back home. As pointed out in his book entitled “Father Figures" Kingsley Martin highlighted the irony that Churchill was a supporter of Mussolini and Franco and would, had he been provided the opportunity, carried out a disgracing war in India against the Nationalist struggle. In his biography of the Mahatma, Louis Fischer describes how when the Mahatma visited England in 1931 he won the hearts of the Working Classes in the North as well as the admiration and praise of academics at England’s highest seats of learning, Oxford and Cambridge. All sections of society in England from the intelligentsia down to the most menial classes sympathised with the injustices wreaked on ordinary Indians within the Raj. Perhaps there can be no greater condemnation of the British Empire than the contempt expressed for it back home. Even the last viceroy of India, Lord Mountbatten, acknowledged Gandhi as a saintly figure whom he referred to, in the same affectionate terms of endearment used by Gandhi’s Indian admirers, as “Gandhiji.”

The English Establishment has heavily criticised the corruption associated with Indian politics since Indian Independence yet the abysmal state in which India was left when the English withdrew from the country and the unprecedented levels of poverty created by years of British Rule produced conditions conducive to corruption. However, corruption existed not only to a similar degree within India during the Raj but even to a greater extent and one which has no parallels in India’s long and turbulent history. Today, in sheer contrast to the Raj no individual stands to risk losing life, limb or property through merely standing up for his or her basic human rights and people do not die in their millions from starvation induced through excessive and unconscionable exploitation of resources and staple foodstuffs, extortionate and crippling taxes and duties while all the while their rulers enjoy millionaire-like lifestyles. Additionally, most of the corruption which exists in India today is attributable to the very institutions which have been retained from the time of the Raj. The following extract from Mark Tully’s Preface to “Amritsar : Mrs Gandhi’s Last Battle” amply reveals the fact that corruption in India today has been aggravated by the corruption which the Raj passed down as its legacy to independent India:

“The world’s largest democracy is still governed and administered by the institutions of the British Raj. The Indian Administrative Service, which dominates the administration, is a carbon copy of the Raj’s ICS, and the Indian Police Service is a carbon copy of the I.P. Macaulay’s Penal Code which is still in force. The hired witnesses who used to testify in favour of the Raj now testify before magistrates in favour of independent India’s police. The legal system bequeathed by the British is used by the wealthy and influential to frustrate the intentions of the government. The Poor regard the police and the courts as their oppressors.”

Within the same passage Mark Tully elaborates on how the crisis in the Punjab following the aftermath of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi’s assassination in 1984 “showed just how unsuitable the institutions of the Raj were for coping with the problems of modern India. The police were helpless because their ranks had been undermined by years of

inadequate pay and its corollary, corruption – both features of the Raj's police force too." Tully also refers to the "moribund courts" inherited from the Raj which exacerbated the maltreatment of prisoners through delays in justice being rendered and thus the adage " justice delayed is justice denied" ringing true of such system of justice wholly unsuited to India.

If an empire's greatness were to be judged purely by its benevolence and compassion then the greatest empire in existence through the long passage of human history remains that of the Mauryan Emperor,Asoka, in India during the Third Century B.C.and to which reference has already been made. Asoka, regarded by the English writer H.G.Wells as the greatest ruler the world has ever seen, established free hostels throughout his Empire to accommodate weary travellers, built road systems like the Great Trunk Road which facilitated trade and spread mercantilism throughout South Asia. He espoused Buddhism and sent Buddhist missionaries to civilise peoples throughout Central and South-east Asia with the philosophy of ahimsa (non-violence and selflessness), encouraged vegetarianism and so promoted the first laws to protect Nature and animals, did away with cruel punishments for crimes and through introducing compulsory education for women enabled the latter to acquire a status of equality with men. Given the vast size of Asoka's empire in India which extended the whole breadth of the Himalayas from Afghanistan to Assam and South down to the Deccan (thus making it not only the largest and most powerful empire of its time but alas one of the largest contiguous territorial empires of Ancient times), the successful inculcation throughout societies in India of Asoka's humanitarian reforms distinguishes his empire as unique among all empires which have existed through the long annals of our history. High erudition, compassion, tolerance and an acute adherence to rationality which defined the superior and advanced intelligence of the Indian psyche were not only attributes associated with Asoka's Mauryan Empire but with numerous other territorial empires established in India in successive centuries; these included, for instance, Kanishka's Kushan Empire which almost rivalled the Roman Empire in size and which stretched from Turkestan to the Bay of Bengal, the Gupta Empire of the Indian Classical Era which began in Afghanistan and extended as far as Assam in the East and to the Cauvery in the South, and of course the Mughal Empire. The Asokan, Kanishkan, Guptan and Mughal Empires were all at their respective times the largest, richest and most powerful empire on Earth and yet unlike Empires outside the Indian subcontinent which preceded and followed them they were characterised not by exploitation of people, by fear, suppression and terror but by humanitarian ideals. In the penultimate episode of the television documentary written and presented by historian, Michael Wood, and entitled " The story of India" which was aired on BBC2 in August and September 2007, Wood referred to Emperor Akbar as "one of the greatest rulers the world has seen." Wood described how Akbar's rationality in his embracing attitudes towards other religions, beliefs and philosophies was at a level that was not to be embodied among the ruling elite of Europe until centuries later during the Age of Enlightenment.

On a final note, it should be drawn to the readers's attention here that, regarding the conquest and rule of India, England's intentions in respect of the same could not possibly be based on the rationale of the betterment of the people by way of any benign and benevolent government. What illustrates such principle firmly is the following comment

made by Lord Macaulay in 1835 in the British Parliament :

"I have traveled across the length and breadth of India and I have not seen one person who is a beggar, who is a thief. Such wealth I have seen in this country, such high moral values, people of such calibre, that I do not think we would ever conquer this country, unless we break the very backbone of this nation, which is her spiritual and cultural heritage, and, therefore, I propose that we replace her old and ancient education system, her culture, for if the Indians think that all that is foreign and English is good and greater than their own, they will lose their self-esteem, their native self-culture and they will become what we want them, a truly dominated nation."

Chapter Two.

Introducers of democracy in colonies and exponents of liberalism and human rights.

Democracy is an ideology which pertains not only to rule by majority assent but where minorities also have a say in the running of affairs which affect their welfare. No country can profess to be a democracy unless it gives consideration to how it treats the minorities within its society. Democracy thus encourages multi-party politics and coalitions of such parties forming ruling governments. In this respect, Germany is today a model democracy within Europe with its post-war tradition of government by coalitions, as is India within the region of South Asia. The consensus is that of all countries in the world today Switzerland is unique in that referendums, from the smallest canton upwards, are held on every politically-oriented matter.In this respect, many regard Switzerland as being the world's most democratic country in the modern era.

However, both England and America are sham democracies in that politics within both these countries is governed and has always been governed respectively by a two-party system representing a duopoly and a direct consequence of which the wishes of the majority of the citizens of these countries remain unrepresented or not given credence to. Domination of the executive by the ruling party through a vast majority also stifles democracy in that where the ruling party exceeds its powers and its mandate a vote of no confidence in such ruling party is made difficult by the fact that dissenting parties cannot form a majority to be able to dissolve the ruling party's power. C.Rajagopalachari, the first governor general of Independent India, voiced the opinion some sixty years ago that a democracy run by a single party automatically becomes a tyranny particularly owing to a "personality cult" which was inclined to form around the prime minister and Rajagopalachari's words have proved prophetic in the case of the United Kingdom; Tony Blair remained in power for three consecutive terms despite the numerous improprieties and misdemeanours committed by him and his government including financial irregularities, nepotism and patronage of friends and colleagues, the abuse of human rights, violation of international law and of constantly deceiving and lying to the British public. There needs to be a check on the party in power and such check can only come through a coalition of other parties who are allowed to have a say in government and from this angle Germany, Italy and even Spain are far more democratic than the United Kingdom today.

Today, electioneering campaigns in the USA and the UK run into tens of millions of dollars and pounds respectively. Candidates for Presidential or Prime Ministerial office, as the case may be, are obviously expected to deliver on the promises made by them behind closed doors to affluent donors. When finally elected into power such heads of state serve not the people's interests but instead those of various mixed interest groups including rich corporations, industrialists, multi-national and multi-global companies, pharmaceuticals chains and the like. The people's interests are neglected which explains why in the USA despite the country purporting to be the richest country in the world there still exists no free, universal state-funded health and medical facilities for the population. In the UK, poverty continues to increase at an alarming rate especially among children despite the UK's leaders claiming that the national economy remains healthy and buoyant. Leaders of a democracy must first serve the interests of the people by whom they have been voted into power without which the very basis of democracy which is government by, of and for the people, is rocked to its very foundations. The fact that today the leaders of the USA and the UK are not merely neglecting but flagrantly ignoring the needs and concerns of the people they rule over and in particular the sick, poor and needy has meant that such leaders have completely eschewed the fundamental principles of democracy. They are as reckless and defiant of their social obligations as any dictator or autocrat might be.

Ironically, post-Independence India has proved to be more democratic than contemporary Britain in that, even as far back as 1951, there was a dazzling diversity of parties and leaders in India whereas in the UK elections were basically a two-party affair. In India the growing decentralisation of the political system has produced a series of coalition governments with no government in New Delhi since 1977 being ruled by a single party. The combination of coalition politics and increasing decentralisation has resulted in an ever-widening of democracy in India ensuring that there is a party which "represented no section of India in particular but all in general" (Ramachandra Guha, "India After Gandhi," Pan Macmillan Ltd, 2007). Noteworthy is that the type or form of democracy in India today has its antecedents not in the British Parliamentarian system but in India's ancient Panchayat system (of which more will be said in the following paragraph) which can be considered the most ancient form of government by the people for the people and a system which has never been embodied by the system of government in modern Britain. Democracy must not only protect all interests but allow expression for all interests even those of a dissenting nature in the creation of policy whether at a macro-political level or at the localised grass-roots level. Today in India, as a result of the 73rd and 74th Amendments made to the Indian Constitution back in 1993 mandating the creation of local government institutions not only for all towns and cities but also at the village and county, there are as many as three million elected representatives in local institutions a third of whom are women. In contrast, the governments of the USA and UK remain highly centralised, one-party dominated, although representative of many communities not representative of all and with no mouthpiece for minorities, unchecked through the absence of coalitions and multi-party politics. Neither fulfil the essential and inviolable condition for a democracy : governments of and for the people.

Therefore, the deeply-embedded notion in England and among the majority of English people that they invented or pioneered and then propagated abroad the principles of freedom of speech, freedom of expression, of parliamentary

democracy and rule by the majority through a system of universal enfranchisement is misconceived and false. Democracy as we know it was in existence long before the English appeared on the scene. For example, India's Pancayat system can be dated to hundreds of years before Christ. Under this system a hierarchy existed of locally and provincially accountable officialdom from provincial governor down to village headman. Furthermore, there existed republics in India as well as monarchies as early as sixth century B.C, at a time when even Greece had not conceived the idea of a republic. In these republics, representatives or chiefs from villages attended a central assembly where decisions were reached by majority vote and where there existed a system of voting by proxy (i.e, at Vaisali of the Vriji Confederacy in present-day Bihar). Chips of wood were used for casting votes in the assembly and special officers were appointed to collect and count the votes. What further supports the argument that Indians in ancient times had invented adult suffrage is an inscription on a 1,000 year old Conjeevaram temple in South India which refers to an election held with leaves as ballot papers and pots as ballot boxes. Democracy of a form was also present in ancient pre-Islamic Arabic societies where individual clans were represented by misls which were accountable to their clan whilst mediating in disputes between misls were the shaykhs or sajjids chosen from the higher authorities.

Furthermore, it was the Italian city states of the Middle Ages and Renaissance which fostered ideas of republicanism and liberty modelled on the principles of government within Ancient Greece and which were entirely borrowed by the English and the founding fathers of the United States in the creation of modern Western democracy. Notwithstanding the achievements made by the English in the realm of democratic government it is worth remembering that until the reform of the Poor Laws in the 1820s and shortly thereafter with the abolition of rotten boroughs in 1832 there existed little by way of democracy in England. As recently as 1999 the right of peers to decide policy purely upon the basis of their birthright had been reformed making hitherto the House of Lords, an Upper Chamber of the Executive which is unelected and unaccountable to the people, one of the most unrepresentative and undemocratic institutions in Europe and the World. Similarly nowhere else in the Western world has there existed a system as in England whereby individuals were able to buy themselves into the legislature by making donations to the Party in power. For example, Lloyd-George who was the Prime Minister of England in the late 1910s sold peerages for donations as did Harold Wilson in the 1960s and most recently in the 2000s Tony Blair.

Winston Churchill smugly commented that " It is the English-speaking nations who, almost alone, keep alight the torch of Freedom"and the English continue to be sanctimonious in the praise of their libertarian values accepting that they could do no wrong. Andrew Roberts in his "A History of the English-speaking peoples since 1900" states with pride that the English were responsible for most of the good things in the Twentieth Century including among them free market capitalism and free political institutions. He lauds the fact that the Blair-Bush policies in Iraq signified the latest chapter in the long history of the English-speaking peoples of "bringing liberty to places which had previously known fascism of one form or another". However, it was precisely fascism which the English colonialists practised in India, Africa, Asia and Northern Ireland where free speech was brutally repressed if it gave rise to notions of free rule and independence (see Appendix II). Brief examples include the fifteen men executed between May 3 and May 12,

1916 by British military firing squads for their treasonous act of proclaiming the Irish Republic. In Northern Ireland in the early 1920s as in Amritsar, India, in 1919, large numbers of innocent unarmed civilians comprised of men women and children were gunned down by the British army of occupation at a Celtic Games stadium purely as a retribution for the actions of a minority belonging to the IRA and Sinn Fein. Such brutal, inhumane and on the part of the perpetrators unpunished actions continued to take place as recently as the 1950s in Kenya with (i) the " Mau Mau" massacres,(ii) in Malaya with the killing and beheading of insurgents as well as the resettlement of a million people in heavily policed "new villages" and (iii) in the Canal Zone of Egypt where entire Arab villages were erased in such quaintly named extermination schemes as 'Operation Flatten'; in the 1960s with the heavy-handedness of British troops in Aden under such notorious commanders as Colonel Mitchell; in the 1970s, with such travesties as the Bloody Sunday Massacre in Northern Ireland in which at least twenty-six unarmed civilians were gunned down (fourteen of whom perished) by the British Paras, and the Special Powers Act by which the authorities in Northern Ireland were capable of overriding and flouting normal criminal and civil law - a piece of legislation much admired by the South African prophet of Apartheid John Vorster.

Particular attention is to be given to the Mau Mau Massacre in Kenya referred to above. Between 1952 and 1959, the British colonial administration resorted to imprisoning up to 320,000 men of the Kikuyu tribe in detention camps as well as tens of thousands of women and children in "emergency villages" circled with barbed wire in which hundreds died of maltreatment as well as disease including pulmonary TB, scurvy, dysentery and typhoid. Confessions were obtained under duress and bribes paid to judges such as at the trial of Jomo Kenyatta when the presiding judge accepted a bribe of £20,000 from the governor of the colony, Sir Evelyn Baring, to find Kenyatta guilty. Concentration camps were set up where men and women were segregated and families split up all deprived of medicine and food, and state execution was used on a massive scale. White English settlers throughout the colony demanded that the Mau Mau be exterminated whilst British army officers and soldiers as well as those of the Home Guard carried out the most horrendous of atrocities against mostly innocent Kikuyu including the mutilation of women's breasts and vaginas, making men eat their mutilated testicles and the singling out of men and women from crowds who were then taken to an execution site, forced to dig their own graves, and shot dead their bodies covered up. The systematic manner in which such killings, torture and sadistic abuse occurred, was condoned by the Authorities in Kenya right up to the Governor himself, covered up by the British Government back home with the destruction or concealment of all records of atrocities. Further, the fact that a mere handful of English settlers in the Colony condemned the indiscriminate purging that went on resulted in the labelling of the Special Branch, which operated the little-documented Mau Mau Investigation Centre, as "Kenya's SS." The numerous similarities of the British treatment of the Kikuyu in Kenya with the Nazis' treatment of the Jews during the Holocaust as well as Stalin's apparatchiks in which Soviet dissidents were sent to the gulag has been shown by Caroline Elkins in her book entitled " Britain's Gulag : The Brutal End Of Empire In Kenya." The treatment of the Kikuyus during the Mau Mau is just one example of the grossly debauched British Imperialism that has been placed under scrutiny. Numerous instances of similar barbarism carried out by the English in their African colonies alone over a much greater span of time require further study and

analysis. For example, as far back as 1906 the colonists' association in Kenya passed a " masters and servants ordinance" that enabled white settlers to punish any natives who refused to work on their farms and in 1907 Ewart Grogan took part in the flogging of three Kikuyu men in public in front of the Nairobi court-house. Even Winston Churchill, then the under-secretary of State for the Colonies, supported Grogan's actions and agreed with Grogan's demand for forced labour. The treatment of Africans in circumstances such as these proves that slavery continued in Britain's colonies. The only difference was that, in contrast to the period prior to 1830, Africans were no longer bought, sold and traded as chattels.

In the summer of 2002 ITV1 screened a BBC documentary on the history of The Maze prison in the North of Ireland. The prison is probably better known internationally as the H-Blocks, the place where ten Irish freedom fighters died on hunger strike in 1981. The prison has now closed, as the last of the prisoners were released as part of the 'peace process'. The documentary noted that in the thirty-odd years the prison functioned some 20,000 men passed through it. These statistics furnish incontestable proof that the 'Troubles' were not, as Margaret Thatcher claimed, about crime, but about politics. What happened in the North of Ireland was an interesting measure of the ruthlessness of the 'civilised' imperialist powers. The English routinely used torture, shoot-to-kill and assassination, single-judge/no jury courts (the Diplock courts), paid perjurers and various other repressive judicial and non-judicial means to destroy the struggle for Irish national liberation. In the early 1970s, the government in England recognised the political nature of the conflict and its opposition and IRA and other prisoners were recognised as politicals, which gave them particular rights as prisoners. However, in 1976, the Labour government removed the political status and attempted to treat prisoners as common criminals, thereby provoking the chain of events which led to the 'blanket' and 'dirty' protests and, eventually, to the hunger strikes of 1980 and 1981. The British government and their loyalist allies also moved to crush the hunger strike support movement, assassinating a number of its key organisers including Miriam Daly, the main leader of the Irish Republican Socialist Party. Miriam was tortured and executed in her own home, most likely by the SAS, her body being found by her daughters when they came home from school. Bernadette (Devlin) McAliskey, the most prominent spokesperson of the H-Blocks Committee, was riddled with bullets in her bed as assassins broke into her home one morning. Her husband was also seriously wounded in the fracas. An article appearing on the BBC News website on 22 January 2007 and entitled "NI police colluded with killers" drew to readers' attention the despicable conduct of the British Government's Special Branch in Northern Ireland which had colluded with loyalists over a dozen murders in north Belfast. These were the findings of the Police Ombudsman, Nuala O'Loan, which also showed how Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) members in the area committed murders and a whole range of other serious crimes while working as informers for the Special Branch. Special Branch officers not only gave such murderers immunity but even went as far as creating false notes and blocking searches for UVF weapons. The conduct of the Special Branch was so repugnant and the allegations raised were so serious that two retired Assistant Chief Constables refused to cooperate with the investigation leading to the report while the ombudsman also said that evidence had been deliberately destroyed to ensure there could be no prosecutions. Responding to the report, Chief Constable Sir Hugh Orde was forced to apologise to the victims' families but once again the instruments of oppression

put into place by the British government have, although incurring condemnation, escaped all form of retribution.

Even in the midst of the twenty-first Century, the United Kingdom has failed to set an example to the rest of the civilised world through its abhorrent disregard for basic civil and human rights. Take the example of The Terror Act of 2000 which allows for terror suspects to be held for fourteen days without being charged while foreign nationals suspected of terrorist offences can be imprisoned without trial. Such provisions of this Act have already come under attack from humanitarian organisations all over the world including Amnesty International and the European Convention for Human Rights for constituting a serious breach of human rights. The United Kingdom is now becoming identified as having a worrying legacy of consistency in the perpetration of human rights abuses. In the aftermath of the July 7 2005 London bombings, Tony Blair announced measures to introduce legislation to deport individuals, previously granted asylum within the UK, where such individuals incited terrorism or applauded acts of terrorism occurring within the UK.Such measures immediately came under attack from human rights lawyers on account of the fact that merely the views of extremists could, when expressed in certain circumstances, be regarded as a deportable offence thus dispensing with the right to free speech conducive to a democracy.

Furthermore, the very act of deportation to countries where such extremists would face torture or death was a violation of the European Convention on Human Rights to which the United Kingdom is party and conformity with the Convention would be an essential condition of membership of the European Union. No other country within the EU has so far contemplated such drastic measures as has the British government; France and Spain has sent extremists back to the countries of their origin but no abuse of human rights has occurred as a result of such action because these extremists were never granted any rights of residence or asylum within the aforesaid countries prior to their deportation or else they would have attained the applicable human rights under the Convention. Today with the exception of the United Kingdom there is no country in Western Europe which can be accused of state complicity in the torture of prisoners; the United Kingdom, by allowing US forces to transport alleged Al-Qaeda terrorists from air bases and planes in England to Guantanamo Bay where evidence has been uncovered of such torture, is guilty of such heinous moral depravity. Individuals deported by the UK to Iran over recent years have been executed frequently for such ridiculous alleged crimes as that of homosexuality. In Pakistan, a country which is run by strict Sharia Islamic law, it is a capital offence for Muslims to renounce their religion or to convert to another religion. The Bokhari family left Pakistan for England having converted from Islam to Christianity hoping that they would be given asylum. However, in January 2007 they were not only deported to Pakistan where they most certainly faced violence and death but had their own human rights abused when British police authorities, treating them like criminals, handcuffed them at the time they were taken to the airport to be flown out of the United Kingdom.The Labour MP for Grimsby, where the Bokhari family were living prior to their deportation, Mr Austin Mitchell, commented that the behaviour of the Immigration Authorities was so appalling that he felt utterly ashamed to be a Labour MP.

It was revealed in a Sky News bulletin on Tuesday 14 December 2004 that more people died in prisons in the UK than

in any other country in Europe with an inmate dying almost every other day. The circumstances relating to the deaths was, in the vast majority of cases, highly questionable. Therefore, once again England is being targeted by human rights organisations for a fundamental breach of human rights as enshrined specifically in this case under Article 2 of the Human Rights Act 1998 relating to the duty of care owed to those in custody. In 2006 the Ministry of Defence and the British Army incurred the condemnation of Amnesty International in respect of the deaths of four soldiers at the Deepcut Army barracks in Surrey between 1995 and 2002. The cover-up of these suspicious-related deaths and of the bullying incidents within the Army by both senior figures within the Army and the MOD is tantamount to the disregard of human rights by the British Government which forms the basis of applications presently going through the European Court of Human Rights.

It is interesting that in the hundreds of years of Parliament there has not been a single Prime Minister of Great Britain who has been Catholic. In complete contrast, vindicating the hypothesis that India besides being a predominantly traditional and ancient Hindu Society remains the largest, oldest and possibly greatest democracy to be found anywhere has in its first 50 years since Independence appointed two Muslims as its President: Zakir Hussain and most recently in 2002 by way of a staggering 89% majority Dr Abdul Kamal (the latter following on from a predecessor who had belonged to the Scheduled Castes in India.). India was also the second country after Israel to elect a woman, Indira Gandhi, as Prime Minister. President George W. Bush on his state visit to India in March 2006 not only acknowledged India as the World's largest democracy but as one which was presently leading the way for championing individual freedom, human rights and democracy throughout the World. He made specific reference, for example, to the $560 million which India had donated to Afghanistan with which to establish democratic systems in that country as well as technical and financial support to establishing Afghanistan's first National Assembly for which the Indian government had made available a further donation of $50 million. Most poignantly, Bush referred to the fact that the Global Democratic Initiative had been pioneered by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and himself. In his speeches at Delhi and Hyderabad in India on 2nd and 3rd March 2006 Bush paid tribute to the figures of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawarhalal Nehru in their championing of democracy, liberty and human rights and made specific reference to the support given by the USA and by former presidents such as Franklin D. Roosevelt to India in its fight for independence from Britain. One of the greatest marks of respect towards India displayed in the speeches of Bush was his praise of human rights in India which he said was an example to the entire world.

In the Hollywood film, Man of the Year (2007), the character of President-elect Mr Dobbs played by actor Robin Williams states frivolously that "If it was unpatriotic to question the government we'd still be English." Such statement made rather jestingly in a fictionalised scenario amid Hollywood's bright lights does have ironically a ring of truth about it. The people of England were free at any moment, if we are to believe that Britain is a democracy with the government accountable to the electorate, to remove any government acting arbitrarily. The fact that Tony Blair remained in power in the UK for a decade despite the horrific abuse of human rights committed by his government against individuals accused but not proved of any involvement in terrorism, its flouting of international law through

invading countries such as Iraq, the invasion of people's privacy through phone tapping and bugging, the constant string of sleaze, nepotism and scandals is indicative of the fact that the majority of people in the United Kingdom appear either to have forsaken their moral fibre or through blind obedience and conformity to authority had sheepishly resigned themselves to their fate against their better instincts. The reason as to why Hitler rose to power in Germany and retained such power until Germany's defeat in World War Two was because he had the blind and unquestioning support and loyalty of his people. The United Kingdom of recent times is no different in that Tony Blair remained firmly ensconced in power despite his government having the worst human rights record in the whole of Western Europe only because he had received the implicit support of most of the people in the country.

However,the case of the United Kingdom is unique from that of Germany in that Nazi Germany was not a democracy but a totalitarian state and a dictatorship whereas the UK is regarded as a democracy or at least professes to be one. A leader of any democracy who has been shown to have behaved in a manner entirely inconsistent with democratic principles would be forced to resign or if honourable would resign himself or herself. Neither scenario prevailed in the United Kingdom in respect of Tony Blair despite his deceitful, lying and morally reprehensible behaviour of which copious evidence had been adduced in the national press and media. By contrast to the UK, within Hungary during the month of September 2006 tens of thousands of people called for the resignation of their Prime Minister by protesting within Parliament Square, Budapest, when it was revealed that their leader had been tarnished with corruption. If the people of England pride themselves on standing for democracy they should have been equally vociferous in calling for the resignation of Tony Blair over the entire decade that his name had become associated with sleaze not only in the UK but throughout Europe. In the late summer of 2006, Blair agreed that he would be standing down as Prime Minister but would provide no date for his relinquishing office. It is a disgrace on the entire political system in the UK that despite the resignation by junior ministers in his government at his refusal to stand down immediately and the uproar expressed by the majority of Labour backbenchers at his remaining at 10 Downing Street Blair still remained in his office until as late as the end of June 2007 propped up by a clique oligarchic-style Cabinet.When Blair did resign his successor, Gordon Brown, stepped into his office despite being unelected thus putting further shame on the shambles to which democracy had already been reduced in the United Kingdom in recent times. Even when David Cameron, the Tory Prime Minister, stood down from office in 2016 his successor, Theresa May, was appointed Prime Minister without being elected through a proper democratic process by way of Parliament calling a General Election. Democracy in the UK has also been tainted by the existence of a state of affairs whereby a Prime Minister, although hugely unpopular with the majority of the electorate, can remain in power once voted in for an unlimited succession of terms ; Thatcher held office for twelve years and Blair for ten years. By contrast, the American Constitution checked against the likely abuse of power through excessive duration of service in the Presidential office by the enactment, dating back to the 1940s, whereby a President may not serve more than three terms in office.

Finally, the right of the public to protest and demonstrate has always been accepted as crucial to the principle of democracy. The United Kingdom ceased immediately to be a democracy when, in 2005, Tony Blair introduced

legislation which restricted the rights of people to camp on Parliament Square and install banners criticising the government. The right of citizens to be treated fairly and humanely by the Law is also integral to democracy as is the right of habeas corpus. However, in 2008 the British Government announced its proposals to introduce legislation whereby terror suspects could be detained for up to six weeks without being charged. If enacted, such legislative measures would bring the longest period of detention without charge of private individuals and citizens of any democracy anywhere in the world. It is shameful that, amid the riots in Tibet in 2008 in protest at the Chinese authorities' treatment of Tibetans, the UK government should have had the audacity to pompously criticise China for human rights abuses when there has been and continues to be such a callous and scant disregard for human rights in the UK itself.

On a final note, it is utterly ironic that at the UN Summit in April 2008, the UK Prime Minister, Gordon Brown, was most vociferous of all the world's leaders in attendance of President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and the latter's disregard for the outcome of the democratic elections in his country weeks earlier. However, Gordon Brown himself could be accused of having been appointed Prime Minister most undemocratically himself. As stated earlier in this chapter, Brown was not elected Prime Minister by the populace upon his predecessor standing down from that office but appointed to such office by his predecessor with the approval of the Cabinet. Brown then went on to behave in a most undemocratic fashion by refusing to hold an election which would have entitled the electorate to vote him in through the proper processes and channels. The behaviour of Brown, Blair and the Cabinet was admittedly not akin to the ruthless demagoguery of heads of state such as Mugabe of Zimbabwe but still displayed a complete eschewal of the principles of democracy made worse by the pretension of being a democracy and by the continuously hypocritical moralising invective adopted by the UK government and directed at other countries perceived as being politically inferior. The UK continues to flout all basic standards and benchmarks against which any democracy is to be measured ; in 2016, The UK Government under the Prime Ministership of David Cameron held a Referendum to enable the Electorate to decide whether they wished for the UK to remain within the European Union the outcome of which was negative and for which the Government instead of complying with the results of the Referendum in accordance with the most basic and elementary of democratic processes decided to overrule the Referendum and call for another.

Chapter Three.

Greatest inventors and pioneers of science.

On coming to power in May 1997, the British Prime Minister Tony Blair made an impassioned speech in which he clearly displayed his ignorance not to mention excessive national pride by referring to Britain as a nation which had been responsible for the world's greatest inventions. With the same calculated cunning Blair, like many an English statesman before him, had set about to deliberately manipulate and distort the truth in order to brainwash fellow

Englishmen and instil within them a dangerously false sense of pride.

In fact the achievement of the English in the realm of scientific and technical innovation pales into insignificance despite England having been for centuries the richest and most powerful country in the world when compared to other nations. One of the greatest inventions of the Nineteenth Century, nitro-glycerine, can be attributed to an Italian as can the system of modern accounting and the science of occupational Health & Safety (Pamazzanni) whilst gunpowder was invented by a Swede, Alfred Nobel. The development of quantum theory, to which is attributable nuclear energy from which all human beings on the planet today derive benefit, was pioneered by the Italian, Enrico Fermi, one of the most brilliant physicists of modern times. The country in which the most inventions have been patented in recent times is Switzerland. One is humbly reminded that the greatest advancement in medical science of all time was the invention by the Swiss chemist, Paul Muller (awarded the 1948 Nobel Prize in medicine) of dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane, better known as DDT, which enabled one to disrupt the cycle of malaria transmission. This made possible the halting of malaria across vast tracts of the world and the reduction or avoidance of millions of deaths through the disease particularly given the fact that one out of every two people who have ever lived have died of malaria.

Today, England does not rank anywhere near the top of the list for new inventions or patents applications. In fact, even as small a country as Finland has patented more inventions per capita of population than the UK. In 2005, of the top fifteen patent filings by country the UK ranked merely fifth with 5,103 international patent filings trailing behind, in ascending order France (5,736), Germany (16,002), Japan (24,829) and in first position the USA States (46,115). For top resident patent application filings in 2004 per million population the United Kingdom featured tenth behind Norway, Denmark, Finland, New Zealand, Australia, Germany, United States, South Korea and Japan. Even in terms of top resident patent application filings in 2004 per billion $ of GDP, the United Kingdom came twelfth dominated not just by Japan, South Korea, USA, Germany and France but even by such countries as Finland, Denmark, Belarus, Ukraine and New Zealand. If one were to talk of the inventions which in modern times have had the greatest all-round impact on human civilisation then such inventions, particularly within science and technology, can be attributed to the Germans (see Appendix III).

Today, the English are unable to compete for innovation in science and technology with their Western counterparts including, for example, such European institutions as the Pasteur Institute in France, the world's first institution to research into an experimental cure for the world's most deadly virus, AIDS, back in the mid-1980s. Similarly, when it comes to pioneering new inventions or discoveries, Aventis in France (of which more shall be described later in this work) or the Institute of Optics in Paris which, in 1982, in the field of quantum physics demonstrated that a photon can instantaneously change its angle of polarisation in synchrony with its photon twin, rank alongside the Pasteur Institute. However, even in previous centuries some of the greatest innovations and discoveries in science were made by Frenchmen; for example, Nicephore Niepce and Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre invented in the late 1820s the first photographic images through technology pioneered by them which consisted of heliography, the physautotype and

eventually the daguerreotype the latter by which exposure times for photographic processes were reduced to just a few minutes. Decades later, another Frenchman by the name of Louis Le Prince invented a contraption for playing the first ever moving images known as the kinetoscope although it was patented by a British company. The very first ever moving film was that taken by Le Prince of traffic crossing Leeds Bridge in 1888. Photography and film ushered in the modern era and revolutionised society in creating or contributing to the creation of new media such as the cinema and television all of which have touched upon everyone's lives not only in the West but even in the far flung corners of the globe. Photography facilitated the keeping of records in addition to transforming forensics, fashion, advertising, marketing, communications and journalism. Through promoting consumerism it has contributed immensely to globalisation.

The only great invention to come out of the United Kingdom in recent years has been the Beagle Two Mars space probe which not only failed in its purpose to take photographs in space of Mars but which, in December 2003, crashed and evaded all further detection by satellite and telescopes. English scientists complained of the paucity of funds made available for such a project which they claimed was a drop in the ocean compared to the US Space Programme. However, the English scientists still had some £30 million donated to them for the purpose of developing the Mars space probe. Indian scientists who were successful in sending up satellites into space years before the United Kingdom achieved this without benefiting from even a fraction of the resources furnished to English scientists. Likewise, although a quarter of the world's top one hundred medicines have been discovered in Britain investment into researching and developing new products in the UK was running at around £3.2 billion a year in 2003 (as revealed in the Introduction to the Code of Practice for the Pharmaceutical Industry 2003), the highest amount of investment per capita for drugs research after the USA.

However, if one takes an overview of the history of human civilisation then there can be no doubt that the greatest inventions and discoveries in not only the scientific and technical fields but within the arts too have originated from the Indian subcontinent without which the advances of the Western World would not have been made possible (see Appendix IV).

In the passage of time, the civilisation that has made the greatest contribution to learning after the ancient Indo-Aryans, especially in the sciences and Mathematics, has been that of the ancient Greeks; Archimedes who is regarded as one of the greatest mathematicians ever to have lived invented the Archimedean screw, discovered the theory of levers, came up with the evaluation of the mathematical formula which takes his name, as well as laying the foundations of mechanics, hydrostatics and geometry. Eratosthenes of Cyprus, who lived about 230 BC, laid the foundation of mathematical geography, measured the Earth, plotted parallels, and suggested the navigation of the globe. Ptolemy of Alexandria wrote the most complete geography we have today. Dioscorides in or about AD 55 wrote about drugs and the plants from which they are made and the influence of his treatise can be seen in every pharmacopoeia today. The works of Galen of Pergamum (AD 131-201), of which 21 volumes survive, contain a

stupendous treatment of biology and medicine: translated into Latin and Syrian and Arabic they dominated thought and practice in these fields throughout the Middle Ages and for practically 1000 years no new work was done. Galen pioneered all modern methods of medical surgery and was at the forefront of eye and neuro-surgery as further revealed in a television documentary aired in the UK on the Sky History Channel in June 2003.Euclid was interested in optics and music and in his Elements of Geometry he originated the investigation into the idea of "limits" which was the germ of calculus.

However, many of the discoveries, innovations and inventions made by the Greeks were facilitated by their reliance on the scholarship passed to them from the ancient Egyptians whose civilisation they greatly admired. One example of this relates to the field of medicine. The royal physicians of Pharaonic Egypt were well acquainted with castor oil, enemas, various types of contraceptives and analgesics based on hellebore. During the Twelfth Dynasty (2000 to 1800 BC) numerous treatises were produced on surgery, external therapeutics and anatomy. The fame and school of Sais (600 to 500 BC) spread to the Greek world and it must be recalled that the Greeks identified Imhotep with the god of medicine, Aesculapius, and that Hippocrates made ample reference to an Egyptian text in his treatise on gynaecology.

After the Ancient Greeks it was the Arabs who laid the foundations of modern mathematics, astronomy and medicine for which Christian Europe owes its entire development and progress. The Europeans drew entirely on Arab works in science, astronomy, medicine and mathematics and most of the Arabs' knowledge in these areas stemmed from India; it was specifically from India that the Arabs adopted the decimal point and the numeral zero. The centre through which Arab learning flowed into Europe was from Cordoba in Southern Spain where in the second half of the Tenth Century Arab learning, especially in the Sciences, far outstripped the achievements being made contemporaneously in Christian Europe. For example, Albacicas wrote over 30 encyclopaedias of medicine and invented a whole range of instruments for all kinds of surgery the practicality and ingenuity of which can be attested today and from which all the modern instruments employed in medical surgery in the West in modern times are derived. The Arabs also invented around this time mini-calculators or portable astrolabes which could literally be carried around on one's person and with which mathematical calculations could be carried out as with modern day pocket electronic calculators. Their sundials were the most accurate to have ever been devised so that they could carry out their regular daily prayers at the precise times required. In the realms of astronomy it was Sultan Ulugh Beg, the grandson of the Tatar conqueror Tamerlane and ruler of Transcaspia in the Fifteenth Century, who engineered the world's most advanced astronomical tables which were to be used even by the Astronomer Royal in England right up to the Seventeenth Century. In the Ninth to Tenth Centuries AD, Cordoba in Southern Spain was a city which consisted of street planning with irrigated public gardens awash with fountains, public libraries which were stacked with books and manuscripts (most of which were to be later destroyed following the outbreak of Civil War in Andalusia) and where paper was, in complete contrast to Christian Europe, widely available. Buildings contained baths and toilets used flushing water.

All the above goes to show, as pointed out by Richard Rudgeley in his 2002 Channel 4 Series on the " Barbarians" that Christian Europe owed its progression from The Dark Ages to the cultural heights achieved in the Renaissance to none other than the Arabs. What is important to bear in mind is that as much as the Arabs leaned upon the scholastic works of the Ancient Greeks, Egyptians and Indians they were extremely innovative in their own right and made considerable new contributions in the fields of mathematics, science, astronomy, medicine, music, literature and philosophy (see Appendix V).

The English boast of having invented cryptography through their cracking of the German Enigma Code during World War Two. However, as revealed in an article by Simon Singh in the Daily Telegraph of Wednesday 4 October 2000 cryptography can be traced back to the Spartans in the Fifth Century B.C. who invented the "scytale," the first military encryption device. To the ancient Indians may also be attributed the greatest advances and strides made in cryptography and in particular encryption by substitution which is traced to manuscripts dating back to the Fourth Century BC and which appears later in the Kama-sutra referred to as mlecchita-vikalpa ("the art of secret writing"). This contained directions for rendering messages unreadable. Nonetheless, it was an Arab named Abu Yusuf Al-Kindi who laid the foundations of modern encryption and code-breaking in 850 A.D. with his work " A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages." It was he who became the father of the science of code-breaking known as cryptanalysis. His work was built on two pillars: firstly, new mathematical techniques that were being developed by the Arabs and secondly the earliest known discussion of statistics. He invented frequency analysis vis-à-vis code-breaking which was eventually exported to Europe. In Europe, in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries, the first individuals to adopt and refine these techniques were the Florentine polymath, Leon Battista Alberti, the German abbot, Johannes Trithemius, and the French diplomat, Blaise de Vigenere. It is such individuals to whom English mathematicians such as Charles Babbage owed an immense debt of gratitude in addition to the countless men and women of many nationalities at Bletchley Park during World War Two when it came to deciphering the German Enigma.

However, in contrast to all other cultures, the Indian subcontinent reigns supreme as being unique in the consistency of contributions to learning be it in the arts, sciences, medicine or mathematics from the very ancient past right down to the present times. For example, within the last one hundred years alone individuals from India have continued to make enormous contributions to our learning in all spheres. Some examples cited below are those of Jagdish Chandra (J.C.) Bose, Srinivasa Ramanujan and Subramanyan Chandrasekhar.

J.C.Bose discovered radio waves although the first person responsible for having them patented in his name was Marconi. Bose was also the first scientist to prove that plants had feelings and communicated with one another by signals akin to radio waves. Professor Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman discovered what subsequently became known as Raman rays which has had a profound development on nuclear physics. Indian scientists at Hyderabad produced the first curative treatment for the world's greatest killer, malaria, a century ago although credit for the breakthrough went

solely to an Englishman, Professor Ross. It was Indian scientists from Bombay subsequently recruited by the USA who revolutionised rocket science and space exploration through their pioneering work in linear differential equations. It was an Indian, Dr Narinder Singh Kapany known as "The Father of Fibre-optics", who invented fibre-optics considered one of the greatest and most revolutionary technological innovations of modern times and without which the Internet would not have been realisable; Dr Kapany's research and inventions have encompassed fibre-optics communications, lasers, biomedical instrumentation, solar energy and pollution monitoring and he has 100 patents to his name making him one of the greatest inventors of all time.

One of the most talented mathematicians of all time was Srinivasa Ramanujan. Entirely self-taught, Ramanujan advanced the heuristic aspects of number theory and modular functions to completely new heights with the result that, between 1914 and 1918, he formulated over 3,000 theorems. All these theorems have now proved to be true. What is remarkable about Ramanujan is that, besides being self-taught, his career encompassed an extremely short span (he died at just 33 years of age) and yet in that time he devised formulae which were not only highly original and unconventional but which have since started to be applied successfully to crystallography and for numerous applications in physics.

Subramanyan Chandrasekhar, the Nobel Laureate, is the scientist responsible for proving the existence of black holes a phenomenon first predicted by a German scientist by the name of Karl Schwarzchild. When he put forward his theory in the UK he was laughed at but undeterred he went on to prove its authenticity in the USA. Without the theory of black holes Professor Stephen Hawking would have been incapable of reaching the conclusions that he did and for which he has received excessive and overrated acclaim. As recently as February 1999, Dr Rabindra Mohaptra discovered MACHOs (Massive Compact Halo Objects) in outer space at the edge of the Milky Way which may hold the secret to the existence of intelligent life forms in the galaxy and just as we entered the Millennium two Indian scientists have proved that life did indeed begin in outer space, a theory espoused by yet another Indian some decades ago, Professor Vikramsinghe.

The genius behind the breakthrough treatment for Parkinson's disease involving the insertion of a pacemaker-like device under the skin near the chest which emits electronic signals to the affected part of the brain is Professor Tipu Aziz of the Radcliffe Hospital in Oxford. The man who pioneered encryptology within computer science is none other than a man of Indian extraction, Peter Singh. The individual who has revolutionised medical aftercare in the UK and as is most likely to be the case within the entire West is an Indian doctor and a woman, Dr Joshi, who has applied successfully homeopathic medicine in the treatment and cure of infections resulting from post-surgical operations. Just within Indian Punjab (encompassing an area no larger than Wales) one of the leading agricultural colleges in the world is the Amritsar Agricultural college where Indian scientists were the first in the World to pioneer the creation of dwarf wheat of which two crops could be produced each year. The Chandigarh Institute of Microbiology is world famous for its research into tropical diseases and the Ludhiana Medical college is world renowned whose graduates have gone on

to acquire great distinction in their respective fields within North America. It is mostly Indians who have pioneered Internet technology in Silicon Valley, California. Additionally, 60% of the Silicon industry is located in Bangalore in India and Indian computers and satellites control the UK's postal service, BT telecommunications, British Airways and London Underground without which the UK's whole infrastructure would fall to pieces. Today a staggering 36% of top scientists working at NASA are of Indian extraction.

Another ancient culture and civilisation to which is attributable some of the world's greatest inventions from the perspective of practicality alone has been that of the Chinese. They invented the following : the first seismological devices for detecting earth tremors and earthquakes (invented by Chang Heng who lived in the years A.D. 78-139), the first planetariums (also invented by Chang Heng), the first kind of plastic, lacquer, used in their paints for artistic creations, gunpowder leading to the first missiles and incendiaries, chemical warfare incorporating poisonous gases containing arsenic and wolf bane, the first experimentation with aerodynamics using kites and hang gliders, paper first made from bamboo fibre and regarded as one of the greatest inventions of all time, silk which is the world's strongest fibre, the first cantilever bridges for crossing rivers and streams. Unsurprisingly, the practicality of the numerous inventions passed down by the Chinese to peoples across the globe resulted in the Chinese being labelled by the French a few centuries ago as "the race of inventors".

Finally, as a conclusion to this chapter were inventions to be regarded as a benchmark for human intelligence, genius, imagination and enterprise then the English would fare very badly. In 2015, of a list compiled of the 120 most prolific inventors of all time, comprising individuals to whom 200 or more patents can be attributed and thus commencing from the period over the previous century in which utility patents became registrable, not a single Englishman or British national featured. Yet in such list there were individuals from Hungary, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland and even Saudi Arabia. In such list there were as many as seven Australians and three Indian nationals of which one, a Jat Sikh by the name of Gurtej Sandhu, featured fourth on the list of the all-time most prolific inventors with a staggering 1192 patents to his name as of 2015 (thus far exceeding even Thomas Edison's record).

Chapter Four.

Greatest number of Nobel Prizes.

The right-wing national press in the UK and in particular the Times, Daily Telegraph and Daily Mail have made a great show of the global achievements and eminence of English intellectuals through the profusion of Nobel Prizes awarded to the latter. We should not be hoodwinked into believing that the UK is exceptional in this respect. Some time in 2001, an independent study carried out by GALLUP showed that the UK ranked only sixth in respect of the number of Nobel prizes in proportion to population. Relative to population Iceland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland have won more Nobel Prizes than the UK.

Therefore, what is clear from the statistics is that there is a correlation between the most politically stable and economically affluent countries and the Nobel Prize. The USA alone has won over 50% of all Nobel Prizes and more significantly the majority of these had been achieved in the last 60 years during which period the USA has established its economic hegemony over the entire world. Another illustration of this point can be denoted by the winners of the Prize during the first 50 years following its inception. In physics, for instance, between 1901 and 1950, most of the Nobel Prizes were awarded to Germany, France, Italy and England in that order. The achievement of the Germans, French and Italians stands out as particularly praiseworthy given that in both Italy and Germany nation status did not come into being until the mid Nineteenth Century whereas France was beset by a number of major revolutions in and around the same period (such as those occurring in 1830, 1848 and 1871 in Paris, the very heart of the nation) which brought about massive social upheaval and chaos.

However, the decline of Nobel Prizes in Germany coincided with the rise of Nazi Germany and the subsequent destruction of the country, its institutions and infrastructure during and after the War. France likewise had experienced many years of turmoil during the First and Second World Wars during which period the country had been invaded by a foreign enemy and had been the staging ground of terrible battles and enormous bloodshed which upset the very foundations and fabric of society there. Italy too had been placed under the suppressive and totalitarian heel of a fascist dictator, Mussolini, for two decades and had been the arena for confrontation between the Axis and Allied Forces in the Second World War. Into this vacuum stepped the UK and USA which became more prominent as recipients of the Nobel Prize in the era post World War Two and particularly with the " brain drain" from the former Nazi Germany. The UK and USA had benefited from long periods of domestic stability and possessed the infrastructural advantages which enabled them to outpace their Western counterparts in technical and scientific developments.

In sheer contrast to Germany, France and Italy not to mention the vast majority of other nations, England had remained from the time of the Norman Conquest onwards unified, politically stable, peaceful and free from foreign intrusion or invasion all of which contributed to its advances in academia and intellectual development. England's geographical isolation meant that it did not suffer from the constant political and socio-economic turmoil which beset Europe and hindered intellectual development there. Thus the socio-economic advantages enjoyed exclusively by the middle and upper classes within England laid the foundations by which eventually so many Nobel Prizes came to be awarded to extremely financially well-endowed institutions and individuals in England. Even today such institutions benefit from vast donations numbering tens of millions of pounds from large multinational corporations, organisations and private individuals. In any case, the fact that the UK may have won more Nobel Prizes than most other countries is not at all surprising in light of the fact that England, in spite of its small size, has always been a densely populated country with the highest population in Europe after Russia and Germany and with the affluence accruing to the industrial revolution and thereafter during the period of Empire England readily established itself as the richest country in the world. It

enjoyed unlimited resources from its colonies such as India which made possible the Industrial Revolution and much of the wealth generated by the Industrial Revolution was poured back into England's most venerable institutions such as Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

Additionally, it should be borne in mind that a large number of the Nobel Prizes which have been awarded to English scientists have been shared with their American counterparts. The sizeable number of Nobel prizes for English scientists has been brought about largely due to the exchange between USA and UK of research and information facilitated by the close linguistic and cultural affinities between the two countries. As English today is not only the language of diplomacy but of science too then by virtue of such an unassailable fact English scientists are more easily poised to receive recognition for the research undertaken by them in their fields by virtue of the medium in which they communicate their ideas, that medium being not only their own tongue but the international language of the modern age.

The economic might of the USA has in turn made English the accepted language of communication in all intellectual spheres as well as the predominant language of the Internet and top academic institutions in the UK, such as Cambridge and Imperial College, have received and continue to receive from large corporate donors in the USA enormous endowments, donations and funds for research. Bill Gates, the world's richest man, has contributed tens of millions of pounds to each of a number of departments within Cambridge University ranging from Information Technology to Mathematics. The fact that, in the UK, most of the Nobel Prizes in the sciences have been associated with Cambridge University is explicable on account of Cambridge University having been the richest and most well-endowed university in the world during the period that such Nobel Prizes were awarded to its scholars.

More significantly, the Nobel Prize has become viewed as very Anglo-centric; what greater testimony could there be to the Nobel Prize becoming devalued than the speculation which existed at the outset of 2004 of the Peace Prize being awarded to President Bush of USA and Prime Minister Tony Blair of the UK in respect of the Iraq War. This War arose from a breach of international law by the aforesaid individuals, resulted in the loss of thousands of innocent lives in Iraq through military strikes by joint US and UK forces in addition to the loss of hundreds of lives of US servicemen, peace corps officials, journalists and others through subsequent terrorist backlashes. Both Bush and Blair not only contrived between themselves to fabricate facts to justify invading Iraq, breached international law, but worse still overlooked the abuse of human rights and the derogation from the Geneva Convention by their invading forces.

Today, the Germans are only slightly behind the UK in terms of numbers of Nobel Prizes and yet despite the fact that their country was plunged into complete economic ruin following World War Two accompanied by the collapse of all its institutions its achievement is all the greater. In terms of the quota of Nobel Prizes awarded to institutions within the last twenty-five years the Max Planck Gesellschaft MPG leads within Europe as do the Universities of Chicago, Stanford and the MIT in USA. Cambridge University on the other hand is regarded as having lost its impetus within

the same timeframe. However, as a race of people the Germans have attained the most Nobel Prizes: a very substantial number of the Prizes in the Sciences were attained by German expatriates in USA recruited from Germany after the War and of the individuals awarded the Nobel Prize in the United States within the science fields more have been drawn from the German ethnic group than any other ethnic group. The UK itself provided a refuge for German and Austrian scholars before the Second World War and like the USA and Soviet Union after the War the UK too served as a brain drain for German scientists. In both cases, the Germans contributed immensely to the achievements of the English in scientific fields which may not otherwise have achieved the heights it did. This is confirmed by the fact that many of the Nobel Prizes awarded to England for scientific achievement were won by scientists of foreign and particularly German extraction. For instance, of the five living British Nobel Prize winners in medicine, two are of foreign ethnicity: Cesar Milstein and Anton Klug. Even in the past, many of Britain's Nobel Prizes were won by foreigners who became naturalised British citizens such as Paul Dirac.

As a final reflection, it is the arrogance of the Western Hemisphere which continues to associate the Nobel Prize with the most outstanding advances in intellectual development despite the fact that the Nobel Prize is only slightly over 100 years old. The last century also represents a mere drop in the ocean against the backdrop of millennia during which period the world's greatest geniuses, inventors and innovators have lived and whose contribution in the sciences and arts has proved critical to accomplishments in all fields of modern intellectual endeavour. If the Nobel Prize were to be retrospective there is no doubt that the greatest proliferation of the Award in all the relevant disciplines would go to Ancient India, Greece, post-Renaissance Italy and post-Reformation Germany.Countries which today are regarded as Third World such as India and China have succumbed to terrible depredations within the last thousand years and this is especially the case in India which over this period has been subjected to numerous invasions, foreign rule and a ruthless exploitation of the country's natural resources all of which had the effect of suppressing the current of intellectual thought and research. The fact that India's intellectual stagnation coincides with the most turbulent period in its history confirms that intellectual achievement is heavily dependent on economic prosperity and some political status quo such factors which being present in the societies of England and Scandinavia during the last millennium have enabled those countries or regions to race ahead. Intellectual research and development are indulgences afforded only to societies which are not beset by major socio-economic problems and political upheavals.

It might also be argued that even within the last one hundred years there have been many learned scientists, economists and men of letters worthy of the Prize in their specialism but that the manner of selecting the successful nominees has not necessarily adhered to the most objective criteria. What the selection panel of the Committee might regard as being the greatest breakthrough, innovation or contribution in a certain field could easily be disagreed upon by a differently constituted panel. Additionally, some candidates have been passed over due to racial and political prejudice in the West. For example, there has been no greater influence within the Twentieth Century on the dogma of non-violence than the personality of Mahatma Gandhi and yet ironically he was passed over on no less than six occasions for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Chapter Five.

Oxford and Cambridge : the world's greatest and oldest Universities ?

It can be said that the two institutions of which the English are most proud in terms of their antiquity and contribution to learning and scholasticism the world over are Oxford and Cambridge Universities. It is the case that both Oxford and Cambridge have produced world class scholars and have made enormous contributions to learning in all fields throughout the world. However, in this respect they are not unique.

The World's most ancient existing university is that at Varanasi in India where scholars have been tutored in Sanskrit continuously since 1500 B.C. or thereabouts. Taxila in the Punjab founded around 750 B.C. was the centre of advanced medical studies becoming the first and most ancient medical school in the world. Nalanda in Bihar was a centre of academia at the time of Buddha and flourished right up to the period of its destruction by the Muslims in the Tenth Century A.D. At its peak, it was attended by 10,000 students, had a staff of 2,000 teachers, administered a curriculum of 60 different disciplines and stocked a library of 9,000,000 manuscripts. It attracted foreign students from as far afield as China, Tibet, Korea, Japan and Indonesia. India's ancient universities were far advanced of their times and there was nothing in the Ancient World to parallel them. Even today, after the USA and Russia, India possesses the world's third largest university system in the world and many of the world's finest institutions continue to be located in India and include among them IIT, the Indian Institute of Technology with its institutions in Bangalore, Hyderabad and other major cities.

After India, the oldest universities in the world can be traced to Greece such as that at Alexandria in Egypt founded at the time of Alexander the Great, and of course the Arab world. Regarding the latter, the Universities of Damascus in Syria and of Fez in Morocco, founded in the Eighth and Ninth Centuries AD respectively, became the centre of learning in the Western Hemisphere in all the disciplines and did not go into decline until the Sixteenth Century.

The oldest universities in the West are those at Bologna in Northern Italy and at Paris. Bologna University led the way in law and medicine for four to five hundred years between the Eleventh and Sixteenth Centuries AD. Padua University, founded in the Twelfth Century, was the leading medical school of its time in the Sixteenth Century and attracted scholars from all over the West including the eminent English physician, William Harvey. In the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries Leiden University in the Netherlands pioneered medical research and study within Europe especially in the field of human anatomy and dissection as well as developing the first microscopes to study cells and bacteria. Both Oxford and Cambridge were modelled on Bologna and the founders of the early studiums at Oxford and Cambridge had been schooled at either Bologna or Paris. One forgets all too easily that Oxford University's

existence in 1167 also came about as a result of the exclusion of English students from the Sorbonne. In addition, Oxford and Cambridge began to achieve their greatest eminence with the abundance of endowments from rich benefactors following the Industrial Revolution in England. This enabled both universities to acquire the necessary technology, equipment and resources to indulge in experiments, both scientific and other, of which their counterparts in Europe were deprived. Such circumstances combined with the political stability prevailing throughout the British Isles at the time and the exodus of world-renowned scholars to the United Kingdom from their countries of origin in Europe enabled scholars in both Oxford and Cambridge to concentrate on leading the academic field in all disciplines. Simultaneously, in the rest of the Western World academia received less importance owing to social, political and economic chaos with most countries in Europe at war with one another constantly and in France several revolutions taking place in the course of a century. Yet despite such setbacks institutions such as the Sorbonne remain at the forefront of international research today and more Nobel Prize winners have been affiliated to the Sorbonne than to Oxford University.

Therefore, scholars at Oxford and Cambridge were not endowed with any greater degree of intelligence than their contemporaries overseas in Europe. They simply enjoyed superior socio-economic advantages which enabled them to race ahead in their scholarly pursuits. After all, for centuries after their foundation and prior to the Industrial Revolution neither Oxford nor Cambridge featured at the top of the league table of universities within Europe. Even Salamanca University in Spain, founded in 1218 and thus some decades before Cambridge, outstripped Oxford and Cambridge in reputation as late as the Fifteenth Century. In 1422, pope Martin V pronounced Salamanca to be among the four greatest universities in the world and up to this point its achievements in science, mathematics, literature, law (both canon and civil) as well as medicine far exceeded those attained in either Cambridge or Oxford. For instance, the very first grammar of a “vulgar” language was put together at Salamanca in 1492 by Aelio Antonio de Nebrija whilst such science innovators as Vesalius and Copernicus found in Salamanca an echo for their discoveries, which were to rank as among the most significant scientific discoveries in world history, before anywhere else. Salamanca’s decline was precipitated by the Spanish Inquisition which, between the Fifteenth and Nineteenth centuries, suppressed brutally all liberal, free-thinking scholarship which was viewed as heretical. Inquisitions under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the Vatican occurred in many other countries during the late Middle Ages and although the persecution of intellectuals did not occur on the scale encountered in Spain the effects were nonetheless most damaging to the growth and advancement of academic institutions in these countries.

Even today Bologna along with many other universities such as the Sorbonne, Vienna and Heidelberg, attract students from all over the world. Just as Bologna became the very first university in Europe along with Salerno (also in Italy) to set up a medical school almost a thousand years ago at the onset of the new Millennium the medical hospital attached to Bologna University remained one of the world’s leading teaching hospitals in the medical sciences. In the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries the University of Leiden, Holland, occupied pole position in medical studies and research with human anatomy being carried out on a sophisticated scale and creating the modern science of human anatomy as

it was to be taught throughout universities in the West including Oxford and Cambridge over subsequent centuries.Vienna University surpassed Oxford and Cambridge as the centre of legal studies, medicine and the new sciences from the age of Enlightenment until the end of the First World War when the Austro-Hungarian Empire collapsed amid a pile of ruins. It is also significant that following the end of the Great War there followed a mass exodus, indeed a veritable "brain drain" from Germany and Austria to Oxford, Cambridge and London Universities. Some of the leading academics at these universities in the Nineteen Twenties and Thirties included Karl Popper the Nobel Prize Winner in Economics,Von Hayek, Wittgenstein, Professors Fritz Schulz who was the world's leading authority on Roman Law and Professor Georg Schwarzenberger the world's foremost authority on International law.

However, great universities are those institutions which symbolise progress and which are able to change with and adapt to the times particularly as education and knowledge enter new phases of development and as further disciplines emerge. It is due to the inability of Oxford and Cambridge to make such a transition which threatens to relegate them to the lower echelons of modern and progressive universities or institutions of Higher Education in the twenty-first Century. For all Oxbridge's excellence in the areas of the humanities, law, languages and the classics recruitment for the fastest-growing, most popular, most remunerative and most intellectually demanding fields such as IT, business management, Finance has occurred well outside these universities. For example, the university in the West from which Microsoft has employed the largest number of graduates is Waterloo University in Ontario, Canada, whilst 60% of top IT specialists in USA are Indian and the majority qualified from Indian Universities.Oxford and Cambridge like most other higher institutions of learning in the UK are, unlike their American counterparts, spewing out graduates who will be incapable of competing with their Western counterparts in practical or vocational skills and qualifications. In any case, the academic standards at both Oxford and Cambridge have plummeted to such an extent in recent times that according to the contents of a report contained in the Daily Mail published on Friday 23 January 2004 top academics at Cambridge believed that as many as two-thirds of the undergraduate intake were insufficiently skilled for the courses for which they were being admitted!

Today, Cambridge and Oxford Universities are the most highly-funded and financially-endowed universities after their Ivy League counterparts in the USA. They benefit from hundreds of millions of pounds from private donors such as Bill Gates who recently donated £200 million to Cambridge for furthering studies in science and technology and tens of millions of pounds to Oxford to finance the AIDS vaccine programme. This does not take into account the millions of pounds donated to Oxford by another extremely wealthy benefactor: Dr David Landau.Cambridge also raised as much as £55 Million for a new Maths faculty. Thus if Cambridge and Oxford are deemed to lead in research internationally, which in the majority of instances would be open heavily to dispute, it is not at all surprising given the enormous financial resources made available to them which is in complete disproportion to all other institutions of higher learning in the world with the USA excepted. In the University Guide supplement to the Sunday Times 10th September 2006 edition reference was made to the £600 million of capital developments under way as of that date at Cambridge University alone.

Another misconception that has been sown is that just as the advancement of democracy in former British colonies such as India came through the inculcation of British principles of governing so likewise former colonies owed the establishment of modern educational institutions to the British. However, as the beginning of this chapter has shown, countries such as India had a long history of institutionalised education which not only put India ahead of all other nations in ancient times in literacy, numeracy and the sciences but which proved instrumental in laying the foundations by which millennia later universities in Europe such as Oxford and Cambridge came to be conceived. In any case, within the technical field in which India has made the most progress in the late Twentieth and breaking into the Twenty-First Century, the credit for this must go to Jawaharlal Nehru who, at India's Independence in 1947, set up a chain of new research laboratories all over India all of which followed not the British but the French model.

Chapter Six.

Crime.

One perpetual boast by the English has been the sanctimonious praise lavished upon themselves as being the most civilised nation in the world and that their country is the safest and most peaceful in which to live having regard to the alleged law-abiding nature and superior integrity of its inhabitants. However, it was revealed in an article published in the Daily Telegraph on Friday 9 June 2000 that the UK was the worst offender within every crime category save murder, in the entire EU. The UK has been described as being populated by football hooligans, muggers and thieves by the international Press. By 2006, as reported in an article published in the July 27 edition of the Daily Mail, the United Kingdom had acquired the reputation as having one of the highest crime rates in the world with as many as 10,608 crimes per 100,000 of the population. This put the UK well ahead of the EU average of 6,738 crimes per every 100,000 and even well ahead of the average in the USA which was just 4,006 per every 100,000. The UK also has the highest prison population in Europe with, by 2006, 143 prisoners for every 1,000 of the population.

Certainly, there is no exaggeration in the statistic that no less than one-fifth of British adults below the age of forty have a criminal conviction for a serious offence excluding driving offences and petty crime whilst one-third of adult males in the UK have some form of criminal conviction. These are among the highest conviction rates per capita of the population of any developed country in the entire world. On 20 May 2002, a broadcast on Liberty Radio highlighted the worrying fact that twenty-six per cent of all schoolchildren in the UK when questioned had admitted that they had committed some kind of criminal offence within the previous year.

Many people in England, particularly those drawn from the older generation, might argue that the crime which is now rife within the UK is a recent phenomenon. However, high rates of crime have always been endemic throughout

England. Whole areas of the country were out of bounds to travellers as late as the early Nineteenth Century owing to the risk of robbery by highwaymen whilst the East End of London was renowned for its gangland atmosphere just as it remains today. As late as the mid-Eighteenth Century London was still a lawless city with the writer Horace Walpole commenting some time around 1751 upon being robbed by highwaymen in Hyde Park: “One is forced to travel, even at noon, as if one is going to battle.”

It is especially significant that crime spread with the emigration of English peoples abroad. For instance, in Robert J. Schoenberg’s biography of Al Capone the author illustrated that in Chicago, among the immigrant population in the early nineteenth century, the average criminality (as researched and published in a 1924 study by Dr Antonio Stella) of the foreign born English was the highest of the White Native American population after the Irish being at the rate of 488.3 for every 100,000 English, compared to the Germans (218.9 for every 100,000 of their population), the Swiss (167.4 for every 100,000). At the bottom were the Italians (merely 158.1 for every 100,000 of them). The British comedian and tv presenter, Rik Mayall, presented and narrated a series entitled “Violent Nation” in March 2005 which revealed that crime in Oxford during the Middle Ages was so rampant that the homicide rate if converted in today’s equivalent would correspond to 40,000 deaths a year. The series also illustrated how crime rates were just as high if not higher throughout much of England fifty years ago than today and how one was more likely to be mugged in Manchester back in 1950, often by a switchblade-yielding teddy-boy, than today while the worst race riots ever to have erupted within the United Kingdom occurred in Cardiff back in 1919 and the worst incidence of football hooliganism dates back to 1923.

In an article published in the Sunday Times on 2 January 2005 it was reported how the UK had acquired the unenviable reputation of having one of the world’s worst crime rates. Such a situation has been aggravated by the country possessing one of the world’s most ineffective police forces among which a large proportion continue to collect their full pay, as much as £30,000 a year, despite being absent from duty through sickness and working on average only one day a week. Civitas, the right-of-centre think tank conducted a study in 2004 which attributed the uncontrolled and unprecedented levels of crime within the UK to the failure by the UK’s police force to focus on prevention of crime and zero-tolerance of low level disorder and antisocial behaviour. In most categories of crime, the United Kingdom stands out as being among the most crime-ridden societies to be found anywhere in the world today and where the state of affairs has become so much out of control that by January 2005 as few as one in every one hundred crimes in the UK were successfully investigated and prosecuted. In some cases, the state of affairs has become anarchic with large numbers of individuals collectively and defiantly flouting the law frequently with impunity. For example, in a Broadcast on Sky and BBC news on Saturday 5 November 2005, it was revealed that many individuals had flouted the law against hunting foxes with hounds which had been passed through Parliament months previously. By February 2006 the situation remained unchanged with dozens of unlawful hunting incidents taking place up and down the country by individuals representing so-called respectable elements of society and pillars of the Establishment. Hunts were still being staged with all their former glory and trappings.

Therefore, an examination of the following categories reflects the disparate criminal elements spread throughout society and institutions within the United Kingdom.

A/. Racism.

In 1998, there were more racist attacks in the UK than anywhere else in the EU: 100,000 to be precise. In the period 2000 to 2001, there were some 1500 prosecutions in the UK for racially motivated crimes consisting mostly of violent assault. However, these prosecutions represented a mere fraction of the total number of incidents most of which had not been recorded. Race tension in the UK had become so severe that within just a few months in the Summer of 2001 as many as five race riots took place in such far away places as Oldham, Leeds, Burnley, Bradford and Stoke-on-Trent all of which had been sparked off by meetings of extreme nationalist parties as the National Front and British Nationalist Party and subsequent assaults on Asian youths. In Bradford, on 7 July 2001, there occurred one of the worst race riots within the West in which 2,000 Asians confronted scores of police with at least 300 police suffering injuries in the resulting fracas.

The UK is reputed to contain some of the highest levels of racist crime than anywhere else in Europe and these incidents are certainly indicative of a breakdown of law and order within society. The racism is aggravated by the acute ignorance among the English as to the numerous distinctions among the Asian immigrant population. Following the terrorist bombing of the World Trade Centre in New York on 11 September 2001 by Islamic extremists English thugs victimised Sikhs and violated their places of worship in the UK. Such levels of ignorance were as severe as those inherent in society within the USA. England is not unique in being home to large numbers of Asian, African and other coloured immigrants from former colonies. There are more Muslims living in the countries of both France and Spain than in the United Kingdom and yet despite the similar problems of poor integration within society of Muslims in France and Spain race riots have not occurred in these countries on the scale encountered in the UK.

The English continuously pay lip service to their liberal attitude towards toleration of other communities. Persecution continues to exist in the UK as it always has done going back as far as the Twelfth Century when the first major pogrom against Jews within Europe occurred in England. Such pogroms in England continued for centuries with the Huguenots or French Protestant settlers being targeted at such places as Spittalfields, London, in the late Seventeenth Century, the Jews again in such locations as Brick Lane in the East End of London by Oswald Moseley's Black Shirts in the 1930s. In just one year (2004 to 2005), racially-motivated violence in England had increased by a startling 13%. In the aftermath of the July 7 2005 London bombings racist attacks and violence rose by a prodigious 600% over the previous year.

B/. Civil Disorder .

Riots appear to typify the turbulent almost anarchic state of affairs throughout the UK today not only on account of the race riots referred to above, but also the anti-capitalist riots in the City for three consecutive years running: 1999, 2000 and 2001. On each occasion these riots caused millions of pounds of damage attracting international attention and publicity to the heart of London. Riots in Northern Ireland continue to witness the worst sectarian violence in the World; the riots in Belfast in July 2001 between Nationalists and Loyalists resulted in the injury of some 100 policemen and occurred just a week after the riots in Bradford in which 164 police were injured.

One only needs to study the incidence of football hooliganism world-wide to be appraised of the fact that the greatest acts of thuggery, violence and criminal damage are caused by English fans and that England has become synonymous within the West with such a deplorable image and more so since Euro 2000; within the first weekend of the tournament almost 1,000 English fans were arrested by the Belgian police just within Brussels and Charleroi alone. These arrests were unprecedented as far as civil disturbances in Belgium let alone any other country in Europe were concerned. Even Tony Banks, a former Labour Sports Minister, stated that a substantial cross-section of England's male population contained racist, tattooed alcoholic thugs and that "we have a yob culture in this country." For instance, of the 400 English deported from Belgium in the first week of Euro 2000 it was only a tiny fraction, 50 of those number, who were previously known to police by way of criminal convictions. Four years later, it was English fans who once more proved to be the most criminally delinquent when, in the opening week of Euro 2004 in Portugal, 33 Englishmen were prosecuted by the Portuguese authorities.

Such hooliganism is not confined to the activities of English football fans abroad but has become so severe a problem within the United Kingdom itself as to reach riot proportions. For instance, following Portugal's defeat of England in Euro 2004, 300 drunken English louts lay siege to a Portuguese-run pub (the Red Lion) in Thetford, Norfolkshire, terrifying Portuguese fans many of whom were just women and young children. Cars outside the pub were completely torched. In St Helier, the capital of Jersey, as many as 1,500 English thugs had to be dispersed by police using CS gas when, once again, the local Portuguese population came under attack. In neither of these incidents did there appear to have been a single arrest by the police of any of the culprits responsible for perpetrating such violence.

An article published in the Daily Telegraph of Friday 19 July 2002 highlighted an international survey which showed the English to be the worst behaved of all tourists with the Americans and Germans ranking at the top for the best behaved. At around the same time as these revelations the National tabloids in the UK reported on the fact that English youth were the worst behaved in the World, had the least mature attitude towards alcohol consumption and that the 'ladette' phenomenon which consisted of foul-mouthed, hard-drinking, highly promiscuous and even violent young women was regarded as being specific to the UK. An article published in the French newspaper, Le Figaro, on Tuesday 22 November 2005, illustrated in detail how according to the research undertaken by the Institute of Alcoholic Studies a staggering 48% of males and 31% of females in the UK aged between 18 and 24 were drunk at

least twice a week compared to just 12% in France and 7% in Italy and how in the UK as many as 38% of children of both sexes had by the age of 13 admitted to being drunk at least once in their lives. Even Tony Blair's son, Euan, was picked up by the police in the Strand for under-age drinking when just sixteen years of age.

C/. Violent Crime

A Sky News broadcast of Friday 10 February 2006 reported that as many as one in four households in the UK suffered domestic violence and that a staggering 80,000 UK women had been provided protection by the charity, Refuge, as a result of being battered by their husbands. The level and extent of domestic violence in the UK must rank as one of the most serious cases in Europe. Abuse of elderly people including those in care has also reached epidemic proportions with as many as 500,000 cases a year being reported within the UK in 2005 to 2006 alone.

Between 2000 and 2001, as many as 65,000 doctors and nurses were physically assaulted within the UK. In no other country in the world, with the possible exception of the United States, has the medical or indeed any other profession been subjected to such a degree of physical violence and intimidation.

Anthony Holden, the English writer and journalist who has lived in New York for many years, commented in an article published in the Daily Mail on Saturday 9 February 2002 that with one person being murdered on average every day in London the latter has become a more dangerous city to live in than New York. An article published in the Sunday Times on 5 December 2004 indicated that police in the UK were now being forced to adopt the philosophy of "zero-tolerance" adopted by the New York Police Department (NYPD) in order to tackle the lawlessness on London's streets which had surpassed New York for the breakdown of law and order.

Violent crime in the UK had increased by 20% in the year 1999-2000 alone. Robberies within London were up by 40% within the same period while in the United States crime, especially violent crime, had plummeted. An article published in London's Metro newspaper on Monday 16th July 2001 indicated that percentage wise the increase in violent crime was rising faster in England and Wales than in the USA and Russia. Quintessentially British celebrities who had lived most of their entire lives in London were rapidly deserting the City. For example, Joan Collins stated to the National Press in August 2002 that she was leaving London permanently for New York because she considered the latter to be considerably safer in terms of street crime. In fact, in an article in the Times of 29 June 2000, the United States media declared the UK as being the worst country for violence within the world, with the exception of murder, and that crime levels in the UK's cities far exceeded those even in the worst parts of the States such as the Bronx.

Chris Tarrant announced on a Capital Radio broadcast on Tuesday 24th June 2003 that American tourists still felt that Britain was an extremely unsafe country to visit. By 2006, despite all the resources made available by the government for cracking down on violent crime, the increase in recruitment to the police force and the escalation of neighbourhood watch schemes, gunpoint robberies alone had increased by a shocking 10% over the previous year.

It is a shocking statistic, reported in Metro on Friday 22 February 2002, that crime in London had increased by 49% by January 2002 whilst 6,000 people had been arrested in just two weeks up to the end of February 2002. These are statistics which are unprecedented by comparison to any other city in the West. It was also reported in the Sunday Telegraph of 14 April 2002 that Hackney in East London was more dangerous to live in than Soweto the latter being regarded as the most dangerous city in South Africa. There were more violent crimes including stabbings and gunshot wounds in Hackney than in Soweto despite the latter containing a population 10 times greater than Hackney. About the same time, it was revealed that as many as one in four of every 15-16 year old boy in the UK admitted to carrying some kind of concealed weapon and at least a third of 16-year olds in the UK carried knives on them. In 2002,there was more carjacking and car theft reported in the UK than in any other country in the EU. What had at one time been regarded as a problem which existed only in the most deprived cities within the Third World such as Nairobi, Johannesburg or Soweto was now afflicting the UK. The UK still has the highest rate of car theft of any country in the EU.

On Liberty Radio,on Wednesday 17 April 2002, it was reported that over the previous year there had been an average of 190 robberies a day in London signifying a 35% increase over the previous year. Crime and especially violent crime had reached such uncontrollable levels within the UK that in the Spring of 2002 it was announced by the Government that owing to the shortage of prisons on the mainland to house the growing numbers of prisoners ships were being converted into prisons with due haste and that the building of prisons and their management was even being contracted out to private companies! The situation of general lawlessness in England had become so grave that, according to a Sky News bulletin of Wednesday 24 April 2002, the Government was contemplating the contracting out from the police force of search powers and powers of arrest to private organisations creating in effect glorified vigilantes. Such desperate measures can only have originated through a realisation at the higher-most levels of authority that crime had escalated to such an unmanageable level in the UK as to be tantamount to anarchy and a breakdown of society. By 2006 prisons in the UK were so overcrowded with serious offenders that the government contemplated releasing many of these offenders before they had even served the minimum period of their sentences.

In an article published in the Daily Mail on Thursday, 30th August 2007, and written by Karl West, the United Kingdom was reported to be the worst country in the world for armed robbery. According to Home Office statistics there were as many as 1,033 attacks on couriers in 2006 representing a 24 per cent increase on the previous year. The parcel delivery firm, DHL, has stated that it was happy to deliver to Baghdad rather than such inner-city areas within the East End of London as Canning Town and Custom House.

D/. Sex Crime.

The country with the greatest number of pedophile cases is the UK and in the latter part of Summer of 2002 it was

revealed that Scotland Yard was bringing prosecutions against some 2,000 pedophiles most of whom were professional and middle class including among them 3 High Court judges, senior solicitors and lawyers as well as 90 police officers (including several senior police officers). In December 2004, a US-based investigation showed that the largest number of subscribers to a Texas-based child pornography website were from the United Kingdom and of the 7,200 subscribers from the UK a large number were drawn from the professional middle and upper middle classes extending from senior judges to barristers, civil servants and surgeons. The most serious offenders abroad as far as pedophilia is concerned are firstly the Germans followed by the English. Cases involving the murder of children by pedophiles have received the greatest publicity in the UK; for example, just within the first half of 2002 the brutal abductions and murders of Sarah Payne, of Holly Wells and Jessica Chapman made the news throughout Europe. An article published in the Daily Mail on Tuesday 7 February 2006 drew attention to the alarming state of affairs regarding pedophilia in the UK whereby as many as 100,000 hits were being made on child pornography websites each day. In June 2007, the British Police busted the world's biggest international child sex internet chat room which was run by a number of Englishmen from their homes in the United Kingdom.There also exists more rape-related crime in the UK than in any other European country.

E/. Narcotics.

Glasgow has the highest incidence of illegal drug abuse in the world exceeding that of any city in the United States. Already the UK has become the centre of the World's illegal trade in narcotics (especially LSD) surpassing even cities in the USA such as New York. This is a fact which makes a complete mockery of the boast by Scotland Yard and Customs & Excise of their seizures of heroin and cocaine worth millions of pounds in street value. They must surely realise that before their very eyes millions if not billions of pounds worth of drugs are still reaching their destinations within the UK possibly assisted by the collusion and corruption of numerous senior officers within a smug and complacent police force. In the Metro newspaper of Monday 20th August 2001 it was revealed how Sir John Stevens, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, was proposing to introduce drug and alcohol testing for police officers owing to the evidence which indicated that even the police force in the UK was itself beset with problems of alcohol and drug abuse.

As explained by Claire Sterling in her study of the Sicilian Mafia the centre of the international Narcotics trade has shifted in recent times to London with the UK containing one of the highest drug addiction rates in the whole of Europe. For years the presence of the Sicilian Mafia completed eluded Scotland Yard in spite of the latter receiving numerous intelligence reports and tip-offs from their counterparts in Italy. As revealed in a study published in the Daily Mail on Friday 26 July 2000 as many as four in ten out of every 15-year old in the UK was believed to have taken drugs and a report in August 2001 within the UK showed that one in five schools within the country harboured students or pupils dealing in drugs. Even the son of a Cabinet Minister, Jack Straw, was arrested by the police for dealing in drugs in spite of the fact that at the time Jack Straw was preaching as Home Secretary the importance of

cracking down more severely on crime.

In an Article published in the Daily Mail of Friday 28 October 2005 a most worrying statistic was revealed: as many as 11 million adults in England had admitted to having taken illegal substances and as many as half of all 16 to 24 year olds. In a special Sky News broadcast on 1st March 2006, it was estimated that at least two per cent of the population in the United Kingdom were drug addicts making the UK and the USA the most seriously affected countries in the World for drug addiction and the peddling of Class 'A' drugs such as cocaine, heroin and LSD.

F/. Terrorism and Organised Crime.

An article in the Metro newspaper of Monday 1st October 2001 highlighted the fact that the UK was also the centre of international terrorism with individuals such as the Algerian Zacarias Mouassoui controlling as many as 30 terrorist groups throughout the world from his base in Brixton. These groups were also behind the hijackings which led to the tragedy at the World Trade Centre in New York in September 2001. Mouassoui was only arrested following tip-offs given to Scotland Yard by the FBI. Intelligence within the UK was so appalling that information as to the criminal underworld activities of organised crime within the UK had to be brought to the attention of the UK's crime forces by organisations such as the FBI thousands of miles away in the USA.

As far as organised crime in the UK is concerned it was estimated in July 2003 that the UK police were spending as much as £3,000,000 a year to protect jurors against intimidation by organised crime rackets in criminal trials. The intimidation of jurors in criminal prosecutions had become so serious in the UK that earlier in 2002 the Home Secretary, David Blunkett, set about changing the law so that jury trial is removed altogether!

G/. Fraud/Theft.

In February 2006, the biggest armed robbery to have taken place anywhere in the World occurred near Maidstone, England, where £50 million was stolen from a depot.

Between 1964 and 2004 burglaries in the United Kingdom had increased by more than fivefold from 72,000 in 1964 to 402,000 in 2004 whilst within the same period robberies of personal property had soared from 3,000 to 101,000. In London alone, between 2005 and 2006, as many as 32,992 mobile phones are believed to have been stolen or robbed from their owners. In 2007, the UK became renowned as the burglary capital of Europe.

Credit card crime has increased tenfold within the UK in just 5 years between the years 1997 and 2002 and as of 2001 such crime was estimated to have a value of around £400 million per year. Indeed, commercial fraud has become so

rife within the UK that in a report prepared by Price Waterhouse Coopers in the late 1990s it was revealed that a staggering 75-80% of the top 500 companies in the UK were affected by economic crime! In 2006, even such prestigious institutions as the Royal Bank of Scotland alongside prominent West End law firms as Fladgate Fielder were involved in legal proceedings for their involvement in covering up fraudulent activities affecting the failed software company, Isodia.

In the Financial pages of Le Figaro (23 January 2002) it was revealed that the Forum for Financial Stability within the EU as well as the GFA had found Great Britain, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Switzerland and Monaco to be the worst offenders for money laundering within the Community. Just within the year 2001 to 2002, it was believed that £20 billion had passed through banks and money lending institutions in the UK. Such was and remains the corruption of banks and financial institutions in the UK that only 8 out of 520 institutions are believed to have addressed their concerns as to the origins of certain funds invested with them. The NCIS (National Criminal Intelligence Service) have predicted that London will become the international headquarters of the Russian Mafia (the Red Mafia) for money laundering.

It has been estimated that Internet fraud in the UK is costing users some £1.7 billion annually.

H/. Corporate Crime

In March 2008, billions of pounds were wiped off shares in building societies and banks due to rogue trading by traders in the City of London who by spreading false and malicious rumours caused shares to drop in value which then purchased by such traders were sold on by them at a profit when the share price increased or returned to their previous value. Although rogue trading is illegal in the UK and punishable with a term of seven years in prison and an unlimited fine, the FSA and other organisations were unable to launch criminal investigations amid the huge paper trail created and owing to the difficulty of tracing the origin of the false and malicious rumours spread by various traders. One trader in London who pocketed £100 million seems to have completely dropped through the net and there were unconfirmed reports (as stated in an article published in the Daily Mail newspaper on Thursday 20th March 2008) that there may have been not just one but a number of traders who between them made hundreds of millions of pounds through such illicit conduct. Hedge Funds also came under attack in that being unregulated by the FSA they continued to recklessly and unscrupulously short-sell shares the effect of which was to contribute not only to the sub-prime mortgage crises in the USA, UK and many parts of the world in 2007 and 2008, but the subsequent credit crunch that threatened a global recession predicted to be the worst since the Second World War. Interestingly, however, there appears to be a very thin dividing line between rogue trading and short selling, a matter which remains unaddressed in the UK.

Chapter Seven.

Morals and family values.

Until recently, the English were reputed for their dogmatic tone in respect of ridiculing foreign peoples and other religions on account of inferior morals. The English used Christianity as a tool for imperialist expansion claiming that in colonising the rest of the world they were helping to eradicate degenerate and decadent societies. Ironically, not only had many of the English never been the morally superior people which they claimed of themselves but were to become as decadent as any of the most decadent societies to be found anywhere else on Earth.

In our modern era, the UK is extremely regressive and retarded by way of prevailing moral standards and principles within society: The UK contains today the highest rate of illegitimacy in the Western world. It has the highest divorce rate in the world on par with the USA despite the fact that divorce was regarded as a great social taboo in the UK just fifty years ago and to such extent that divorcees were not permitted in the company of Royalty. There occurs in the UK the largest number of single parent families of anywhere in the world with the possible exception of the USA. A Liberty and Eagle Radio broadcast on 27 June 2002 stated that the UK consisted of the world's highest number of teenage pregnancies surpassing even the United States with as many as 90,000 teenage pregnancies in the UK each year. The UK also contains the highest rate of child pregnancies anywhere in the West with, as illustrated in an article in the Daily Mail of Monday 22 July 2002, children as young as ten years of age giving birth. Less than 3% of UK women are virgins when they marry. Additionally, over 30% of British women favour sex daily: one of the highest ratios in the Western world. One-fifth of all British men possess homosexual tendencies and by 2002 Brighton was home to Europe's largest homosexual population. In Hampstead Heath, London, the extent of buggery was so high that the local authority had to make condoms available within the vicinity and when, subsequently,used condoms were found lying about in abundance specific means of disposal of such items were also installed within the affected areas.

In a series of studies conducted by The Institute for Public Policy Research in 2006, the UK was at, or close to, the top on a number of indicators of bad behaviour including drugs, drink, violence and promiscuity. The IPPR added that the studies showed British 15-year-olds were drunk more often, involved in more fights and a higher proportion had had sex compared with their counterparts in Germany, France and Italy. The IPPR also found that in 2003, 38 % of 15-year-old Britons had tried cannabis as opposed to 7% in Sweden and 27 % in Germany. According to the IPPR, the studies suggest that adolescents in the UK can be defined by how they spend their spare time. While 45 % of 15-year-old boys in England and 59% in Scotland spend most evenings with friends, in France that figure stands at just 17%. In Europe, teenagers were more likely to sit down to a meal with their parents. In Italy 93% eat regularly with their families, compared with 64% in the UK. Nick Pearce, director of the IPPR, said the figures pointed to "increasing disconnect" between children and adults, with youngsters learning how to behave from each other.

Worse still is the fact that the Royal Family as Defenders of the Faith should be setting an example to the people

within the United Kingdom as regards morals. Yet they too have had their reputation severely tarnished. Both Princes Charles and Andrew have been through divorce, their father Prince Philip has been accused of keeping mistresses and Charles was having an affair with Camilla Parker-Bowles while still being married to Princess Diana. Princess Diana was herself no better in setting an example given that she appeared to exploit Charles' promiscuity for her own advantage having numerous affairs from the likes of Major Hewitt and Haznat Khan to Dodi Fayed all the time oblivious or indifferent to the effects of such impropriety on her children. Princess Margaret, the Queen's sister, kept numerous lovers and was regarded by some as having nymphomaniac tendencies.

Other individuals in high positions of authority within the UK have similarly failed to set an example to the younger generations and what could serve as a better illustration than the supposedly left-wing Lord Mayor of London, Ken Livingstone, whom it was revealed in May 2002 had an illegitimate child by one of his girlfriends 20 years his junior. In late summer 2002, it was revealed in the national tabloid press that John Major, the former Tory Prime minister of the UK, had an affair with Edwina Currie, a former Minister under Thatcher, between the years 1984 and 1988. David Blunkett, the Home Secretary in Tony Blair's Cabinet was forced to resign in December 2004 following revelations of his numerous affairs while in office. In April 2006 it was disclosed that the then deputy Prime Minister, John Prescott, had been having an affair with his private secretary for some years and that his debauchery was so depraved that he was photographed cavorting lewdly with his secretary at a party at his offices attended by numerous government employees. Sex scandals and immorality has dogged British politics for numerous years and in previous administrations Tory MPs and former Cabinet Ministers such as David Mellor and Tim Yeo had been forced to resign over sexual improprieties committed by them. John Profumo, one of the most senior ranking politicians in the UK in the 1960s, resigned when it transpired that he had been sharing a mistress (Christine Keeler) with his then Soviet counterpart.

Moral decrepitude among English society high and low is itself not without antecedents. Morals were as depraved among the Victorians as among individuals within modern English society the only difference being that the Victorians were far more discreet in their behaviour especially as certain aspects of immoral behaviour were punishable with criminal sanctions at the time. How hypocritical that the English should have condemned child marriage in India in the Nineteenth Century when contemporaneously the age of consent in England (until 1875) was merely 12 years of age. Even today the age of consent in the UK not only for heterosexuals but homosexuals too has been lowered to 16, an age well before the onset of full adult maturity.

An article published in the Daily Mail on 11 July 2002 highlighted the growing decadence among the younger generation of educated middle class women in England with nurses, teachers let alone single mothers happily stripping before male executives at exclusive clubs. In an article published in the Daily Mail on Monday 1 September 2003 it was reported with dismay that it was becoming extremely common for highly paid professional women throughout the UK's main cities to be paying as much as £250 an hour for rent boys.

Chapter Eight.

Poverty.

England is regarded as being one of the richest countries in the world ranking within the G8 list of nations. This is extremely misleading given that the figures produced for the UK's GDP are derived largely from consumer spending which is the highest per capita of anywhere in the EU whilst people in England spend more than their counterparts in the West on credit. The fact that public borrowing in the UK had increased from £11billion in 1997 to approximately £37billion in 2004 proves that the English economy is on extremely rocky ground and that the public deficit has become unsustainable to a degree not encountered by any of the other leading economies in the developed world despite the problems by which they are beset.

Few people living outside England are appraised of the fact that as many as 5 million children live in poverty in the UK and of this number 1 million are subject to physical and sexual abuse: one of the highest rates of child poverty within the whole of the EU. The most recently available statistics indicate that the UK ranks fifteenth in terms of child poverty within Europe with at least 15.7% of all children living in deplorable surroundings and conditions. On a Sky News broadcast on Wednesday 14th February 2007 attention was focussed on the findings of UNICEF which showed that of all the countries in the developed world the UK was the worst for child poverty with only Hungary, Ireland and Poland ranking as worse.These statistics have been further compounded by the revelations in the UK Press, including an article published in the Sunday Times of 13 May 2007, that a staggering 150,000 children aged between 8 and 15 were caring for their sick parents for up to 50 hours a week, to the detriment of their education and with no back-up from the state. It is believed that the actual figure for child carers in the UK may even be as high as 250,000 and all told such appalling disregard for the plight of such children is on a level unprecedented by comparison with all other countries in the Western world and is akin to the state of affairs present today only in the Third World. Child poverty in the UK is not a new or recent phenomenon; as late as 1907, child mortality in the East End of London was so high, with one in seven children failing to reach the age of five, that it was comparable then to some of the poorest countries in the world.

The UK is the only country along with a handful of others such as Greece, Portugal, Ireland which continues to receive substantial aid from EU for combating poverty and yet, ironically, London remains the most expensive city in the whole of Europe while there are also more cars per capita in the UK than anywhere else in the world! One-quarter of the UK's working population are believed to possess insufficient savings on which to retire. As reported by Chris Tarrant on Capital Radio on 11 September 2000, there were 15 million people in the UK as of that date living in poverty within the UK largely unable to feed, clothe and house themselves properly. It was broadcast on Sky One on

Tuesday 9 January 2001 that more elderly people continue to die of hypothermia during the winter months in the UK than anywhere else in Europe. A bulletin broadcast by Johnny Vaughan on Capital Radio 95.8 FM on Tuesday 4th September 2007 revealed that, in the most recent findings, as many as one-third of all children living in London survived below the poverty line.

In March 2004, at the time the Labour Government was singing praises as to the upturn in the English economy, it was simultaneously revealed that a mere 10% of the population in England had access to liquid assets of between £30,000 and £200,000. The most debt-ridden country in Europe in 2006 was the United Kingdom with one-third of all the unsecured debt in Europe, a staggering £214 billion, accruing to people living in the UK. Within the year running from 2005 to 2006 personal insolvencies in the UK had gone up by roughly 150% and it was estimated that within 2006 alone as many as 100,000 people in the country would have been declared bankrupt.

The British standard of living has been reduced to appalling levels unprecedented anywhere else in the Western world and so much so that in 2002 banks and building societies were proposing to offer third-generation mortgages to their customers so that mortgages would effectively be inherited down the family line! Over 1,000,000 individuals in the UK are so much in the red as far as debt is concerned that there is no prospect of them ever being able to pay off and redeem their liabilities. In 2007, it was revealed that Britons had accumulated so much personal debt that the total sum exceeded the gross domestic product (GDP) for the first time in UK history. In a report prepared by accounting consultancy firm Grant Thornton, it was revealed that personal debt in the UK stood as of November 2007 at £1,345 billion. In contrast, GDP for 2007 is expected to peak around £1,333 billion. According to Grant Thornton, it will take the UK until January 2008 to produce enough goods and services to meet the amount of personal debt that Britons have incurred. Such debt had been accumulated largely through borrowing on credit cards, taking out loans and overdrafts or obtaining mortgages on a property.

A survey undertaken in the UK and reported in the Daily Mail on Friday 3rd March 2006 showed that a staggering one-third of the country's 11.3 million pensioners live just on the breadline. Of these pensioners 1.13 million have been forced to continue working as they have insufficient pensions and savings to exist even at the barest subsistence level.

In March 2001, following the Budget, the Labour Government boasted that unemployment in the UK was down to under 1,000,000 people. Such a figure of 1,000,000 was misleading and applied only to those individuals who had registered for Unemployment Benefit with the Social Services. There were large numbers of individuals who had not registered for such benefits in spite of being unemployed and such remains the case at the present time.These individuals are often forced into living off their earnings or those of their spouses and are are ineligible for unemployment-related benefits by virtue either of having not paid sufficient National Insurance Contributions or possessing savings of more than £8,000. The unemployment figures do not include those who are disentitled to claim

benefit after a period of six months on the dole and excludes the long-term unemployed. In addition, it makes no mention of those who have found employment albeit inconsistent with their skills, qualifications and experience resulting in a state of affairs mirrored in the Third World whereby skilled workers and even former professionals are forced into accepting unskilled and even menial labour. As illustrated in an article written by Lamia Oualalou within the financial pages of Le Figaro of Thursday 8 August 2002 the only reason as to why the UK has been able to keep unemployment lower than the European average is because more workers are supplied to industry through agencies as temporary workers in the UK than any other country in Europe. These are workers who, by virtue of being the least skilled within the labour market, would remain unemployed without recourse to agencies supplying them as casual labour. Without these agencies the UK would be on par with most countries in Europe in terms of containing high and unsustainable levels of unemployment .As many as 4.7% of salaried staff in the UK are supplied through temp agencies as opposed to just 2.1% in France, 1.6% in USA, 1.6% in Belgium, 1% in Sweden and a mere 0.9% in Germany.

Therefore, many experts would disagree with the fact that unemployment is as low as the UK government has made it out to be in recent years. For example, by the second half of 2004 according to the Tories there were as many as 1,000,000 UK men and women between the ages of 16 and 24 were without jobs, educational qualifications or training under Blair's New Labour Government. This made the youth unemployment rate in the UK, at 1 in 8, higher than the 10% in sclerotic Germany. Additionally, consideration must be given to the significant rise in self-employment within the UK since Labour came to power; some 3.6 million people in the UK are now self-employed largely through having lost jobs in which they would have preferred to remain employed rather than being left with no choice , as has been the case for many of them, to make it on their own as consultants or tradesmen and often in precarious circumstances. As pointed out by David Smith, journalist, in the May 16, 2004 edition of the Sunday Times the unemployment figures which the Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown, had prepared were extremely distorted. These figures showed unemployment by the second quarter of 2004 to have fallen allegedly to just under 1,000,000 but conveniently excluded the self-employed, temporary workers supplied through employment businesses and agencies and furtively ignored the record 7.8 million people of working age who, in receipt of disability, incapacity and other benefits are "economically inactive."

According to the National Audit, as many as 30 million people in the UK were receiving at least one state benefit in 2005 and in March 2006 as many as 920,000 people in England were claiming Jobseekers' Allowance. A UK television documentary aired in September 2006 on one of the main tv channels and titled "Skint" referred to the 9 million adults living in the UK (just over one-fifth of the adult population) who were so impecunious as to be unable to obtain any credit facilities whatsoever from banks, building societies and lenders.Major provincial cities such as Birmingham, once the hub of the Midlands, consisted of 1 in 5 adult males who were in receipt of state benefits. The Labour Party continue smugly to boast of the economy being a healthy one although annual growth never exceeds 3-3.5 % in par with many of the developing countries in the World. The Labour Party pride themselves on low

unemployment among the population pointing to a virile economic climate yet in March 2006 unemployment had grown to1.53 million people, an increase of 110,000 over the previous month. The increase in unemployment figures for the period of February to March 2006 was the highest monthly increase in 14 years. By the end of July 2006 the unemployment figures had gone up to just over 1.7 million.

The disparity between the rich and poor is today extremely marked in England as it was indeed in previous centuries ; during the Nineteenth Century, the majority of the population in England lived in poverty with, in some instances, conditions much unchanged since feudal times and, until the close of the 1930s, millions of individuals living in England either went about barefoot most of the time or shared shoes with their siblings or family members. The possession of at least one permanent pair of shoes for every member of the population did not become commonplace until the 1930s to 1940s. This stark fact was published in an article contained within the Sunday Times magazine of 20 August 2006.

The extreme gulf between the rich and poor in the United Kingdom is today as marked as it was during the Victorian era. In the Nineteenth Century, the average life expectancy of a well-off family in the home counties was 49 whereas for a working man's family in London it was merely 15. Although the difference today is not to such an extreme it is the case nonetheless that a labourer in Glasgow can expect to die much earlier than a retired banker in the south east. Furthermore, over the last 30 years social mobility in the UK has declined to such a degree that it is the lowest for any advanced country for which data is available.

Chapter Nine.

The inventors of all the world's great sports and the world's greatest sportsmen/pioneers,explorers.

The English are not unique in having created or invented sporting and recreational activities governed by precise and sophisticated rules; yoga, martial arts, polo, volleyball and tent-pegging, chess and card games are all attributable to the Ancient Indians. Some Indian games were not transmitted abroad and remained confined to India. For instance games such as Kabbadi, Kho-Kho, AtyaPatya, Malkhamb, Gulli-danda, are all played exclusively in India. During colonial times the greatest players of polo, the rules of which were devised by the English, were renowned to be the Sikh maharajas of Patiala and their teams. Tent pegging originated from Patiala in the Punjab, India, and throughout the Raj the Maharaja of Patiala's tent-pegging team was drawn largely from the fearsome Sikh nihangs who remained the world champions.

The English appear to take equal pride in their sporting prowess as they do in their supposed martial prowess and would attribute assumedly such physical athleticism and adventurousness as a race to their innate ability to innovate,

improvise and dominate. The English single themselves out as unique and exceptional in further combining intellectual with physical accomplishment and in recreating the Old Corinthian image of being simultaneously men of action as well as of intellect. Indeed rugby, cricket, squash, hockey, snooker and darts and boxing by the Queensberry Rules (ironically the Marquis of Queensberry himself was a sadistic wife and child-beater) are all English inventions. Nevertheless, with the possible exception of snooker and darts England has displayed a pathetic performance internationally in virtually every competitive sport including those the invention of which may be attributed to the English.

It is ludicrous that Pakistanis have produced the most world champions in squash whilst India holds the record for the greatest world champion victories in hockey with Dhyan Chand voted as possibly the greatest hockey player of all time. It was said that Chand's performance at the 1936 Olympics (at which India won gold in the hockey inflicting a resounding defeat on Germany in the Finals) was so spectacular that Hitler offered to make Chand a Field-Marshal in his Army such offer which Chand declined. Even in cricket, the world's youngest professional player ever was an Indian.The oldest Olympic gold medallist is an Indian, Baba Jogendra Singh, who at 105 won gold in the discus at the Veterans' Olympics in Pune in 1998 and who was possibly the youngest athlete to compete in the world games when he entered for the discus in the 1910 Games at just 16. Fauja Singh, yet another Indian, became in 2003 at the age of 93 a record holder in being the oldest man ever to compete in world-class Marathon runs. In 2004, Fauja Singh also held the world record for the London Marathon in the 90-plus age bracket. In and around 2006, Kiran Matharu, a British girl of Indian extraction, became at seventeen the youngest professional golf player in Great Britain and one of the youngest in the world and as an amateur she had already set a number of European records as well as winning county and national golf championships in the UK within her age group and in the open-age group.

Even within less conventional sporting activities Indians have shown themselves to be not only pioneers but to excel beyond measure; for instance, the world record for the highest altitude at which a hot air balloon has flown has been set by Dr Vijaypat Singhania of India, the same man to have raced in a balloon around the world in the fastest time in 1994 (setting a record which remained unbroken for nine years) and who was awarded a gold medal by the Federation International Aeronautique. In November 2005, Dr Singhania set yet another world record by ascending in his balloon to 69,000 feet. In respect of pioneering long-distance expeditions then Professor Bhim Singh (an Indian from Kashmir) ranks supreme in that he became the first person in the world to cross the 2100km Sahara in 20 days back in 1971. In 1986, Leena Mehta entered the Guinness Book of World Records when she cycled up to an altitude of over 18,000 feet in the Himalayas, a record which remains unsurpassed to this date. In August 2007, two Indian Air Force pilots, Anil Kumar and Rahul Mongia, circumnavigated the world in a microlite plane within the record time of just eighty days, the previous world record being ninety days.

What could be a more pathetic reflection on the English prowess at sport than the fact that humiliating defeats at Wimbledon in the Summer of 2001(not to mention in the following year when Tim Henman, England's only hope, was

knocked out of the semi-finals) corresponded to defeats simultaneously at rugby and cricket. When England defeated Germany 5-1 in order to qualify for the World Cup this was England's first and only victory against Germany since 1966! However, Germany managed to get to the finals of the World Cup in 2002 losing to Brazil whereas England was knocked out of the World Cup at merely the quarterfinals. If this was not bad enough, in Beckham's first major game for Manchester United after the World Cup his team (in spite of being captained by him) lost to Hungary (on 14 August 2002). India thrashed England in cricket on September 22 2002 qualifying for the semi-finals of the World Cup. It is a sorry state of affairs that Saturday 9 November 2002 was the first time in 10 years that England managed to beat New Zealand's All Blacks in rugby whilst at around the same time (following on from their humiliating defeat by India) England lost the Ashes in cricket to Australia by a staggering 384 runs! In that very same year, at the 2002 Commonwealth Games, even India managed to take 3 golds in boxing (in the 48kg category India defeated England in the Finals) and in hockey the Indian women's team defeated England resoundingly in the Finals.

Finally, the English constantly whinge that their facilities for sport are underfunded but they fail to take into account that such private institutions set up specifically for promoting sporting excellence such as Millfield public school and Loughborough University boast sporting facilities which are vastly superior to the sporting facilities possessed by entire nations such as Romania. Yet in such sports as football, gymnastics and rowing Romania has left England trailing behind.

I have provided below, sport by sport, illustrations of England's marked inferiority when compared to other nations and perhaps more disparagingly for the English in many of the sports invented by them and for which they likewise devised the rules governing those very same games.

Rowing :

Competitive rowing in its present form may be an invention of the English. Today, however, the world champions in the cox-less fours event have been the Italians or Romanians, in the skulls the Germans. It is true that Mathew Pinsent and Steve Redgrave have won more gold medals in the cox-less pairs event than any other nation. However, one forgets all too readily that their coach to whom such success must also be attributed was East German.

Cricket :

The competitiveness of the England cricket side has become a joking matter. They have lost consecutively to Sri Lanka, West Indies, India, Pakistan, Zimbabwe. In September 2000 they succeeded in wresting the Wisdom Cup from the West Indies for the first time in thirty-one years and in December 2000 won their first test against Pakistan in thirty-eight years and ironically their captain at the time of these victories - Nasser Hussain - was not even of English extraction! On Sunday 7 July 2002 England lost to Sri Lanka in a one-day international with Sri Lanka 206 all-out.

This humiliation was repeated a year later when in December 2003 England lost a 3-day international test match to Sri Lanka. In 2006 England won the test series against India for the first time in 21 years. One of the bright stars in England cricket at this time was the fast bowler, Monty Panesar, himself of Indian extraction; England won the second Test against Pakistan in July 2006 by an innings and 120 runs largely due to Panesar's 5-wicket haul against Pakistan.

Sachin Tendulkar, who making his professional cricketing debut at 17, went on to establish a reputation as the player with the highest batting average in the history of the sport.At just thirty-three in 2007 Tendulkar became renowned as the second greatest Test Cricket batsman ever after Sir Don Bradman and as the greatest ever ODI batsman according to Wisden. He holds multiple records such as the leading Test century scorer, leading ODI century scorer, one of only three to surpass 11,000 runs in test cricket as well as being the first Indian to do so, the most career ODI runs and most overall career run tally. Tendulkar also became the most highly-paid cricketer in the world (earning in the early 2000s in excess of £4million per year ahead of Brian Lara) whilst the cricketer who has been voted the cricketer of the last millennium in a BBC poll is another Indian, Sunil Gavaskar. In 2002, Harbajhan Singh of the Indian cricket team was acclaimed as one of the world's greatest fast spin bowlers and was being headhunted for county test cricket in the UK! Kapil Dev is regarded unanimously as one of the greatest all-round cricketers of all time alongside the likes of Ian Botham. In 2006 Anil Kumble became one of only 5 cricketers to have played in 5 test series. At the "Super 8s" 20/20 cricket tournament held in Durban, South Africa, in September to October 2007, Yuvraj Singh of India became the first cricketer in history to have hit six sixes in one over.

Football :

Football was not invented by the English but by the Chinese around 200BC with a leather ball being propelled by the feet only into goals made of silk nets. In Europe, the Italians played the game in the Italian City states of the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries where the first football teams consisted of those individuals representing their individual city-states or communes. Football was not played in England until a few centuries later with the first recorded incident of a football match in England dating from the Fourteenth century. In spite of their claims to being a great football nation England has only won the World Cup once. The greatest number of victories in the World Cup go to Brazil, Argentina and Germany in that order. Turning to Europe, the clubs which have won both the UEFA and European cups the greatest number of times are both Spanish, Real Madrid and Barcelona. Real Madrid won the European Cup eight times and at the beginning of 2001 they were the current holders of the trophy. Real Madrid remains today the most successful football team in Champions League history. As of 2007, AC Milan had won the European Championship seven times.

In addition, the greatest players of all time would include Pele of Brazil, Diego Maradonna of Argentina, and Zinedine Zidane of France. David Beckham has called Zidane who was his former team-mate at Real Madrid "the greatest player in the world" and this view has been corroborated by many leading footballers and sports commentators; Roy

Keane, a former captain of Manchester United regards Zidane as the greatest footballer in the world and Franz Beckenbauer, Germany's former star and the organiser of the 2006 World Cup has added: "Zidane has no equal. He looks more like a dancer than a football player. No-one will ever equal his elegance." An article published in the Sunday Times on July 9th 2006 illustrated the extent to which Zidane towered over Beckham in skill, popularity and success as an international footballer by stating that " Zidane is an attack-minded midfielder like Beckham, but unlike Beckham he can thread the ball through the middle of the field and his goal-scoring record is higher. He mesmerises defenders with a repertoire of skills that range from drag-backs and flicks to cheeky little passes." Beckham came nowhere near to the signing-up fees paid for Zidane when the latter joined Real Madrid in 2001; Real Madrid then paid for Zidane the astronomical sum of £46.5 million making him as of that date the most expensive player in football history. Brian Glanville, sports writer for the Sunday Times, placed Zidane within the top thirteen footballers of all time. Beckham did not feature within this list and the only Englishman included was Stanley Matthews who played for Stoke FC over half a century ago. At the top of the list was Pele of Brazil followed by Alfredo Di Stefano of Argentina, Diego Maradonna of Argentina, Johan Cruyff of Holland, and Franz Beckenbauer of West Germany in fifth place.

Today, clubs in England consist of more foreigners than English players and this was emphasised by former sports presenter, Jimmy Hill, in a Sky News interview on Sunday 2 July 2006 just after England was ousted from the World Cup; according to Mr Hill England was unable to produce sufficient numbers of world-quality footballers which explained why such top Premier clubs in the UK as Arsenal consisted predominantly of foreigners. In fact there is today a disproportionately higher number of foreign to indigenous players in the UK than in the clubs of other countries; as many as half of all the players in the Premier League are foreigners while PatrickVialli, as Manager of Chelsea, bought up 22 foreign players for that club in one go. It is players such as Jorgen Klinsmann of Germany who made the fortunes of Tottenham Hotspurs or Eric Cantona in respect of Manchester United and Eric Cantona has been hailed already as the greatest footballer to play for Manchester United.

It defies belief that England can lose to such sides as Portugal, as in the case of England's first match at the outset of Euro 2000, in spite of boasting the highest paid and allegedly most skilled footballers in the world such as David Beckham. England's victory against Germany (1-0 victory) in the same championship was their first victory against Germany in 34 years as well as their third victory in the 15 contests against Germany yet the German side in Euro 2000 was alleged to be their worst side in 40 years whilst the average age of their players was 35! If that was not bad enough, England went down 3-2 in it next match against Romania and thus out of Euro 2000 altogether having played just 2 matches. It must have been utterly humiliating for England, with its team of allegedly world class and highest-paid players such as David Beckham and Alan Shearer, to lose to an underpopulated, impoverished developing former Communist-bloc country such as Romania.

Also in football, it does not say much for the reputation of highly-paid English players such as Michael Owen and

David Beckham that such recent football-playing nations as Cameroon managed to win gold in the 2000 Olympics with all the players in the Nigerian and Senegal sides in the 2002 World Cup playing for the top European clubs. In the run-up to the 2002 World Cup at Seoul, England merely drew 2-2 with Cameroon despite England boasting the diverse talents of David Beckham and Michael Owen. However, there was complete unanimity throughout the football world that the two greatest players at the outset of the 2002 World Cup were not the likes of Beckham and Owen but Ronaldo of Brazil and Zidane of France (the latter playing for Real Madrid). Of course, the English need no reminding that they were defeated yet again by Brazil (whom they have never vanquished) in the quarter finals of the World Cup 2002 by a score to Brazil of 2-1 in spite of the fact that in the middle of the second half one of Brazil's most important players, Ronaldhino, was sent off and still England failed to even equalise with Brazil. In contrast, Brazil lost to France in 1998 in the World Cup finals in what was perhaps the most resounding defeat ever for Brazil (3-0). In the final of the 2002 World Cup Germany and Brazil faced each other both sides being the two most successful teams in the history of the Championship. In 2006, England failed yet again to reach the semi-finals losing to penalties in its quarterfinal match to Portugal. Prior to their defeat at Portugal's hands the English team's performance was less than ecstatic when they played against Paraguay and Ecuador defeating these sides only narrowly. Against Sweden England drew but had England been victorious in their game against Sweden such victory would have been their first in 38 years.

Let alone the fact that Germany has won the World Cup 3 times it has succeeded in reaching the finals as many as 7 times in all. England, on the other hand, was only capable of making the quarterfinals in the 2002 World Cup for the first time since 1990. Even teams such as Turkey and South Korea managed to reach the finals at Seoul without boasting such alleged world-renowned players as Michael Owen, David Beckham, Alan Shearer and Wayne Rooney. Only once since the World Cup year of 1966 have England reached the semi-finals even of that competition. Only once have they made it into the last four of the European Championship while teams from such small countries as Denmark and Czechoslovakia have actually won it. In 2005, even in the women's European football tournaments countries such as Sweden came out triumphant over England. The words of sports journalist, Michael Henderson, writing in the Daily Mail on June 26 2004 summed up the situation extremely well vis-à-vis England's performance in football internationally: " For all the money poured into the domestic game, for the king's ransoms that players demand by way of signing-on fees and 'loyalty' bonuses, for all the tub-thumping that accompanies their antics, the nation that gave football to the world remains a second-rate power in the game."

Motor sports :

The Italians were the first to pioneer motor sports such as motor car racing, motor cycle racing and powerboat racing and have dominated these sports which are among the most dangerous. For instance, Ferrari has won and continues to win more grand prixs in Formula 1 motor racing than any other car. English-owned McLaren and Williams come nowhere near to competing with even Renault's performance in Formula 1 racing let alone with Ferrari.In motorcycle

racing, the record set by Giacoma Agostini remains and is likely to remain unbroken; he is the winner of 15 world championships and 122 grand prixs between 1966 and 1975.

Boxing :

Boxing was invented as a sport by the ancient Greeks and Romans just as the Olympics and all the athletic events therein can be traced back to the Greeks. The English, as far as boxing is concerned, merely adapted the sport for combatants in the nineteenth century through the formulation of the Queensberry Rules. At boxing, the British performance has been quite dismal. There has only been one white British undisputed heavyweight, Bob Fitzsimmons, over 100 years ago and even he being Cornish was more of Celtic extraction than of English ethnicity. Today, one of the strongest boxing nations in the world is Cuba which has won more gold medals in various weight divisions than any other country at the Olympics: just in the late 1950s Kid Gavilan, Jose Napoles, Sugar Ramos, Florentino Fernandez and Doug Vailliant were all either world champions or contenders and more recently at the world games in 1992 the Cubans won no less than 7 gold medals. In the Barcelona and Atlanta Olympics Cuba succeeded in taking half of all the gold medals for boxing, thereby setting an unparalleled record.

However, the greatest pugilists in the ring have been without a shadow of doubt the Irish- and Italian-Americans. Rocky Marciano remains the world's only undefeated world heavyweight champion as well as the only professional heavyweight boxer to have won 88% of his bouts by knockout (in 43 out of 49 professional fights) considerably ahead of the legendary Joe Louis whose knockout tally was 76%. "Two Ton" Tony Galento was one of the top contenders for the heavyweight crown in the mid to late 1930s who went the distance with Joe Louis in the ring. Another leading contender who went down against fellow Italian- American, Rocky Marciano, was Carmine Vinge. Jake La Motta and Rocky Graziano were both world middleweight champions in the early and mid nineteen fifties with just a few years separating them. Even in the year 2000 two of the contenders for the world heavyweight title had been Italian Americans : Lou Savorese who had already notched up 39 title fights (all wins with 32KOs) and who did battle with Tyson that same year, and Tony Golota.

It is also significant that the boxer with the greatest career in terms of the highest number of professional fights (123) and victories (119) was again a Frenchman, Marcel Cerdan. In addition, the Frenchman Georges Carpentier although only a light-heavyweight (world champion 1920-1922) defeated British Empire & Commonwealth heavyweight champions, Bombardier Wells and Joe Beckett (the latter in the first or second round by knockout) and later challenged the then world heavyweight champion, Jack Dempsey. It is pathetic that a tough 200lb heavyweight such as Beckett could not last a full 15 rounds leave alone withstand a knock out against a comparatively puny light-heavyweight such as Carpentier. The shortest not to mention one of the lightest world heavyweight champions of all time was a French Canadian, Tommy Burns. In the 2000 Olympics, the top contenders for the super-heavyweight title were Italian and Russian (in the latter case from Kazakhstan specifically).

Possibly the greatest professional boxer of all time under Queensberry Rules was the German American Harry Greb who was the World Middleweight Champion from 1923-1926. In his entire career, at both amateur and professional level, Greb fought some 500 bouts winning all but 7 and being knocked out twice only. Greb achieved all this in spite of being completely blind in one eye and partially blind in the other at the height of his career. Likewise, the man considered the greatest middleweight of all time was Stanley Ketchel who was of Polish extraction. He defeated some of the greatest heavyweights of the time even going 12 rounds with Jack Johnson the then world heavyweight champion and at one point even knocking down Johnson. Amazingly, he achieved all this before his untimely death at the age of 24. Likewise, the only family in boxing history to have produced three world champions in different weight categories were the Zivics from Pittsburgh who were also of Polish extraction. Even in 2002, the WBO former undefeated WBA and IBF Light-Heavyweight Champion and former undefeated WBO Cruiserweight Champion was none other than Dariusz Michalczewski, a Pole. Michalczewski has defended his title twenty-three times which is more than any other world champion with the exception of Joe Louis.

Today Mexico and Latin America produces some of the finest professional boxers in the flyweight, featherweight, bantamweight and lesser weight divisions; the Mexican Julio Cesar Chavez held world titles in the super featherweight, lightweight and junior welterweight divisions and the Panamanian Roberto Duran held world championship titles in lightweight, welterweight, junior middleweight and middleweight divisions not to mention from the past such legendary fighters and top international contenders as Jose Torres and Nino Valdez. Indeed Prince Naseem Hamed (regarded as the most devastating boxer pound for pound of his generation), with 35 fights and 31 knockouts over 7 years, lost his world IBO featherweight title in 2001 to the Mexican, Marco Antonio Barreras, the world super bantamweight champion and regarded as one of the finest fighters ever in his weight (who also happens to be a qualified lawyer). In 2001, the World Heavyweight WBA title was wrested from Evander Holyfield by the former undisputed Cruiserweight world champion, the Latino and Puerto Rican, John Ruiz. In December 2005, the WBA Heavyweight title was wrested from Ruiz by the 7 foot 2 1/2 inch, twenty three and a half stone Russian, Nicolay Valuev. Valuev is the biggest, tallest and heaviest heavyweight champion of all time. In 2006 all the four world titles in the heavyweight division were held by Russians ; the WBA title was held by Valuev, the IBF by the 6 foot 8 inch tall Wladimir Klitschko, the WBO by Sergei Liakhovich and the WBC by Oleg Maskaev. As of 2015, the world heavyweight titles are held by the Klitschko brothers.

As far as bare-knuckle boxing is concerned the greatest bareknuckle prize-fighter was none other than Daniel Mendoza ,a Portuguese Jew who arrived in England some time in the Eighteenth Century. He went on to defeat all opposition that came his way and was capable of going as many as fifty-three rounds in the ring.

Mountaineering :

As far as mountaineering is concerned the greatest mountaineer was the Austrian Von Werner whilst the first woman to have climbed Mount Everest and the only woman to have climbed it twice both times without oxygen was a Indian Punjabi police officer. Likewise, one of the youngest persons in the world to have climbed the Seven Summits and one of only 55 people world-wide to have accomplished such a feat is none other than Major Sundeep Dhillon, a Doctor with the Parachute Regiment in the UK, and once more of Indian extraction. The first individuals to have climbed and surveyed all the mountain peaks within the Garhwal Range of the Himalayas in North-West India, representing the most challenging and dangerous obstacles, were two Indian teachers from the Punjab, Kishen and Nain Singh. They were awarded a gold medal in 1877 by the Royal Geographical Society for their achievement and without their efforts and endeavours the later ascents of Kanchenjunga and Everest would have been forestalled. The youngest person to have climbed Mount Everest was Ming Kipa Sherpa who reached the summit on 24th May 2003 aged just fifteen breaking the record set by seventeen-year old Bertrand "Zebulon" Roche from France back in 1990.

Combat sports/martial arts :

Ancient India can justifiably lay claim to being the land of origin of Judo and Karate and most of the ancient martial arts. Karate can be traced back to Kalarippayattu which travelled from India to the countries of the far-east along with the Buddhist religion as did the martial science of identifying and manipulating vital pressure points on the body known in Sanskrit as Marma Adi. The violent and exterminative nature of Kalaripayate is evident from the daggers and knives that are used. Unlike Kalaripayate, Judo and Karate do not allow the use of lethal weapons. The aim of a Karate practitioner is mainly to disarm and disable his opponent without mortally wounding him. This is akin to the Buddhist attitude towards life. Further both Judo and Karate are deeply interwoven with meditation unlike other martial arts like boxing, wrestling or fencing. In Judo and Karate, lessons always commence with the students bowing before their teacher and such a relationship appears to have its antecedents in the Guru-Shishya tradition of India.

Therefore, there is irrefutable evidence today to prove that martial arts such as Kalarippayattu and Vajramusti (the latter meaning "diamond fist") originated in India. Kung Fu was introduced by Bodhidarma, the Indian sage, to Chinese Buddhist monks at Shaolin monastery 1500 years ago (in the form of Kalarippayattu). Today throughout Indonesia people practise a martial art, Cempo, invented by the Indo-Aryans. Martial arts in Indonesia (especially Java and Sumatra) as well as the Philippines originated from India. For example, the Philippine martial art Eskrima is derived from the Indian gatka stick and Bin Ot staff fighting arts brought over from Rampur in India in the Seventh Century AD. Even Karate which in Japanese means "open hand" bears a striking resemblance to the Sanskrit word "kulahat". The English were so much in awe of the Indian martial arts that under the Raj the teaching of such martial arts was suppressed. Indeed, martial arts had become so widely spread in India during ancient times and prior to British Rule that even women, trained in unarmed combat and in every form of weaponry, were employed as bodyguards by numerous kings. Chandragupta, the founder of the Mauryan Empire in the Third Century BC had a special contingent of armed women warriors expertly trained as charioteers, riders and archers. Millennia later,

Mughal Emperors such as Aurangzeb were guarded, as they slept at night, by formidable women bodyguards. Shastar Vidya was a martial art originating in the Punjab and evidence suggests that it predated all existing martial arts of the Orient. It was practised widely by the Sikhs and upon annexation of the Sikh kingdoms by the British, in the mid-nineteenth century, was banned on account of the fear and awe which it had instilled in the British.

Weight-training itself can be traced back to India particularly in connection with the rigorous training schedule prescribed for boxers.In ancient times, as in modern, Indian wrestlers built up their strength with stone weights and the famous Indian clubs, an early precursor to dumbbells. Yoga originated in India around 4,000BC well before the ancient Greeks conceived of running, jumping and throwing as things which to them constituted bracing exercise. Yoga may be considered thus the first ever human endeavour at performing fulfilling and invigorating physical exercise for health benefits and on a recreational basis.

Besides India, the majority of combat sports which have a vast following today throughout the world were devised in their current form by the Japanese and include besides Karate (regarded in itself as constituting some of the most challenging and demanding physical exercises anywhere) Aikido, judo and jujitsu, kendo and sumo.

The martial art, savate (which like Thai kick boxing involves the use of both hands and feet), is a French invention. Another martial art invented by the French was stick-fighting similar to kendo practised by the Japanese. In his biography of Bruce Lee, Simon B Kenny points out that Bruce trained in Savate and Boxe Francaise in developing his own unique martial art : Jeet Kune Do.Today the French produce a large number of European and world champions in various martial arts in different weight categories. In 2002, the reigning male world judo champion in the 90kg category was none other than a Frenchman, Frederic Demontfaucon, just as around the same time an Italian,Tindard Truglio, was the world judo champion in middleweight category (81kgs) winning gold in World Masters Judo Championships that year defeating Adrian Holt of England in Finals.

As reported in Le Figaro of 20th May 2002, it was the French men and women teams who also reigned supreme in the European judo championships at Maribo in May 2002 with both teams defeating their counterparts from Great Britain in the Finals and with the women's team taking 4 golds one silver and two bronze medals. France has also dominated such contact sports as judo in the past too producing such world champions and European champions as Stephane Traineau and Frederique Jossinet respectively just to name a few. It is interesting that at the European championships at Maribo even countries such as Italy, Belgium, Spain and Portugal managed to reach the finals ahead of Great Britain.

Today the two most effective and practical forms of martial art, widely adopted by many of the police and security forces throughout the world, are Israeli Krav Maga and SAMBO the latter developed in the former Soviet Union by the Special Forces including Speznak.

Rugby :

Rugby, a sport intended to epitomise English physical supremacy, has been turned upon the English humiliatingly to the extent that the French have established a reputation as the strongest tackling side in rugby history, have won the greatest number of international caps (Serge Blanco with 49 and Philippe Sella with over 100) and twice consecutive Five Nations champions as well as most Grand Slam titles. France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand have all dominated the world championships. It is even more remarkable that a French rugby national side which had been described as not being in the best form still managed to carry out a resounding defeat of England (20-15) in February 2002 in the Six Nations championships.

England boasted of their victory in taking the rugby world cup in 2003. However, this was the first major world championship sporting event England had won since the 1966 world cup in football. Soon after winning the World Cup the English side went on to lose to both Ireland and France in the qualifying matches for the Six Nations Championship in 2004. Worse still for the English the defeat by France was by a considerable margin. If that was not bad enough England was knocked out of the same Championship in 2005 with successive defeats to Wales and France yet again. Later in 2005 the British Lions suffered a humiliating defeat in New Zealand at the hands of the All Blacks who triumphed 21-6. One of the worst defeats for England was in the run-up to the Grand Slam for the Six Nations Championship in March 2006 when France defeated England overwhelmingly by 31-6 at Paris. As of 2006, the reigning Six Nations champions were yet again the French.

Tennis :

Tennis, regarded as one of the most graceful sports and one which along with golf retains its popularity among a vast cross-section of the population in the affluent West, is of course a French invention. The Wimbledon Championship is regarded as the most prestigious in the world of tennis. The youngest ever Wimbledon champion has been a German, Boris Becker, whilst the only person to have won four times each of the Grand Slams has been a German, Stefi Graff, making the latter one of the greatest all-round professional tennis players of all time. In tennis, the best of England's players lost to a family from Ecuador in the Davis Cup in July 2000 with Greg Rusedski being beaten in 5 straight sets by his Ecuadorian rival, Arvind Parmar a 17-year seeded 959th in the world! As regards tennis, the Spanish spend a pittance on coaching their professional players (no more than £5million a year) and yet compete more successfully than the UK at Wimbledon in the tennis championships. A Spaniard, Rafael Nadal, faced off Roger Federer in the Men's Finals at Wimbledon in 2006. It is interesting that two individuals of Indian extraction reached the mixed doubles finals at Wimbledon in 2003 : Messrs L.Paes and A.Ram. L.Paes was paired off with Martina Navratilova and both went on to win the mixed doubles title that year. Martina Navratilova, of Czech extraction, is regarded unanimously as the greatest professional tennis player of all time having won more singles and doubles titles than any

other individual irrespective of gender. The Swiss, Roger Federer, is regarded as the greatest male tennis champion of all time with his numerous
Wimbledon and Grand Slam titles.

England's international performance at tennis has been abysmal for decades. The last time an Englishman won the men's finals at Wimbledon was in the 1950s whilst the last English woman to win Wimbledon was Virginia Wade back in the 1970s. Similarly, for decades, not a single Englishman, with the exception of Tim Henman, or Englishwoman has made it through even to the quarterfinals at Wimbledon. The majority of men and women finalists at Wimbledon have been besides American, Australian, French, Spanish, Swiss, French and even Eastern European. For example, the winner of the Women's Singles title at Wimbledon in 2004 was a stunning 17-year old Siberian, Maria Sharapova. In 2006, a French woman, Amelie Mauresmo, already seeded number one in the world took the Women's Final at Wimbledon. Even Indians have outperformed the English in professional tennis; for example Mahesh Bhupathy was one of the winners in the men's Doubles at Wimbledon in 2005 as well as the winner along with Martina Hingis of the 2006 French Open Mixed Doubles and has as many as 6 world Doubles Championship Titles under his belt.

The Olympics :

It is a pathetic reflection on the sporting prowess of the English that in spite of its superior facilities by way of public school sports grounds, university facilities, private clubs and gyms when compared to the vast majority of other countries it ranks near the bottom in the award of gold and other medals at the Olympics. At the 2000 Olympics, Romania won more gold medals than the UK (4 in all). France, on the other hand, won 20 gold medals ranking behind the USA and Russia. Cuba, in spite of being a very small and poor country, has consistently maintained its standing as one of the top ten countries for sport in the world. It is preposterous that, at the outset of the Sydney Olympics in 2000, the British could not boast of a reigning world champion in any sport. As of that date, the world's greatest fencer and double gold medallist was Laura Flessel-Colovic of France; in sailing, the German Jochen Schumann with already three gold medals; in badminton, the pair of Camilla Martin and Peter Gade of Denmark; in gymnastics, the Romanian Maria Olaru; in canoeing the Czech Martin Doktor; in rowing (sculls), the Swiss Xeno Mueller; in weightlifting (heading for a fourth gold medal) the Turk Naim Suleymanoglu; in wrestling, the Russian Alexander Karelin and in swimming fellow Russian Alexander Popov; in table tennis, the Swede Jan-Ove Waldner; in the pentathlon Gabor Balogh; in diving, the Chinese Fu Mingxia and in shooting the German Ralf Schumann; in amateur heavyweight boxing, the Cuban Felix Savon; in track Marion Jones and Michael Johnson of the USA; in archery, Lionel Torres and in hockey the Dutch striker Teun de Nooijer.

The British boasted of their performance in the 2000 Sydney Olympics as being their finest with 9 gold medals awarded to them in spite of the fact that they still ranked Eleventh well behind China, Russia, and USA let alone Germany, France, Italy, Holland and even Cuba and Romania. However, when compared to their disgraceful

performance at Atlanta where they only took one gold medal this had to be seen as an achievement. The British performance at the 2000 Olympics was their best performance since 1908! It is an irrefutable fact, as highlighted in an article published in the Daily Telegraph on Wednesday 4 October 2000 by Simon Hughes and entitled " Britain still under-performing despite the fanfares," that Britain is one of the world's worst performers in competitive sports finishing within the Olympics 27th in terms of gold medals per million people ranking behind-in the following order: Bahamas, Slovenia, Cuba, Norway, Australia, Holland and Hungary, Kazakhstan, Estonia, Denmark, Lithuania, Italy, France and Russia . Germany ranks third in all-time rankings of those countries with the most gold medals and well above the UK.

In England Steve Redgrave is lauded as one of the greatest ever Olympians having secured 5 gold medals as an Olympic rower in the cox-less fours. However, his 5 gold medals were won over five Olympic Games, a 20-year period in all. The American, Ray Ewry, won 9 gold medals in two Olympics in the early 1900s as did the Finn, Paavo Nurmi. Larissa Latynina of the former Soviet Union also won 9 gold medals in figure-skating in the course of a decade back in the 1940/50s.Jesse Owen, the American sprinter and runner, won 4 gold medals at Munich in 1936. Another American, Johnny Weismuller, won 5 gold medals in swimming at the 1924 and 1928 Olympic Games while American swimmer Mark Spitz took 7 gold medals in just one Olympic Games, Munich, in 1972. Carl Lewis won 8 gold medals competing in two Olympic Games and the German rower, Birgit Fischer, has far outstripped Steve Redgrave in rowing having won her eighth gold medal at the Athens Olympics in 2004.

In both the 2012 and 2016 Olympics the UK's performance was outstanding and in 2016 the UK ranked third in the number of medals after USA and China. However, funding plays a major part in driving the success of sports- men and -women. For example, from the time of the creation of the National Lottery in the UK back in 1997 funding for sports in the UK went up massively and between 2013 to 2017 the UK was allocated £350 million of funding for Olympics with athletes in Great Britain during this period alone receiving anywhere from £36000 to £60,000 from UK Sport (the national funding initiative for Olympic athletes) enabling them to dedicate themselves full-time time to their sport for years leading up to the Games. In contrast to the UK, Canadian athletes were receiving a paltry $18,000 a year for their training. In many if not most countries the Governments do not spend as much as they should on sports training especially for the Olympics and thus the most promising athletes in these countries are shut out of advancing in their sports as they do not have the ability to afford the payment of registration fees, of coaching and equipment, for proper nutrition, medical and other expenses. In addition, when funding for a sport drops off, coaches leave and regional training centres fall behind. Thus it is no coincidence that the countries at the Olympics with the most tally of medals are those countries which provide the most funding to their athletes thus giving the latter a considerable advantage over both athletes from poorer countries and those from countries which allocate proportionately lesser funds to sponsoring competitive sports be it at national or international levels.

Wrestling :

Wrestling can be traced back to ancient India where thousands of years ago it became associated with the combat modus in its various intricate forms – mlla yudh, bahu yudh and musti yudh. In wrestling, with the exception of USA, some of the Latin American countries such as Mexico and Argentina produce world champions especially in cruiserweight, light-heavyweight divisions. Even India, in the past, has produced more world champion wrestlers than the UK such as Dara Singh who won 100 heavyweight wrestling bouts in the USA against the most formidable professional wrestlers in the world. More recently heavyweight Tiger Dalbhir Singh in the UK and in WWF/WCW in the USA/Canada Tiger Jeet Singh (6 foot 3 and 235 lbs) and his son Tiger Ali Singh (6 foot 5 and 285lbs) have excelled on the international scene ; Tiger Jeet Singh held 7 world championship titles in his prime. Gama, the Punjabi Jat wrestler of the early part of the Twentieth Century, is now recognised as the greatest wrestler ever securing countless victories over the top European, American wrestlers of the day in all forms of wrestling be it freestyle, Graeco-Roman or otherwise. In a record 5,000 bouts he lost not once and set a record which remains unrivalled to this day! Dalip Singh, a former WWF champion, is also the largest WWF Champion in the history of the Championship being 7 feet 2 inches in height, weighing 400 lbs, and having chest measurements of 65 inches. He is also proficient in such Indian martial arts as kalari and was at one time a sub-inspector in the police force in the Punjab. Among Whites, the man who was instrumental in creating modern wrestling in the form of WWF and WCW from USA is the 6 foot 8, 300lb Hulk Hogan whose real name being Terry Bollea is not, as his physical appearance may suggest, of Anglo-Saxon extraction but of Italian American ethnicity.

Chess :

One of the world's most popular and yet intellectually demanding games, chess was invented by the Indo-Aryans centuries before Christ from where it spread to Persia and Central Asia. It was known by the ancient Indians as Chatragunj. Of all sports and recreations Chess is the most intellectually challenging and stimulating. Today, Indians dominate the game much as they did in ancient times and since 2006 to 2007 the reigning world chess champion has been an Indian, Vishwanathan Anand.

Cards :

Research has now revealed that the game of cards was invented by the Indo-Aryans where a set of cards consisted of 120 in a pack. The game of playing cards was also one of the favourite pastimes of Indians in ancient times. This game was patronised especially by the royalty and nobility and was known in ancient times as Kridapatram and in the Middle Ages as Ganjifa. In medieval India, Ganjifa cards were played in practically all royal courts. This game is recorded to have been played in Rajputana, Kashyapa Meru (Kashmir), Utkala (Orissa) the Deccan and even in Nepal. The Mughals also patronised this game, but the Mughal card-sets differed from those of the ancient Indian royal courts.

According to Abul Fazal, the author of the Ain-e-Akbari, the game of cards was not only of Indian origin but was a very popular pastime in the Indian (Hindu) courts when the Muslims first came into India in the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries AD. On the authority of Abul Fazal the game of playing cards had been invented by Hindu sages in ancient times who took the number 12 as the basis and made a set of 12 cards. Every king had 11 followers, thus a pack had 144 cards. The Mughals retained 12 sets having 96 cards.

Chapter Ten.

The English have never lost a war and have never been invaded in their history.

A/. Non-Invasion Theory.

The English have a perception of their invincibility drawn from the impression that their country has not been invaded since the Norman Conquest in 1066.

However, England has seen as many invasions as any other island. England witnessed countless invasions by the Romans, Celts, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans all within the space of a thousand years and even by the Germans as recently as World War Two in respect of the occupation of the Channel Islands. India, on the other hand, can boast of not having been invaded for many millennia between the heyday of the Harappan civilisation and the invasion of the Punjab by Alexander the Great in the Fourth Century B.C. in spite of being surrounded by numerous land masses all of which had access to India through the Khyber and Bolan Passes.

Assuming the claim by many English people that their country has not been invaded since 1066 is factually correct a factor which would have greatly facilitated armed resistance to any invading force is that the United Kingdom is an island surrounded by rough seas (The Atlantic and North Seas) – "the perennial English ally." It was thus that England had been in the position to defend itself much more successfully in contrast to landlocked states or countries. Additionally, the only threat of invasion to England has emanated from the Channel and North Seas whilst beyond Ireland thousands of miles of ocean separate the UK from the next substantial landmass: the Americas.

However, it is the Author's contention that the claim as to the UK having not been invaded since the Norman Conquest is unsubstantiated. As stated earlier, The Channel Islands (specifically Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark) which formed part and parcel of the United Kingdom, were not only invaded by the Nazis during World War Two but "all succumbed without a struggle to Hitler's invasion forces" (Journeys into the Past : Life on the Home Front" – Reader's Digest 1996). The inhabitants collaborated with the Nazi occupiers to the effect that there was not a single recorded incident of active resistance whilst housewives whose husbands were fighting in the British forces

shamefully slept with Nazi officers.

Besides the Nazi invasion of the Channel Islands during the Second World War, there is evidence to indicate that when William of Orange ascended the throne of England in 1688 such accession followed upon an armed invasion. This theory has been supported by the evidence furnished by the renowned English academic Lisa Jardine in her book, "Going Dutch"(HarperPress, 2007). Ms Jardine refers in her work to the invading force put to sea by William which included fifty-three warships equipped with 1,700 cannon, hundreds of support ships laden with 20,000 armed men, 7,000 horses, arms and equipment. When the fleet disembarked at Torbay in Devon on 5th November there was no resistance and in London Parliament had been thrown into a panic with John Evelyn, the diarist, commenting on his fear that the events arising from the invasion would be the "beginning of sorrow, unless God in His mercy prevent it by some happy reconciliation of all dissensions among us." The then King of England, James II, fled to France where he lived the rest of his life in exile. When William entered London itself the City remained under military occupation for fifteen months accompanied by the presence of heavily armed foreign troops such as the elite Dutch Blue Guards who patrolled the streets. As stated by journalist, Tony Rennell, writing in the Daily Mail of Saturday 19th April 2008, " Rather than resist, the British people swallowed their pride and settled for a peaceful regime change." What is remarkable is that an armed invasion of England against the will of its people was soon after its occurrence fabricated to appear as though no invasion had in fact occurred. This was to such extent that, to quote the words of historian Jonathan Israel, "the whole business came to seem so improbable that by common consent, scholarly and popular, it was simply erased from the record."

B/. Victory In War Theory :

As far as never having been vanquished by foreign enemies the English should be humbly reminded that their ancestors lost the wars against the Vikings in the Eighth and Ninth Centuries with the Vikings making their capital at York and conquering large parts of England extending to the South Coast, against the Norman invaders culminating in the massive defeat of the English or Anglo-Saxon armies at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. Under King John I the English lost their dominions in Normandy to the French and in the course of the following two centuries were defeated by the French in Anjou, Poitou and Aquitaine similarly forfeiting their lands within those regions. The Hundred Years' War which ended in the Fifteenth Century had culminated in one of the most humiliating military defeats for England insofar as the leader of the French armies which vanquished them at the end of the Conflict was none other than Joan of Arc, a diminutive French woman of the humblest of origins.

In colonial North America, the English lost wars successively to the French until their fortunes turned around at Quebec in 1759. The eventual supremacy acquired by the English within North America was attributable mostly to the numerical superiority enjoyed by the English over the French within such region.

The English lost the War of Independence against the American colonies as well as the 1812 War against the nascent United States. However, it was the former which proved to be most humiliating for the English given that, in spite of her superior resources and military arsenal, well-disciplined and highly trained armies as well as naval strength, a bunch of rag tag colonialists managed to defeat her. They were assisted only by a strong French navy which bombarded British forts along the Eastern coast such as Yorktown in Virginia, and by General Washington's army which advanced on Cornwallis' troops in Yorktown itself consisting of a joint continental and French force. In fact the defeat by the French of the British navy at Chesapeake Bay off the coast of Yorktown was instrumental in securing victory for the Continental Army's land forces in the War for Independence as well as the subsequent war with the USA in 1812.

In the Indian Subcontinent, the British lost the wars in the 1790s against the Marathas with success only coming in 1803 when they finally succeeded in defeating Mahadji Scindia. They also lost successively wars against Haider Ali the Sultan Of Mysore. Against the Jats of Bharatpur great losses were inflicted upon the British throughout the first two decades of the Nineteenth Century until the Jats finally succumbed to British rule in 1829.

The English lost the First Sikh War of 1846 to 1848 against the Sikhs and of the 6 major battles that the English fought against the Sikhs, they lost 5. The English casualties in this war entailed 2,770 killed at Feroseshah and over 3,000 massacred at Chillienwalla and together these numbers exceeded the entire casualties sustained by the English during the course of the Napoleonic wars and thus constituted the greatest defeat to be inflicted upon British forces during the period of colonial rule. It is an indictment of the military prowess and logistical mastery of the English in that they were incapable of defeating the Sikhs in spite of a vastly superior force; at least 100-150,000 sepoys, European soldiers and officers challenged a force of a maximum of 20 - 30,000 soldiers of the Khalsa. The British Forces also enjoyed resources, supplies and munitions drawn from the entire subcontinent and strong alliances with the powerful Phulkian maharajas of Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha and Jind in addition to those alliances with other princely dynasties such as the powerful Nizam of Hyderabad in the Deccan. At the time of the Sikh Wars, the Sikh kingdom was also beset with strife over the succession to Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1780-1839).Despite such thorns in the side of the Sikh Empire, defeat only ensued in the course of the Second Sikh Wars (1848-1849) due to betrayal by two leading generals (Tej and Lal Singh) who withdrew the Sikh cavalry in the face of the frontal assault by the British cavalry and who replaced the Sikh Artillery's gunpowder barrels with flour. Had the Sikhs of Ranjit Singh's Empire remained unified then even allowing for the numerical superiority of the invading British forces and their limitless supplies and resources the Sikhs would still have been victorious in holding out indefinitely against British conquest.

In their wars against the Gurkhas in 1814 the English sustained higher casualties, such as at Kalunga Fort, than the Gurkhas themselves and thus the British can hardly boast of having inflicted a resounding military defeat to the enemy. Additionally, it had taken almost fifty years for the British to get the upper hand over the Gurkhas. The first

offensive launched in 1767 under Captain Kinlock ended in disaster when two-thirds of the expeditionary force of 2,500 men whom he led into the Terai were annihilated by the Gurkhas. These facts are significant when taking into account the fact that the British were armed with heavy artillery against hillmen whose only weapon consisted of a small knife, the kukri. It is only the Sikhs who have ever inflicted an overwhelming defeat on the Gurkhas without incurring significant casualties of their own (in a war fought with the Gurkhas in the early 1810s near Bilaspur). In fact, Gurkhas were even recruited into the armies of Ranjit Singh so that following the conclusion of the Sikh Wars regiments such as the 5th Gurkhas became absorbed into the British Indian army. It is an indication of the high respect held by the Gurkhas for the Sikhs that a large number of the officers commanding the Gurkha regiments within the Indian Army have been, since Independence, Sikhs.

It is certain that the English would have lost against Napoleon at Waterloo had not the Prussians under the command of Marshal Von Blucher arrived on the scene to relieve Wellington's forces besieged at La Haye Sainte in spite of the fact that on the day of battle the English, Prussian and other allied forces had the weather conditions to their advantage. However, it is undeniable that "in 1815 Field Marshal Blucher the Prussian commander saved the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo,"as put so matter-of-factly by Eric Scigliano in "Love, War & Circuses"(Bloomsbury, 2004).The German author, Peter Hofschroer, argued in 1999 that it was the presence on the battlefield of so many Prussians, Brunswickers, Nassauers and Hanoverians which made Waterloo a thoroughly Teutonic triumph, a theory which is further corroborated by the fact that two-thirds of Wellington's ranks consisted of Dutch, Belgian and German soldiers. In " Waterloo: Napoleon's Last Gamble," the author, Andrew Roberts, offers a dramatic account of the way in which, at the climax of the battle, when Wellington's creaking line seemed about to buckle, one of the advancing columns of Napoleon's previously invincible Imperial Guard was routed not by British musket fire but by three thousand bayonet-wielding Dutch-Belgians. Even then the defeat of Napoleon's crack cavalry was not the demeaning "Ravine of Death" alleged by English historians. In addition, Napoleon's defeat was as much attributable to tactical blunders made by some of his commanders as it was to the superiority of the German-dominated soldiery his forces came up against on the day. For example, Captain Fortune Brack commanding a division of Napoleonic cavalry mistook troop movements in the allied line for a retreat and called loudly for an attack as a consequence of which thousands of French cavalrymen, without infantry, much artillery support or orders, committed an act akin to mass suicide when they rushed the enemy ridge in the mid-afternoon.

The English would have had to add to their string of humiliating defeats the Crimean War of the mid-1850s in which 5,000 British soldiers were killed and a further 16,000 died from sheer military incompetence had it not been for superior French logistics. This was illustrated in considerable detail in the televised documentary produced for the History Channel and entitled "The Crimean War: A Most Desperate Undertaking." By the spring of 1856 the Allied siege of Sebastopol became an entirely French affair. British incompetence in stores management, a sad state of affairs on the part of the British military machinery repeated even today, resulted in the French taking over the task of supplying the British force. Sebastopol, situated on the Black Sea and representing the most important strategic goal

for the French and British was a massive fortress defended by 135,000 men and besieged by 80,000 French, 22,000 Turks and merely a handful of British whose forces numbered a mere 10,000 men. The English of course, more out of embarrassment than pride, grossly exaggerated the role played by them in this war – a war which was one of the most significant military campaigns of its kind in the Nineteenth Century and for which victory was attributable to German-speaking peoples.

The English lost three wars against the Afghans successively in 1838-1842, 1878-1881 and in 1895 with the loss of the Khyber Pass. In fact, in 1842 alone a British military expedition to Kabul numbered at the outset a force of some 20,000 men of whom only 121 returned alive. The English in fact suffered two humiliating defeats in one year, 1878, first against the Afghans from whom the British forces had to flee having temporarily taken Kabul and secondly against the Zulus at Isandhwana where 800 British soldiers were massacred. The English failed to overcome the Pathan and Wazir tribesmen on the north-west frontier in spite of adopting every method available to them including the despicable practice of carrying out aerial bombings of villages in the 1920s.The only people who succeeded in conquering the Afghans were the Sikhs under Maharajah Ranjit Singh just as the Sikhs were the only conquerors to have instilled fear into the hearts of such steely tribesmen as the Pathans so that even today women in Afghanistan quell their children's unruly behaviour by warning them that if they do not behave the ghost of Nalwa will get them (Hari Singh Nalwa being one of the greatest Sikh generals and conquerors of Afghanistan). Today, there are still place-names in the north-west Frontier derived from Sikh conquerors such as Mansehrar (named after General Mann Singh of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Imperial Corps).

The English similarly lost their wars against the Tibetans with Younghusband's expedition in 1903 proving a complete failure. Once more, it is interesting that the Chinese satellites in Tibet were only conquered by the forces of Ranjit Singh. In any case, when English officers were not engaged fighting the Pathans on the north-west frontier they were busy bedding their orderlies with homosexuality widespread among the officer ranks. Journalist, John Parker, wrote : " Hollywood made movies out of the sexual passions and infidelities of British officers in the Indian army, and it had to happen."

In the Anglo-Irish War of 1919-1921, the might of the British Empire was defeated in the small island of Ireland. Michael Collins had single-handedly, by the age of 32, and assisted by a small group of armed guerrillas belonging to the IRA and the IRB, forced the British to grant a treaty in 1922. By this treaty Ireland, excepting the North, was given its independence as a Republic.Effectively, therefore, the British did lose the war against Irish Independence even if that merely entailed the independence of the Southern part of the country. Further, the writer Robert Kee has commented in his highly acclaimed book, "The Green Flag", that the defeat of the British in the Anglo-Irish War resulted in the "first crack in the disintegration of the British Empire as it had been known for over a century – a disintegration which has steadily continued and been so much a part of our own day."

Finally, it is a foregone conclusion that had the Americans not intervened in both World Wars England would have been vanquished by the enemy. In respect of the First World War, the Germans were by 1917 reducing Britain to the point of starvation owing to the success that the German U-boats had enjoyed in sinking Allied merchant shipping; by April 1917 it was estimated that British food stocks were insufficient to feed the country for more than a few weeks. America's intervention in the War that same month was the saving grace for the United Kingdom.

Therefore, the supply of almost unlimited resources and munitions made available to England by the USA coupled with the entry by the USA into the War in April 1917 adding considerably to the Allies' manpower proved decisive in the defeat of Imperial Germany. By the end of the 1914-1918 War England was in debt to the USA to the amount of $4,000,000,000 (with the debt owed by the other Allies amounting to $3,000,000,000).

In relation to World War Two, it is the case that even before the USA entered into the War against the Axis Powers vast quantities of munitions, arms, ships, planes and supplies were provided by the USA to Great Britain. In 1941, with Britain teetering on defeat as it had no more money to pay for the arms supplied to it by the USA President Roosevelt overturned the Lend-Lease Act and suspended payments by Britain. However, even measures such as these were insufficient to withstand for long a German invasion of Britain and it is an interesting fact that only upon the American entry into the war was the British Army's fate reversed which up to that point had seen the destruction of British forces in Dunkirk, their defeat in Crete and repulsion from Crete by German forces, as well as a series of humiliating defeats at the hands of Rommel in North Africa. Similarly, until the American intervention the British were already nearing the end of their supplies without which it would have been impossible to offer any further resistance to the Germans. In 1940, British colonies and possessions in south-east Asia had already been invaded and conquered within weeks by the Japanese and included Singapore, Malaysia, Shanghai, Hong Kong not to mention Burma and Britain's possessions in the Pacific Islands. The Japanese were only repulsed from these regions by the vast resources and manpower made available to the British, Indian and ANZAC forces by the Americans when the latter entered the War two years later.

The English boast of having won the Battle of Britain without taking into account the simple fact that by sending the Luftwaffe into Southern England Hitler was merely toying with them. Hitler's intention was to make the English suffer before sending in a full-scale invasion. Had he launched a full-scale invasion in 1940 England would have been added to his list of numerous conquests. In a much-publicised television documentary, "Warlords," broadcast on Channel 4 in the UK in August 2005, TV producer Simon Berthon puts into proper perspective for the first time the relationship between the leaders of the Alliance : Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. According to Berthon, the so-called "special relationship" which existed between Churchill and Roosevelt has been overplayed and distorted by historians and previous television documentary producers. To quote Berthon, the relationship " was much more the relationship between master and supplicating servant than one between equals" and that "By 1940, Churchill's need for American aid as the war situation worsens has the proud bulldog on his knees, begging for scraps – and Roosevelt won't even

hand over a few rusty old warships until the Prime Minister agrees to lease him British colonies in return. It uncannily prefigures Bush and Blair's relationship, with Britain always the subservient partner." What is most revealing about the documentary is the evidence unearthed to show that after America joined the war, Churchill was relegated to a junior status and that, as he saw it, Roosevelt flattered Stalin. Of all three leaders, it is Roosevelt for whom Berthon feels the greatest admiration on account of the fact that he was " the first modern politician, an arch manipulator" and further that "In 1940-41, he cleverly managed to keep Britain in the war by injections of aid – which in turn lifted the U.S. economy out of depression – without sacrificing a single American GI's life."

However, most recent evidence supported by the research of such leading historians as Richard Overy, Robert Conquest and Anne Applebaum has indicated that the real victors of World War Two were the Soviets and not even the Americans or British. For example, without Stalin's Red Army pulverising 150 German divisions on the Eastern Front the Allied Invasion of Normandy by the Americans and British could not have been successful. Furthermore, 75 % to 80% of all German losses were inflicted on the Eastern Front whereas the efforts of the Western Allies accounted for merely 20% to 25%. Additionally, the British Army deployed no more than 28 divisions as against the American army's 99. On the basis of such statistics the British contribution to victory would have been at the most somewhere in the region of 5% to 6%. Even the 100 divisions that General George C Marshall and his staff set as their target for mobilisation were dwarfed 2.5 :1 by German divisions and 3-4:1 by the Red Army's divisions. The bombings and blockades carried out by the Western Allies did not bring the Third Reich to its knees as both the German civilian and military population proved incredibly resilient and it was only as a result of Hitler's forces being reduced inch by inch by Red Army soldiers on the ground that Germany was finally defeated. As stated by Norman Davies in the Sunday Times of 5th November 2006, "Britons who imagine that 'we won the war' need to think again." These figures should also make the Americans eat a little humble pie for they illustrate starkly that had Nazi Germany not entered into war with the Soviet Union,Germany would have been capable of not only defeating Britain but the USA too and all combined Western allied forces.

The English lost the war against President Nasser in 1956 for control of the Suez Canal.

The most recent armed conflict in which it may be argued that British Forces have lost to the enemy has been the Iraq War following the invasion of Iraq by US and British Forces in 2003. This was highlighted by TV Journalist, Peter Oborne, in a Channel 4 'Dispatches' documentary aired on Monday 17 March 2008 and titled "Iraq : The Betrayal." In this documentary, General William Odom, the Former National Security Agency Director in Iraq, commented wryly on how the British occupation of Basra had not been a success at all to the point that, since 2003, British forces had not only been forced out of the City by local militias but confined to the airport where they were entirely encircled. In the meanwhile, all their collaborators and allies within the City had been murdered or executed.To quote General Odom's words: "Whereas the British evacuated Basra totally defeated the Americans were still digging in at Baghdad."

Chapter Eleven.

The Racial purity of the English.

It is curious how the English have always equated their Englishness with some sort of superior racial identity synonymous with the strong, sturdy Nordic prototype of fair-skinned, blond-haired and blue-eyed "Aryans."

The notion of the synonymy of white Europeans with Aryans is entirely incorrect; the Aryans were and are the peoples inhabiting Northern India from ancient down to modern times. It was the peoples of Northern India who, in ancient times following climatic disasters which struck their highly-urbanised civilisations, migrated out of India into Central and East Asia as well as Europe bringing with them their language, Sanskrit, which formed the basis of the Indo-European language group. The theory put forward by racially biassed English historians writing in the Nineteenth century that the Aryans were a white caucasian race who, between approximately 1900 B.C. and 1200 B.C., invaded Iran and Northern India from their homeland between the Oxus and Jaxartes Rivers beside the Aral Sea in present-day Kazakhstan has now been discredited. There exists no reference to any such invasion in the ancient records from India nor other telling archaeological evidence from the finds and skeletal remains of inhabitants of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa. The inhabitants of these cities had succumbed to the depredations of climate, natural disasters, disease, drought and famines and not those of marauding invaders. Furthermore, the Indus Valley Script dating back thousands of years before the supposed "Aryan invasion", although largely undeciphered, has been shown to share a large number of conceptual and grammatical similarities with Sanskrit into which it gradually evolved. Sanskrit is the only language within the entire Indo-European language group to contain the word "Arya" meaning noble one. Therefore, the only people who may lay claim to being "Aryan" in the loose sense are the very same peoples inhabiting this region of the world today.

There is no race today that can be described as "pure" and this rings as true of the English as any other community. There exists no ethnic Englishman or -woman. The people of England are racially diverse and heterogeneous (besides harbouring two distinct species during prehistory : Neanderthal Man and Homo Sapiens). From the earliest historical records it is clear that the British isles was settled by peoples from abroad and in historic times by the Phoenicians,Romans,Celts,Vikings,Angles, Saxons, Jutes, French-speaking peoples following the Norman Conquest and the Germans upon the accession to the throne of King George 1. One forgets all too easily that the official language of England between 1066 and as late as 1399 was none other than French and that the development of a distinctly English language did not evolve until as late as the Fifteenth Century (a language which was still in a state of transition during Chaucer's time). In this respect, if one were to deduce racial homogeneity on the basis of simply language alone then the Spanish, French, Germans and Italians enjoy a far superior lineage to the English. The English

refer to themselves with pride as being “Anglo-Saxon” whereas in fact studies of DNA taken from a broad cross-section of English people has shown them to be predominantly Celtic in their racial affinities. The Irish upon whom many Englishmen look down condescendingly are more racially intact in that their genetic make-up has remained more or less the same for at least 4,000 years. Much of the racist invective originating from England contained distinct propagandist overtones and no more so than during the period of colonisation by England of overseas territories. The 1857 Indian Mutiny serves as one very good example of such a situation ; in his book, "The Last Mughal", the author William Dalrymple furnishes details of how individuals representing the English stance against the primitives were contradicted by questions over their or their families' own ethnic purity so that Sir Theophilus Metcalfe (the son of the former Resident of Delhi, Sir Thomas Metcalfe) had a first cousin who was half Punjabi Sikh and half English while the Reverend Midgeley John Jennings who preached for the superiority of the Christian struggle, represented by the White Englishman as against the Mutineer epitomised by the dark-complexioned Mohammadan, had relatives who were not only Anglo-Indian but even converts to Islam. Indeed, in the early Nineteenth Century, many of the English inhabitants of Delhi not only intermarried with Indians but converted to Islam and this was testified by the fact that during the Mutiny a significant number of men fighting on the side of the rebellious Mutineers were of English or Anglo-Indian extraction.

It is interesting that the English are so quick to sneer contemptuously at the Hunnic origins of the Germans whilst forgetting that the Germanic stock from which many English people originate, specifically the Jutes and Saxons, were themselves descended like the Huns from Scythian races. The Sakas, Alani and Massagetae streamed into Europe from Central Asia around the Fifth Century BC with the Sakas becoming in time the Saxons who settled in Northern Germany whilst the Getae went on to become the Goths and the Jutes who settled in Northern and Western Europe. Over a long period of time England was settled by Germanic and Nordic types, by the French, Romany gypsies who traced their origins hundreds of years back to India, Poles, Saracens who were brought back to England after the Third Crusade and settled in such places as Cheshire where in certain towns and villages today their descendants still remain rather swarthy and stocky. Even prior to World War One Liverpool was home to a large German immigrant population with many of them eking out an existence from working on the docks at Merseyside. One of the more shocking revelations is that the entire African slave population imported into England in the Eighteenth century became so interbred with the local population that today no evidence of Negroid characteristics can be found among the descendants of these slaves. Following on from this, an interesting article written by journalist, Julie Wheldon, in the Daily Mail of Wednesday January 24 2007 revealed how a large section of the White male population in Yorkshire, one of England’s proudest counties, carried a rare gene previously found only in people of West African origin. Medical research conducted at Leicester University showed that out of eighteen men as many as seven had the hgA1 gene which is passed only from father to son and the origins of which can be traced to West Africa. Bizarrely, many of the individuals carrying this gene had surnames beginning with the letter ‘R’ and included such familiar and, what most would regard as quintessentially Anglo-Saxon names, as Ramsden, Ramsbottom, Ripley and Readyhough. However, it is believed that such gene pool can be traced back not just 250 years, to the time when slaving activity by

British colonialists had reached its zenith, but even earlier in time to 1555 when the first slaves arrived in England to be employed not only in menial labour but also as musicians and entertainers. By the end of the eighteenth century as many as 10,000 black people were already living in England.

Thus the tendency to apply the term Anglo-Saxon or Nordic to English people is most incorrect. The Romans and Celts were short, dark peoples of Mediterranean extraction and their blood is mixed through the veins of all English peoples. England has proved to be a melting-pot of different languages and races since ancient times: of Phoenicians who traded for tin off the Cornish coast centuries before the advent of Christianity, of peoples from the Roman Empire including Negroes even, Slavs and Celts.The Roman legions who manned the forts on Hadrian's Wall were drawn from Eastern Europe as illustrated by the anthropologist and archaeologist Richard Rudgeley. Lou Charlton of DNAPrint Genomics, a Florida-based company, has used DNA testing which employs 176 markers to detect someone's racial ancestry and encountered a very wide DNA profile for people living in England much of which is attributable, he claims, to the Romans who "ruled Europe for 1,000 years and brought in all types of people. Anyone who ever migrated, raided, invaded or traded eventually mated." In a television documentary aired on Channel 4 in November 2006 and titled "100% English"it was revealed that Margaret Thatcher, former Prime Minister and the ultra-English status symbol, had a DNA which consisted of only 76% North European ancestry and 24% Middle Eastern ancestry. Astonishingly, the quotient of Middle Eastern origins is considered to be prevalent throughout the population living within the UK and Mark Thomas, a human evolutionary geneticist at the department of biology at the University College, London University, has remarked from his analysis of the DNA of a wide cross-section of the UK's population that " It is a lottery which genes you inherit from your parents. But a proportion of the European population is made up of Neolithic farmers who originated in the Middle East. The DNA could date back 10,000 years." Bryan Sykes, professor of human genetics at Oxford University and author of "Blood of the Isles" which deals with Britain's genetic history, has concurred with Mark Thomas' findings and has commented that "this racial profiling is based on the premise that there was once a people who were 100% pure. All of us are temporary mixtures of DNA from all over the place." In his book, "The origins of the British : A Genetic Detective Story", Dr Stephen Oppenheimer, a researcher also from Oxford University, has produced further evidence which shows that the widespread belief in the fiery Celts and ruthless Anglo-Saxons being the fathers of modern Britain is based more in myth than reality. It would appear from evidence collated through the study of mutations in key genes that three-quarters of the UK's population derive ancestry not from the Anglo-Saxons or even the Celts but incredibly from the Basques of northern Spain who arrived in the British Isles as early as 15,000 years ago when Britain was unpeopled. According to Dr Oppenheimer and fellow researchers at Oxford University, later immigrations into the British Isles contributed no more than a paltry five per cent to the gene pool.

For all their anti-German sentiment and general xenophobia many English people are highly ignorant of the fact that their Royal Family are of German extraction with the family name of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha being changed to that of Windsor only as recently as 1917. Likewise, England's most famous statesman and Prime Minister, Winston Churchill,

was born of an American mother herself of American-Indian extraction (Iroquois) and the former leader of the Tory Party in the UK, Iain Duncan-Smith, had a Japanese grandmother. The blond-haired, Eton and Oxford-educated writer, journalist, politician and Mayor of London, Boris Johnson, once tipped as a future Prime Minister for the UK had a great grandfather who was Turkish.

If the English are, as many of them might argue, a predominantly Nordic-type people this is not reflected in their physical attributes when compared to the populations within Scandinavian countries. For example, the average height for adult males in Scandinavia was 6 feet as against 5 feet 9.5 inches in the UK as of 2004 . Within Europe, there are at least ten countries where the average height of adult males is superior to that in the UK.In an article in the Daily Mail on 1 April 2000, it was shown that British women besides being the most obese women in Europe after the Germans and Spanish were also the shortest women in Europe. Their average height was merely 5 feet 4 inches compared to that of the Spanish at 5 feet 4 ½ inches, the Irish at 5 feet 5 inches, the Belgians at 5 feet 5 ¼ inches, the Swedish at 5 feet 5 ½ inches, Austrians at almost 5 feet 6 inches and the Germans at 5 feet 6 ¼ inches (the tallest women in Europe). In 2005-2006, the English were placed in 13th position in Europe in terms of average male heights. They were only slightly ahead of the Greeks whose average male heights stood at 176.8 centimetres as opposed to 177 centimetres for the UK. Among world populations even Iranians stand taller than the English with the average male height in Iran being 178.67 centimetres as of 2006. In an article written by Adele Waters in the Daily Mail on 22 August 2006 entitled " My, haven't we grown" it was revealed that the average height of the UK male was still just 5feet 9 inches and that the UK male would average just 5 feet 10.5 inches in 2106. The average male height of the plains Indians of North America was 5 feet 10 inches as far back as the mid-Nineteenth Century making them at that time among the tallest people in the world.

Likewise, people in Scandinavia and Northern Germany are predominantly tall and blond/fair-haired still. However, the English as revealed in a UNESCO study just after World War Two were predominantly dark-haired although fair-eyed. Only 20 % of the population in UK were found to be naturally fair-haired or blond and light-eyed ! Today, the highest prevalence of blue eyes among a population occurs in Lithuania and Finland.According to research carried out by a renowned German scientist, aspects of whose research was published in one of the issues of the Daily Mail in August 2003, the English people will develop into darker-skinned, darker-eyed and darker-haired individuals making them indistinguishable with the majority of Mediterraneans in a very short time if Global Warming affecting summers in UK continues unabated. Darker pigmentation of the skin, eyes and hair is after all an adaptation through the production by the body's biochemical processes of greater amounts of melanin in order to protect the body from harmful solar radiation.

In fact, one of the most racially homogeneous races in the world today include the Jats (both Sikh and Hindu) of Northern India whose average height fifty years ago exceeded that of the English today. The Jats are mostly fair-skinned, well featured and long skulled. The most renowned anthropologists of the Indian subcontinent such as

Kephart, Hewitt, Havell ,Waddell,Weber, Risley, Quanango and B.S.Dahiya described the Jats not only as the purest race they had encountered but also the purest of all “Aryan” peoples. Such Jat families as the Mallis or Malls ruled as far apart as Nepal and Bharatpur in Rajasthan, were contemporaries of the Buddha and in some instances could allegedly trace their ancestry to the Mahabharata. It is not surprising in the slightest, bearing in mind such factors, that high-caste Hindus let alone Jats looked down upon the English who invaded their country and whom they regarded as “ mlecha-desa”, as defiled, as “Untouchables” in the same way they regarded the dark-skinned and illiterate Dravidians of the country. For example, Niccolao Manucci, an Italian at the Mughal Court in the Seventeenth Century commented on how high-caste Hindus held Europeans to be “vile and abominable” and how such Hindus “have persuaded themselves that that people have no polite manners, that they are ignorant, wanting in ordered life, and very dirty. For these things they would sooner die unaided than drink a cup of water from the hand of a Farangi; nor would they eat anything that he has prepared. They believe such an act to be an irremediable disgrace, and a sin for which there is no remission.....They state openly that a man of low birth is as despicable as is a Farangi.....” Sir Thomas Roe, an English courtier at the court of Mughal Emperor Jahangir, noted how the Ruling Establishment in India comprising Mughals, Persians and high-caste Hindus considered it “a kind of uncleanenesse to mingle with us .....They ate not willingly with us.” Such attitudes among high-caste Hindus still prevails in India today among some of the most traditional and conservative families, particularly those of Brahmin origin.

Physical health and fitness are sometimes regarded as markers of genetic homogeneity. The English are no more resilient to disease, illness or deformity than any other race. To the contrary, there exists among the English a high incidence of physical and mental disabilities. For example, more children in the UK are born with some form of mental illness than children of other countries throughout Europe whilst one-third of the adult population suffer from some kind of mental illness. On top of this, obesity levels in the UK have now overtaken those in the USA and Germany so that, as of May 2003, as many as two out of five adult men were regarded as being obese with a staggering four out of five regarded as overweight. One-third of the adult population in the United Kingdom are also clinically unfit on account of possessing high blood pressure and hypertension, the main causes of strokes and heart disease. In June 2005, the National Press and Media in the UK revealed that one-third of all Europe’s obese children lived in the UK. An article written by Fiona MacRae and Lucy Ballinger in the Daily Mail on Wednesday 21 February 2007 drew attention alarmingly to statistics which showed women in the UK to be the most obese in Europe with 23% being considered obese. Men in the UK were not far behind with as many as 22.3% classified as obese making British men the most obese in Europe second only to the Maltese.

Physical beauty in a race has been put forward misconceptually as a marker of racial superiority of one race over the other. An “English rose” was supposed to indicate a type of exceptional beauty found only among women in the UK and the term itself clearly contained racist and condescending overtones. If beauty were to be determined by the Miss World and Miss Universe Pageants which have been hosted throughout the world for the last fifty to sixty years then Indian women would appear to be the most beautiful women in the world today : India has produced five Miss Worlds

the most recent being Ms Priyanka Chopra and two Miss Universes. This is a record that remains unsurpassed by any other nation.. Ashwariya Rai who won Miss World in 1994 and who had been a student of architecture was regarded even a decade later as the most beautiful woman in the World. Julia Roberts, the world's highest paid actress and international sex symbol, herself commented upon such a fact as recorded in an article in the Sunday Times of 7 July 2002.

Physical strength and stature are other factors by which racial superiority has been measured. It is curious that some of the tallest, strongest men and even women in the world have come not from England but from north-west India and specifically the Punjab. In recent times at least three of the world's tallest men have come from the Punjab : Mohammad Alam Channa who died in 1998, Aurangzeb Khan who stood eight feet tall and Vishas Uppal who had a height of seven feet eleven inches. Most individuals who stand over seven feet tall, and of which there are only thirty in the United Kingdom today, suffer from a rare disease affecting the pituitary gland known as acromegalic gigantism. What is peculiar about Channa and Uppal is that neither individuals suffered from this disease or indeed any other abnormality and were natural giants. Today, Sikh farmers in the Punjab compete in Rural Olympics pulling tractors with their teeth, wrestling with bulls and having tractors drive over their heads without access or recourse either to state of the art gymnasiums and weight-lifting equipment nor to anabolic steroids and high-protein diets enjoyed by their counterparts in Europe and North America. In the UK the greatest feat of strength performed by a woman was by Daljit Kaur, a Sikh girl, who with her plaited hair pulled two cars up a street in Leicester. Her father, Manjit Singh, succeeded in pulling a bus weighing 10 tons down a road in Leicester with his hair thus gaining him an entry in the Guinness Book of Records. Manjit Singh, an economics graduate from India and a successful businessman, also held as of August 2003 30 world records for feats of strength (as reported in the UK-published Eastern Eye newspaper of Friday 8th August 2003). In 2003 the 54-year old grandfather was found by doctors to have the physique of a 30-year old! In 2008, Punjabi-born Guru Nagra, 30, had since turning professional as a heavyweight established an unblemished record of 19 wins, 11 by KO. With his knock-out victory against the gnarled experience of Colin Kenna in September 2008 Nagra was tipped to soar to the top of the world heavyweight contender stakes especially under the tutelage of a former light-heavyweight world champion, Matthew Saad, and former twice Heavyweight Champion of the World, Tim Witherspoon.

In conclusion, the association of physical stature, strength, endurance and robustness with aspects of racial superiority has often been made on account of superior breeding through the nurturing of specifically endemic racial traits and characteristics. Scandinavians and Northern Europeans have evolved over the millennia in colder, harsher climates to those of other human beings and have had to develop larger, taller and stronger bodies to withstand such harsh and inhospitable conditions. Their environment has also placed greater obstacles and hindrances in their path for which the expenditure of greater mental and physical effort and resources has been required in order to prevail over such conditions. Correspondingly, peoples from the Nordic countries excel today as they would have in past times at physically challenging feats and this is confirmed by the outstanding performance of individuals from these racial

backgrounds at Strong Man contests all over the world . For example, The World's Strongest Man competition has been won by more individuals from the North European countries, specifically Norway, Iceland and Poland, than from any other ethnic community. In four years in a row, from 2002 to 2005 inclusive, this contest was won by the Poles. For example, by the age of 30 Mariusz Pudzianowski a Pole weighing 20-stones and with a 57-inch chest had already been crowned the World's Strongest Man for the fourth time and was hoping by winning the title a fifth time to set a world record. In September 2008 yet another Pole, Simon Wenke, won the Highland Challenge for the second consecutive year.

Chapter Twelve.

The world's greatest legal system.

The greatness of a legal system must be assessed by reference to the time period in human history when such laws were formulated having regard to the stages then attained in human development. English law, modelled on the precedents set by the Romans and by the Germanic peoples, only began to take shape during the reign of King Henry II within the second half of the Twelfth century. By this period, numerous advanced civilisations had already come and gone in the world and great strides and progress had been made in many spheres of human endeavour extending from the arts and humanities to law and the sciences. The laws formulated by Henry II and his successors down to modern times were thus certainly not unique nor conceptually so advanced as to be considered ingenious for their time.

However, the laws which were indisputably ingenious, innovative, far-sighted and among the most advanced of their times were those originating from Central Asia many millennia ago. Hammurabi, an ancient king of Babylonia, who ruled about 2100 B.C. drew up the first codified laws whereby the principle of retaliation and the imposition of vicarious punishments vitiated the whole system. The Code of Moses is supposed to have followed. Sparta in ancient Greece probably had the next system of codified law in known history for, in 900 B.C. Lycurgus, the king of that country, gave his people a new set of laws. In Greece itself Dracon drew up a severe code of laws while at Athens in 621 B.C. Solon gave that state a more humane system of legislation. Roman laws are said to have started with Romulus who is supposed to have lived about the year 753 B.C. About 451 B.C., the Decemvirs gave Rome laws which were rather rigorous. The Twelve Tables which the Decemvirs had framed continued as standard Roman law until Emperor Hadrian promulgated the Perpetual Edict which was a fair code prepared by the lawyer Salvius Julian. The emperors who followed him gave new codes or imposed new laws, but the principal fame of having given a final shape to Roman law belongs to Justinian.

The more ancient civilisations of Iran, China, India and Egypt should have had earlier systems of law. The laws of the Vendidad among the Iranians and the laws of Manu among the early Indians are well known. But it is not equally known that the laws of the Vendidad formed only a fragment of the vast jurisprudence of the ancient Iranians. Since

the days of Zarathushtra when human knowledge was raised into the sanctity of religion and formulated into twenty-one Nasks or Holy Books, one third of that great knowledge comprised Law, one-third Science, and one-third pure Religion. The Books of Law dealt with Court and Magisterial Law, Law of Accusations, Law for Injuries to Person and Property; Laws pertaining to Theft, Misappropriation and Cruelty to Animals; Laws applying to Soldiers and Military Organisations; Church Law, Family Law and Law of Pedigree and Descent; Law applying to Medical Practice; Law of Business Transactions in relation to Property, Animate and Inanimate; Laws relating to Debt and Interest, the other Mutual Obligations; Laws of Purity, Health and Sanitation, Private and Public; Laws applying to the Cultivation of the Soil and Colonising Schemes; and finally, the Law of the Heavenly Kingdom and
the Divine Government of the Universe.

During the period of the Mauryan Empire in India which spanned the Fourth and Third Centuries BC some of the greatest laws by any civilisation were enacted as embodied in Kautilya's Arthasastra. Most crimes were punishable by fines with only the most serious such as treason and fraud against the state being punished by death. Although there existed many outcastes who were forced into indentured labour there did not exist, and indeed has never existed in India, any form of institutionalised slavery. In cities of the Empire such as Pataliputra (modern day Patna) curfews were imposed late at night and the carrying of arms within city limits at day or night required the bearer to produce a special permit with a proper seal. Houses were built within the major cities in accordance with building regulations the like of which did not come into existence in England until the last century or so. Laws were prescribed for public hygiene and for towns and villages having sufficient sources of water not only for civic hygiene but for fighting fires. Traffic regulations were enacted and the width of city roads specified (15 metres for royal highways and 8 metres for other city streets). Tenants were protected from unfair eviction by landlords. Labourers were protected from exploitation through the punishment of officials who delayed on the payment of wages. Environmental laws were passed whereby causing damage to plants and trees in city parks, sanctuaries, holy places and cremation grounds incurred stiff fines. Lands which were converted into agriculture and incorporated into a janapada or governed area were subject to reasonable rates of taxation and remission of taxes for a specific duration was granted for all lands newly under the plough. Laws were established to keep proper accounts of monies entering the Royal Treasury and for the auditing of the same on a weekly, fortnightly, monthly, four-monthly and annual basis under the supervision of a chief comptroller. The rights of women were given protection especially against abusive husbands or husbands who failed or refused to consummate marital vows. Marriages between men and women were annulled where one of the parties was proved to have been deceived into entering into the marriage bond. There were laws against adultery and incest. Most significantly, there existed a sophisticated judicial system consisting of royal courts, village tribunals which dealt with petty cases and guild courts which administered the laws of communities and professions. In other words, courts were divided into criminal and civil ones, something which the English did not conceive of until the Eighteenth or Nineteenth Centuries. Furthermore, in contrast to the British administration of justice in India during the Raj, justice was quick during Mauryan times; the defendant was given only a maximum of seven days in which to file a defence and the plaintiff was required to submit his rejoinder the very day the defendant submitted his answer.

Delays entailed fines.

Therefore, the belief fostered in England that the English devised some of the greatest laws for the peoples they ruled not only in Britain but throughout the colonial empire which they built up, that such laws have formed a long-lasting legacy within these former colonies by which the indigenous peoples have benefited in ways they had not done so previously and for which had it not been for the intervention by the English they would have been worse off, is utterly misconceived. The above notion certainly stands true of the Romans who, unlike the English, were very far advanced of their times not only in law-making but administration, military matters, engineering. Almost 1,000,000,000 people in the World today derive benefit from laws which have their origin in Roman law and during the time of the Roman Empire a then staggering 50,000,000 of the world's population came under the authority of Roman law . There is no denying that scholars have acknowledged Roman law world-wide as the greatest legal system ever devised. " There is not a problem of jurisprudence" said Lord Bryce " which it does not touch: there is scarcely a corner of political science on which its light has not fallen."

After Roman law there is no doubt that the most influential laws in Europe have been those derived from the Napoleonic Code which has formed the basis of the entire legal system in the EU to which even English law has been made subject. Therefore, it can be argued that today the whole of Europe is governed by French-based laws the foundations of which were conceived by Napoleon a few hundred years ago. It is no wonder that the Chinese have for long referred to France as "the country of laws." The influence of the Napoleonic code was even to be found in many parts of the world as far flung as the mountain kingdom of Nepal whose ruler in the mid- Nineteenth century, Jang Bahadur Kanwa, initiated a comprehensive review of his country's legal system, the Muluki Ain, based on the Code Napoleon.

The laws of England have become distinguished more by their notoriety and infamy than their high accomplishments. In England, over the last 30 years, there have occurred numerous miscarriages of justice so severe as to attract world-wide publicity and condemnation as well as constituting the subject of a number of top box-office Hollywood films such as " The Sins of the Father" starring Daniel Day-Lewis.What proves to be a travesty of the entire British legal system is the fact that these injustices have occurred not at the level of the lower courts but at the supreme court level in cases such as, for instance, the Birmingham Six, the Guildford Four, the Maguire Seven, the Stefan Cisco case, the Steven Lawrence case. Within just 10 years, between 1991 and 2001, 300 individuals had been released from England's prisons having served long prison sentences in respect of crimes which they did not commit and for which they were later proved innocent. On top of this, the issue of police corruption and the withholding of vital evidence such as witness statements has arisen testifying to the extremely perverted, inefficient and inhumane method of dispensing justice in the UK within modern times extending right up to the Appeal Court. That is not to say that other miscarriages of justice have not occurred within the courts of other Western and developed countries but at the supreme court level of those countries such incidents have proved considerably rarer than in the UK. One ought to be

aware that the European Court of Human Rights has found frequently against the UK government as well as its judicial system: on 32 different counts in one year alone in the mid-1990s. Such charges have included detention without trial and trial without jury as in cases involving IRA suspects, inhumane treatment and torture of suspected terrorists. One must not forget that such was the disrepute of the judicial system in England that, in spite of the police having obtained a confession from the true bomber in the Guildford Four case early on, such evidence was suppressed in order to save the reputations of senior police officers. Those senior police officers against whom the evidence was found to be damning were all acquitted in 1993 following their trial for perverting the course of justice.

What defines a country's legal system as being progressive and elevated is the system of retribution embraced by it. The judicial system in England remained until very recently one of the most barbaric in the West. A paperback book by Prof. R. G. Van Yelyr entitled "The Whip and the Rod" was written in 1941 to draw attention to the fact that although the Report of the Departmental Committee on Corporal Punishment of 1937 had recommended that the flogging of males, and the birching of boys as young as eight ,should be discontinued as a permissible judicial punishment in the United Kingdom, the Government of the day had refused to act upon their suggestions. At that time, very few civilised countries in the world still used corporal punishment as a sanction in their penal codes. The punishment was usually used for those who had committed violent offences, especially against women. Prof. Van Yelyr meticulously covers the history of the flogging of both men and women from the Dark Ages to the mid-20th century, describing incidents in the most lurid and bloody detail, to make his case that the practice should be abolished. Seven years later the new Socialist Government did ban the practice, the only exception being that the punishment was still retained for acts of violence in prisons.

In any case, humane and progressive developments within the legal system in England did not come about until well into the Nineteenth Century. Up until the 1830s the leaders of strikers such as the Tolpuddle martyrs were hanged, the poor were treated barbarically and forced into harsh conditions of labour until the Poor Laws of 1832, children were hanged for stealing small items as illustrated by the case of an eleven year old girl who was hanged outside Highgate Prison in 1811 for nothing more than stealing a loaf of bread. Persons who committed criminal damage against ships or bridges or who insulted Chelsea pensioners were all hanged. Hanging, drawing and quartering itself did not come to an end in England until as late as the turn of the Nineteenth Century and in his celebrated work, "Candide", Voltaire cites the example of an auto-da-fe in which an English naval commander is despatched in such barbaric fashion in Portsmouth for the offence of merely losing to the French in a skirmish at sea. The English criminal code was blood chilling around this time. By 1723, more than 200 offences were punishable by death including some so ridiculous as to defy credulity such as the crime of "impersonating an Egyptian", burning a pile of straw or being on the highway with a sooty face. While thousands were sentenced to the gallows for these offences, many had their sentences immediately commuted to "transportation to the colonies." As late as 1944, a medium by the name of Helen Duncan was arrested, tried and imprisoned as a witch under the 1735 Witchcraft Act when she allegedly communicated with the spirit of a sailor who had perished on the battleship Barham which had been torpedoed by the Germans in 1941.

The legal and judicial system in England was so demented that even animals were tried like humans for crimes and misdemeanours with the same punishments and penalties being meted out to them including fines and executions. For example, in 1826 an elephant by the name of Chuny, star of the popular Menagerie at London's Exeter Change, was in a reprise of the medieval animal trials fined a token shilling for fatally clipping his keeper.

While the retributive system of justice in England remained until fairly recent times medieval and backward other countries leaped ahead. In India, as far back as the turn of the Nineteenth Century, such enlightened rulers as Maharajah Ranjit Singh of the Punjab abolished capital punishment altogether in his kingdom. The extreme enlightenment of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was highlighted in an article published in the Saturday 27 - Sunday 28 July 2002 Weekend Edition of Le Figaro written by Marie-France Calle. This article focussed on how it became an offence to harm any living creature within the kingdom whilst there is also reference to the fact that Ranjit Singh abolished the death penalty during his reign. Even Jawaharlal Nehru commented that " Ranjit Singh was a remarkable human being at a time when in the rest of India and the world cruelty and inhumanity was the common lot. He abolished the death penalty for even the most heinous of crimes whereas at the same time in England a petty thief risked being hanged." It is also significant that whereas in England religious intolerance was still being practised not only against Jews but fellow Christians albeit Catholics the Punjab under Maharaja Ranjit Singh witnessed complete religious harmony between all the faiths (Hindu, Moslem and Sikh).Ranjit Singh spent as much money in restoring Muslim mosques and Hindu mandirs as he did Sikh gurdwaras. The soldiers of his armies were exemplary in their conduct and were entreated to always respect the inhabitants of conquered areas, to refrain from destroying possessions, places of worship of conquered peoples and not to insult their women. Muslims, Hindus and Christians even filled the highest offices in Ranjit Singh's Empire while in England around the same period Catholics let alone Jews were treated as second-class citizens at the best or sub-humans at the worst in a manner which Nazi ideology sought to emulate a century and a half later. In Northern Ireland, Catholic priests risked being hanged, drawn and quartered well into the Eighteenth Century if they were found guilty of celebrating Mass and had to leave the country while there even existed a legislative proposal to castrate Catholic priests. Any form of Catholic education was made illegal as it was for Catholics to buy land, to obtain a mortgage on it, rent it at a reasonable profit or even inherit it normally. Further, Catholics could not join the army or navy, vote or be elected to Parliament or enjoy any offices of state and were prohibited on pain of being whipped for so much as keeping a sporting gun or a horse worth more than £5.

In Europe, during the Eighteenth Century, Queen Henrietta Maria of Austria abolished capital punishment, all forms of torture, opened hospitals for the poor and started compulsory education for children.Two hundred years later the laws within the Austro-Hungarian Empire remained a beacon of light in terms of their humanitarian content. For example, when Gavrilo Princip assassinated Arch-Duke Franz Ferdinand in 1914 he was saved from the gallows by virtue of the fact that he was under the age of twenty-one at the time and yet contemporaneously in England any individual over the age of eighteen could be convicted of a capital offence. Under the Law of Public Instruction, promulgated by Romania's ruling Prince Alexandru Ioan Cuza in 1864, primary education became compulsory and free of charge. The

Early Twentieth Century President of Uruguay, South America, Jose Battle y Ordonez carried out monumental legal reforms in his country which were far ahead of those existing in England at the time; for instance his 1918 Constitution provided for such basic rights as the complete freedom of the press which had been abolished at virtual gunpoint in all the Colonies of the British Empire with the exception of the Self-Ruling White Dominions, the prohibition of arbitrary arrest whereas in Northern Ireland the British were at liberty to shoot let alone arrest anyone suspected even on the most tenuous grounds of Republicanism. Ordonez also decreed that prisons were for reform rather than punishment and in so doing abolished the death penalty which remained intact in England right up until the mid to late 1960s, he established an eight-hour work day in contrast to England where there remained no statutory limitation to weekly working hours until the very end of the Twentieth Century. In 1942 the Uruguayan Constitution further provided explicitly for universal health several years before the NHS was set up in the United Kingdom under the then Labour Prime Minister, Clement Attlee. The same Constitution also provided for accident and unemployment insurance to employees whereas such state entitlements still remain non-existent within the UK, for the right of illegitimate children to inherit property which was a right not enshrined in English law until as late as 1975 with the passing of the Inheritance Act.

The boast that the English gave their colonies a legal system to be proud of can be refuted by the fact that in India today the system of justice introduced by the English is entirely unsuited to India, with its vast size, population and diversity. In India such system of justice has resulted in injustice with the bureaucracy inherent in such a system causing parties to wait for years before their cases are heard. Justice delayed is justice denied and this has come to characterise the English system of justice everywhere which has shown itself not to be the perfect model imperialists held it up to be in previous centuries. In any case, with regard to India it should be noted that Hindu law is among the oldest in the world and accorded equal rights to men and women particularly regarding succession to deceased parents' property (the Mitakhshara law). In ancient India at a time when the Britons' only comprehension of law was what the Romans imposed on them in order to check their barbarity, Greek and Chinese travellers and scholars praised the highly civilised, ordered, compassionate, cultured, polite and non-violent way of life in Northern India. For instance, Strabo and Megasthenes remarked on how in relation to the Indians of Punjab and Sindh " simple and frugal, orderly in behaviour, observing self-restraint in theft and not given to drinking except at sacrifices." Diodorus himself commented on how the Indo-Aryans of this region of north-west India were governed by laws in the highest degree salutary, their political system as one to admire. The Chinese traveller, scholar and writer, Fa-Hien, himself admitted that the people of the Punjab were "affluent but simple in dress, ruled by a king who governed without decapitation or corporal punishments, where people were vegetarian and teetotal."

Today, in England the legal system has proved wholly inadequate in terms of administration and of quick, efficient dispensation of justice –indeed so much so that it may be compared with Third World standards. For example, by the year 2000 the Office For The Supervision of Solicitors (OSS) was already dealing with a backlog of as many as 13,000 complaints many of which required very simple action. Many cases, often involving simple issues, are still

taking as long as 2 to 3 years to come to the courts with vast expenses incurred by the litigants often out of all proportion to the value of their claims or amount of compensation being sought by them. Simple employment-related cases involving unfair dismissal are not listed in many a tribunal within the UK for up to 6 months owing to the inexcusable backlog of cases being dealt with by inept staff. England used to pride itself on the reputation and skill of its legal and judicial system and in particular the Bar which we now learn is due for a shake-up for the first time in 700 years. Furthermore, the Management Consultant LECG stated in its findings from the early part of 2001 that in respect of barristers they were" so unimpressed by the depth of their knowledge and the basis of their assertions" in respect of attitudes regarding their profession as well as the status of their profession and bearing upon the legal profession as a whole. The civil court system is on the edge of collapse and the UK's most senior county court judge,Judge Paul Collins, has expressed such a view; in an interview on BBC Radio 4's Law in Action programme in February 2007 Judge Collins stated that serious errors in the civil courts system were commonplace and that such errors were being exacerbated by low pay and staff shortages while it was commonplace for defendants being sued to find that their papers had not been passed on to judges by court staff.

In England the fact that the Lord Chancellor is head of the judiciary as well as being simultaneously a member of the government reflects the fact that there is no separation of the judiciary and executive in England. Therefore, the English judicial establishment is in as much need of reform as other antiquated institutions within the country. The judicial role of the Lord Chancellor is potentially under challenge from the incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights given that as of March 1999 there were no black judges and that a mere one per cent of Circuit judges were drawn from the ethnic minorities, none were represented in the High Court whilst of the 558 Circuit judges merely 36 were women. Both the Bar and Law Society have been proved to be riddled with racism especially in July 2001 when a former President of the Law Society, Kamlesh Bahl, was awarded £1million damages against the Law Society for racism.

It used to be thought that the nobbling of juries did not occur in England. However, this theory has been disproved by the Tony Martin case where the jury found the Defendant guilty of murder in spite of the fact that his victim was an intruder, he was defending himself and despite the fact that the victim's family put a £60,000 contract on Mr Martin's head through channels connected with organised crime and which the judge most stupidly disregarded. In the summer of 2003 Nicholas Hoogenstraten, one of the UK's most affluent property tycoons, was acquitted of murder despite the overwhelming evidence linking him with the hire of two men for the assassination of a Pakistani-born business rival. An article in the Daily Mail a year later wreaked condemnation on what it referred to as a "corrupt police force" and a "corrupt judge". In England, justice is increasingly being dispensed in accordance with one's means, influence and connections. In January 2006 the then Home Minister, John Reid, discouraged judges from passing custodial sentences on individuals other than for the most serious crimes. Judges were thrown into complete disarray as a result of these recommendations which displayed the flaws inherent within the sentencing guidelines of the criminal justice system; for example, shortly after the issuance of such recommendations one judge in the country allowed a convicted

pedophile to walk free from court while another judge elsewhere sentenced to prison a man who had intercepted calls on a mobile phone which belonged to Prince William.

In conclusion, if the legal system in the UK is blighted by racism, nepotism and composed of secret societies – specifically the Freemasons into which fall the great majority of senior lawyers and judges- it is only natural to expect a fundamental shake-up of such a regressive, outdated and nepotist system. Furthermore, there is no better example of the complete degradation and decrepitude of the legal system in England than the state of affairs whereby in 2006 a homeless and penniless man or woman could be arrested for rough sleeping or begging through the passing of a law in Parliament the previous year which was reminiscent of the vagrancy laws of the Middle Ages.Yet at the same time convicted rapists were being cautioned on first-time offences and as many as 40 of them had walked free from the courts over the previous year. The judicial system within England is falling apart like a crumbling edifice because the laws on which the system is based are out of touch with the state of affairs in modern society and in some cases are highly antiquated. The problems and crises which are rank throughout the system are accentuated through judges being selected without any form of training provided to them in the highly demanding and specialised field of presiding over, deliberating and sentencing or making findings in relation to very complex criminal and civil cases. With the exception of the UK, most countries, not only in the West but throughout the civilised world, have special criteria for selecting lawyers with, as an adjunct to this, such lawyers undergoing rigorous training from early on within their careers to become judges before sitting on the bench.

Chapter Thirteen.

The least corrupt country in the Western World.

The English were at one time extremely proud of the fact that their public institutions and government bodies set an example to the rest of the developed world in terms of setting standards of fairness, impartiality and freedom from corruption. Much of this image was propagandist in nature and Victorian society was riddled not only with moral decadence and social nepotism but with corruption too. The Victorians were however considerably more discreet in the way they conducted their activities and concealed their improprieties.

John MacDonald Fraser, former journalist and writer, described Britain in an article in the Daily Mail published on Saturday April 13 2002 as a “Third World country : ugly, shabby and misruled by a typically corrupt Third World government” and that “sexual morality has gone by the board. Lowering the age of consent encourages perversion.” The UK was placed as merely the 14th least corrupt country in the EU in a Gallup poll carried out by the Daily Telegraph in 1998. This made the UK more corrupt than Italy and Portugal.

In attacking corruption within the United Kingdom one acknowledges that corruption is an iniquitous state of affairs

which exists to varying degrees in every society, state and nation. Corruption will continue to linger for as long as human greed, avarice and envy endure as a legacy of our complex species. Corruption is especially reprehensible where it is found within the United Kingdom not only because the UK professes to be one of the richest countries in the world but moreover because its leaders continually make a point of moralising to the rest of the world on good, upright conduct.

A/. Governmental corruption

(i)Past Foreign and Domestic Policies

The British Government has provided asylum to tyrants and perpetrators of genocide for decades.301 known war criminals drawn predominantly from among the ranks of the Lithuanian Gekhas who, in collusion with the Nazis, committed genocide against the Jews had been living in the UK since the end of the Second World War. Of the aforesaid 301 individuals only one had been extradited by the UK government despite the evidence produced by foreign countries and authorities proving that all the others committed war crimes which merited extradition. Such evidence was unearthed in a short television documentary broadcast on Newsweek on Tuesday 17 April 2001. Worse still, as revealed in the book entitled " MI5 –Special Operations in Britain" by Steven Dorill, successive British governments after the war assisted by the Security Forces not only offered asylum and protection to individuals that they knew had already been identified as war criminals but even provided these individuals with false identities in order to prevent them being tracked by the Soviet authorities. Particularly damning to the UK governments of the time was the fact that these individuals were not being offered asylum in the England on the basis that such persons possessed knowledge and skills which could be utilised by the English to promote their progress as a nation be it scientific or otherwise. In contrast to England, the USA was careful to offer asylum only to those Nazi scientists such as Werner Karl Heisenberg who could not be accused of having committed specific crimes against humanity.

However, not only has the Ruling Establishment in England sheltered known and clearly identified Nazi war criminals but has itself engaged in the most heinous of activities perpetrated against mankind including international terrorism. For instance, as revealed in the National Press in the UK and in broadcasts on such radio stations as Eagle 96.4 FM on 17 April 2003 , it has now been proved that the MI5, the police and the army in England actively collaborated with Loyalist forces in Northern Ireland to murder and assassinate countless innocent Catholics. It had for long been revealed in the USA that the Ulster Unionists and RUC had been secretly supported by the UK government in the murder of Catholic Republicans – a situation which had been referred to in the American Press as "state-sponsored terrorism." The Protestant paramilitary terrorist organisation based in Northern Ireland, the UDR, was never condemned by the English Establishment throughout its history for the terrorist reprisals it carried out which were of an equally atrocious nature to those perpetrated by the IRA. Examples of this have been detailed by Noraid and have been made available to researchers on their website. Peter Bleach, a former British military intelligence officer,

supplied in the mid to late 1990s a Hindu extremist organisation in India by the name of Ananda Marg (Path of Bliss) with 500 guns, 250,000 rounds of ammunition, rocket launchers and other weapons. He too was acting expressly on the orders of the MI5 which had been conducting iniquitous and covert operations in the region upon the instructions of the Ministry Of Defence in the UK. Peter Bleach was sentenced to life imprisonment in India but was released in July 2002 owing to diplomatic manoeuvring by Blair's government.

Today, the English condemn in high moral tones the fundamentalism associated with the Islamic religion. However, Pakistan, a country which was known to be sympathetic to most Islamic terrorist causes, received training in intelligence from the British from the moment of its creation. It was also England which had backed terrorist groups such as the Mujahideen, Taliban and Osama Bin Laden when these groups were fighting Soviet forces in Afghanistan (and with whom yet again SAS officers fought side by side). This was a bitterly embarrassing fact pointed out by David Galloway in an interview on a Sky broadcast on Sunday 16th September 2001 in the aftermath of the bombing of the Wall Street Trade Centre in which, ironically, it was feared some 500 British people may have lost their lives. The English Ruling Establishment now has the infamous reputation of not only being selectively sympathetic to certain terrorist causes but of assisting in mass murder and genocide the world over through support of some of the most undemocratic and supremely autocratic governments. Troops and rebels in repressive regimes within the Third World possess English-manufactured weapons superior to those currently supplied to soldiers in the British Army itself. The armed rebel supporters including boy soldiers of Sankoh, Sierra Leone's despotic former ruler and regarded once as one of the 10 most evil rulers in the world, were armed with English-made guns.

What could serve as a greater example of corruption than Blair's visit to African countries including Sierra Leone at the beginning of 2002 with the view to bringing peace to the Continent yet at the very same time arms manufactured in England were continuing to flood into Africa and into the hands of some of the most savage regimes including that in Sierra Leone. Today, the United Kingdom still remains the world's largest exporter of arms after USA and in September 2003 the world's largest Arms Fair was staged at Canary Wharf in London attracting mostly buyers from the Middle East and possible future terrorist regimes from that region. This shows that England, in complete contrast to USA, has learned absolutely nothing from past events or, as is most likely the case, being corrupted to the core throughout its ruling institutions chooses not to for the sake of commercial gain. In the Sunday Times of 3 July 2005 an article drew attention to the fact that an English-based company, African International Airways (AIA), was airlifting British-made arms to rebels in the Congo where, according to a former Tory Minister Chris Patten, some of the bitterest fighting since the end of World War Two was occurring. The governments of England have come to apply double standards to every moral issue which bespeaks sickening levels of hypocrisy, expediency and duplicity.

The English Ruling Establishment has successively installed in power some of the greatest homicidal rulers throughout the world such as Idi Amin; their sponsorship of the semi-literate Amin, son of a sorceress, was quickly evident and England was one of the first countries in the world to recognise the Amin government, long before any

African country. Soon after, relations with England had soured after Amin expelled the Asian business community from Uganda. British intelligence operative Robert Astles remained as Amin's mentor in Uganda until the very end. Amin's tyranny, lasting until 1979, trampled Uganda's political and economic institutions, leaving the country a wreckage from which it has never recovered. For London, as the book “Ghosts of Kampala” by George Ivan Smith reports, the primary reason for fostering the Amin power grab was oil-rich Sudan. In contrast to Milton Obote, Idi Amin was willing to permit Uganda to be used as a base of operations to aid the southern Sudanese in their war against Khartoum and so Amin became London’s stooge against Sudan. Throughout the eight-year period reviewed above, the Security Council (SC) to which the United Kingdom belonged did not find it appropriate to condemn Idi Amin even once. In the view of this august organisation, Amin's assault on Tanzania warranted no attention under the peace and security mandate of the SC, nor did his expulsion of the Asians warrant denunciation, nor his genocide against 300,000 of his own people.

Past and successive governments in England have supported other regimes which have carried out some of the worst genocide in history and include the SAS-trained Khymer Rouge of Cambodia which murdered 1 to 2,000,000 people within that country making Pol Pot one of the world’s most heinous genocidal maniacs alongside Hitler. As recently as the 1980s asylum was given briefly by Thatcher’s government to the man with the worst human rights record in the world at that time: General Pinochet of Chile who murdered 30,000 of his own citizens.He lorded it in style during the period of his asylum living in luxury accommodation in affluent Sunningdale provided to him by the government at the taxpayers’ expense. The hypocrisy of the English Establishment is utterly nauseating insofar as the British government had recourse to the Criminal Justice Act of 1987 to prosecute Pinochet for humanitarian crimes committed in his country but chose not to do so. However, recently the spiritual leader of Iran whose human rights infractions do not compare even moderately with those of Pinochet has been threatened with prosecution under the same piece of legislation mentioned above should he ever visit the UK.

One of the most scathing denunciations of British foreign policy comes from Smith Hempstone, the US Ambassador to Kenya from 1989-1993 in his book entitled “ Rogue Ambassador, An African Memoir” (published by University of the South Press, 1997). He makes the following comments in respect of President Daniel Arap Moi’s thoroughly corrupt, brutal and undemocratic rule of Kenya which singled out Moi as one of Africa’s most despotic rulers: “The British since 1963 had been perfectly willing to overlook the occasional heavy-handedness of Presidents Kenyatta and Daniel Arap Moi to secure both London’s economic interests in its former colony and the safety of British subjects resident there. This may be understandable, but it is not particularly praiseworthy”. In Hempstone’s view the perpetration of atrocities by Moi against dissidents in his country was facilitated largely by “the odious legacy from the colonial era of the legality of preventive detention of dissidents that was in existence in Kenya at the time of his Ambassadorship.” He goes on later to comment cynically that in the late 1980s the British High Commissioner in Kenya, Sir John Johnson, “was mindlessly supportive of Moi and that he far preferred order to freedom.”When Smith Hempstone arrived in Kenya in 1989 he fell out almost immediately with Sir John Johnson who according to

Hempstone “was never known to voice the slightest criticism of Moi even when the GSU was beating up women and children with axe handles outside his Bruce House office”.

In a speech to the Overseas Development Institute on 6th June 1990 Douglas Hurd, the British Foreign Minister, stated that “ Aid must go where it can clearly do good. The countries tending towards pluralism, public accountability, respect for the rule of law, human rights, and market principles should be encouraged. Those who persist with repressive policies, with corrupt management, or with wasteful and discredited economic assistance should not expect us to support their folly.” These words smacked of the usual hypocrisy and duplicity associated since historic times with British diplomacy as Smith Hempstone referring to this speech by Hurd remarks candidly that “ Simultaneously London either could not control Sir John Johnson, the British Ambassador to Kenya or the Foreign Office was playing a double game and did not want to control him.” Douglas Hurd had also expressed a desire for multi-party democracy to be restored to Kenya but was clearly oblivious of the fact, Hempstone emphasises, that since 1963 Britain had given Kenya $1 billion but did not cut aid in efforts to press Moi to bring about multi-party democracy. Instead “ So dependent was Moi on Britain both financially and psychologically (he was, after all, the creature of the British) that it seemed to me even Hurd’s infinitesimal distancing of himself from Moi could not be without positive repercussions.”

Hempstone does not pull back his punches as far as the reprehensible conduct of the British position vis-à-vis Kenya is concerned and he lambasts them for their “obsequious support of Moi” and their “tawdry Kenya policy.” In spite of the statements made by Douglas Hurd in 1991 in relation to Britain supporting only those regimes which placed human rights and democratic reform high on their agenda it is most interesting that Sir John Johnson’s successor in Kenya, Sir Roger Tomkys, discussed every matter under the sun with Moi at an audience with the President in November 1991 including corruption, Britain’s aid to the Kenyan judiciary and the state of the economy. However, he completely overlooked the most important issues pertaining to human rights abuses and expansion of democracy in the country. Hempstone’s denunciation of the British is at its most acerbic when he points out that when the leaders of FORD, the Opposition to Moi’s KANU party, were arrested and detained some time in 1992 such occasion gave rise to “the first time since Independence that Britain had publicly criticised Kenya.” In the Summer of 1992, Smith Hempstone wrote to Hank Cohen, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, informing the latter that the British had been “sweeping Moi’s corruption and misgovernance under the carpet for years, and show every evidence (in the High Commission) of continuing to do so. I don’t think the US Government should be party to such a scheme.” Hempstone warns Cohen not to clamber aboard the British “ leaking boat as a betrayal of the forces of democracy.”

The British Government with the collusion of the British Police, Security and Intelligence Forces was not even beyond carrying out acts of kidnapping and international piracy; the abduction in 1981 of the 1963 Great Train Robber, Ronnie Biggs, from Brazil was in complete violation of Ronnie Bigg’s rights under international law and in complete violation of Brazilian law. To this day the kidnappers, among whom were a former SAS sergeant by the name of John

Miller and an ex-bouncer named Fred Prime, have not been arrested or prosecuted for kidnapping.

(ii) Recent and present Foreign and Domestic Policies.

The corruption relating to the murderous conspiracies hatched by Anthony Eden or Jeremy Thorpe in previous decades has been more than matched in recent times by: the "cash for questions" scandals among MPs in the UK ; the perjury by the most senior members of government including the former Tory minister Jonathan Aitken; lies concerning arms sales to oppressive regimes in the Matrix Churchill case told by leading ministers within the then Tory government such as the then Defence Minister, Michael Heseltine; the Pinochet fiasco in which even the House of Lords refused to extradite General Pinochet to Spain for prosecution for war crimes; the trial of Lord Archer (former Chairman of the Tory Party) for perjury; the deliberate cover-up by 30 Tory ministers of the true extent of the extremely virulent BSE disease not to mention countless sex scandals.

Every week for years there have been fresh scandals surrounding existing and past UK governments which involve invariably the taking of bribes and of secret handouts. In the October 10 –23 2001 issue of Punch magazine, an article revealed the corruption associated with Lord Steel who was being called upon to give evidence in France concerning his knowledge of the taking of bribes which involved the acquisition by a Spanish oil refinery of Elfin oil. Another scandal with which he has been associated concerned his support in the past for South African mercenaries operating in Angola to protect oil interests.

In the Sunday Times of 9 April 2000 it was revealed that fresh evidence had been produced indicating that corruption was rife under Margaret Thatcher's government particularly over arms sales including the Al Hamamah arms deals with Middle Eastern countries in which Thatcher's son, Mark, was actively involved. Mark Thatcher later became involved in a criminal conspiracy which aimed to employ mercenaries to overthrow the dictatorship in Equatorial Guinea,West Africa, and replace it with a puppet state modelled on the imperial model of the erstwhile East India Company. During the Thatcher administration British Aerospace, BAE, had even set up a slash fund of £60 million with which to bribe Saudi officials in relation to arms sales. The current Labour Party has had its fair share of scandal pointing to a continuing and consistent trend of corruption running through the entire administration of this country regardless of whether Tory or Labour. Blair's government had hardly been in power for more than 3 years and in that period Ministers such as Ron Davies were forced to resign for sexually indecent homosexual acts, others were accused of taking bribes or using their positions to unfairly attract funding for the Party: for example, the fiasco regarding the dealings between Bernie Ecclestone and Geoffrey Robertson, the interest-free loans made available to such ministers as Peter Mandelsson with which to purchase real estate in London and many other disgraceful incidents. Blair's New Labour government has been shown as a sham and as possibly the only socialist party within the whole of Europe to have turned its back entirely on socialism and betrayed in the most underhand and corrupt fashion the manifesto on which it had been voted into power.

At the beginning of 2001, the Northern Ireland Secretary, Peter Mandelsson, was forced to resign owing to his involvement in obtaining for the millionaire Hinduja brothers British citizenship in return for millions of pounds of donations to the Millennium Dome. John Prescott, the Transport Minister who advocated the benefits of public transport, himself owned 3 jaguar cars (becoming known as "3 jags Prescott") whilst his extravagance became so deplorable that he had to be removed from the International Convention on World Development. In March 2001 a new scandal arose over the controversial Syrian arms dealer Mr Saaid in respect of receiving £40 Million from the latter in respect of a business school at Oxford University. The Chairman of the School's committee was also the brother of a minister and close friend of Tony Blair, Lord Powell.

In April 2001, it was revealed in the National Press that several years before the Government had been warned by health specialists that the kind of swill fed to pigs in British farms created health hazards to the animals such as swine fever which in turn could be transmitted to humans. The Government, in spite of the exceptionally concerning nature of this information, suppressed its release to the public as it and the former Tory Administration chose to do in relation to the true implications of the BSE crisis! The UK Government concealed the evidence proving that millions of perfectly healthy animals were destroyed, that control of the epidemic was delegated to scientists with no experience of dealing with animal diseases, that statistics were massaged so as to avert a crisis among the public. Such covert policy stands out as a shame and a disgrace on the ruling establishment of the UK.

In May 2001, the Labour Government came yet again under fire in the National Press in respect of secret donations amounting to £100,000 made by a rich benefactor, Mr Richard Desmond. First there was the cash for questions scandal among MPs followed by cash for favours and then cash for peerages. At the same time as this scandal the sleaze, nepotism and corruption of the Labour Government was proved by the revelations that Geoffrey Robinson accepted a £200,000 bribe from the crooked Robert Maxwell while Paymaster-General (as revealed in a Daily Mail Article of Monday 19 March 2001).

In September 2001 a close aide of Blair's Ms Modie/Moody made disgraceful remarks as to destroying certain documentation in light of the crisis fuelled by the World Trade Centre disaster. In spite of calls for her resignation she remained in her post being paid £31,000 for merely a 3-day week.

In April 2002, evidence came to light as to acceptance by Lord Levine, a Government minister, of bribes exceeding £250,000 from anonymous sources in the Middle East. At the same time a donation of £50,000 to the Labour Government by a large medical vaccine company resulted in the latter being provided with licence in UK to develop the meningitis vaccine. It is interesting that in the Daily Mail of Thursday 13 June 2002, the Editor highlighted at least 16-17 instances of major corruption perpetrated by the New Labour Government since it came into power in 1997 – a staggering level of corruption unprecedented certainly anywhere else within the entire Western World. What could

further serve as an example of corruption than the massive and unjustified increase in the Prime Minister's salary (increased by £60,000 - £70,000) as well as increases in Cabinet Ministers' salaries from £80,000 to almost £110,000 within a 3-4 year period and despite the UK experiencing an economic recession. Similarly, despite the recession in 2001, chief executives were still continuing to receive hugely inflated salaries and golden handshakes including even the Chief Executive of Railtrack who it was learned received £1,000,000 shortly after the Paddington Rail disaster. Worse still, the Government right up to the Transport Minister Steven Byers resorted to blackmailing one of the survivors of the Paddington train disaster when the latter began to disclose information about assurances given to her and fellow survivors of the government's decision to put Railtrack into liquidation, a decision which never materialised. An article detailing such scurrilous dealings was published in the Daily Mail on Friday 7 June 2002. In December 2002, the national press focussed upon the antics of Tony Blair and his wife Cherie a leading barrister and QC, when together they secured the services of a convicted fraudster from Australia in order to get them a 25% discount on 2 flats they purchased in Bristol! To throw a spanner in the works, Cherie Blair took advantage of her style guru's (Ms Carole Caplin) extensive contacts with top fashion houses to obtain a free wardrobe of the most expensive designer wear whilst ensuring such fashion houses signed gagging orders to prevent the disclosure of such events. On April 23 2003, an article was published in the Daily Mail alleging that a Labour MP, David Galloway, had been receiving pay-offs from Saddam Hussein of as much as £375,000 a year (in respect of illegal sales of Iraqi oil) making yet another member of the English Ruling Establishment guilty of the most sickening treason let alone corruption.

In June and July 2003, it was revealed by the BBC that Blair fabricated facts in order to go to war with Iraq in 2003 and that his spin-doctor Alastair Campbell and Defence Minister, Geoff Hoon, "sexed" up the dossier on Iraq to make it appear as though Iraq did have weapons of mass destruction which it could mobilise in as little as 45 minutes although it was patently clear to Blair and his Cabinet (as subsequently confirmed by the UN Weapons Inspector Hans Blix) that this was not the case. It is interesting that, in July 2003, millions of tons of oil from Iraq was being sold by England. England had managed to secure contracts for the supply of as much as 20% of the oil produced by Iraq following the conclusion of hostilities thus corroborating the views, to which many ascribe in the West, that the war was staged by the USA and the United Kingdom not on humanitarian grounds but with ulterior commercial motives in mind! In Summer 2016, Tony Blair was found as a result of the Chilcot report to have illegally waged war against Iraq in 2003 and to have knowingly deceived the British public, to have fabricated a string of lies for the purpose of going to war. Even the Deputy Prime Minister at the time, John Prescott, acknowledged retrospectively that the war was illegal. The conclusive findings of the report would vindicate unequivocally the statement that Tony Blair is in the eyes of the Law a War Criminal.

Coincidentally, the above-mentioned situation of the UK and USA acting as a law unto themselves when interfering with the politics of other countries and sovereign states for their own selfish and ulterior motives is further illustrated by the events in Iran in the early 1950s; Mohammed Mossadegh was the first and only democratically elected Prime Minister of Iran from 1951 to 1953. He was removed from power by the Shah of Iran and pro-monarchy forces in a

complex coup led by British and US Intelligence agencies owing to his policies which had resulted in the loss of the British monopoly over the Iranian oil industry. As with the overthrow of Saddam Hussein's regime in 2003, Britain secured the involvement of the USA in toppling Mossadegh's government by providing false information about the latter specifically its move towards Communism and the Soviet sphere at a time of heightened Cold War fears. Earlier still, during the aftermath of Partition in the Indian subcontinent the British secretly supported the Pakistan government's support of the terrorist incursion into Kashmir which had been ceded to India. The terrorists, Islamic fundamentalists to the extreme, consisted of the very same tribesmen that the British and American Forces are battling against today in the remote mountain regions of Afghanistan bordering Pakistan. These terrorists were responsible for contributing to the pitiful state of affairs present in Kashmir to this very day whereby tens of thousands of innocent citizens have perished, where lawlessness prevails and where the people have been deprived of exercising their lawful rights to either cede to India or form their own nation-state in accordance with democratic principles. The British were once again prepared to forsake their self-perceived God-given mission of fostering democracy in the far flung corners of the world when it came to self-aggrandisement. In "India After Gandhi, The History Of The World's Largest Democracy," the author, Ramachandra Guha, provides an interesting perspective on Britain's hideously conniving hypocrisy in its foreign policies. He states that their representative at the 1948 UN discussions on Kashmir, Philip Noel-Baker, "vigorously supported the Pakistani position,"one of the theories being that Pakistan, as opposed to India, would be the more reliable ally in the ensuing struggle with Soviet Russia on account of being " better placed, with easy access to British air bases in the Middle East."

Blair and his successor, Gordon Brown, smugly and unabashedly declared that England's entry into the war against Iraq was on moral grounds despite the fact that when Saddam Hussein was carrying out atrocities within the previous decade which included the gassing to death of thousands of Marsh Arabs in the South of the country not a squeak was to be heard from Blair or anyone within the government. This is also the same government which along with its predecessors, Tory and Labour alike, has pandered obsequiously to the country with the worst human rights record in the world, China. The Chinese have systematically exterminated at least one million Tibetans over the last 40 years during which period English politicians have remained very conveniently quiet in their renunciation of one of the most flagrant abuses of human rights in recorded history. All in all it is of no surprise that Hugh Tomlinson QC, a Labour MP for thirty years and a member of the same Barrister chambers (Matrix Chambers) to which Cherie Blair belongs, deserted the Labour Party in February 2006 to join the Lib-Dem Party on account of what he described as "Labour's appalling record on civil liberties and its launch of an illegal war in Iraq." It is a disgrace that there had not been a vote of no confidence in Tony Blair despite the existence of a vast volume of evidence against Tony Blair's government pointing to the abuse of human rights, the infringement and violation of international law, financial improprieties and massive cover-ups. These circumstances indicate that democracy has been rocked to its foundations in England and that the people of England, the majority of whom have been critical of Tony Blair's policies, appear to have had no influence in removing him from power in spite of the fact that he had frequently abused their trust and their mandate.

In August 2003 John Scarlett, Head of Security for the Government, resigned when it was disclosed that he had advised the Government that there was no possibility of Iraq being able to arm itself in 45 minutes. The same Mr Scarlett, a close personal friend of Blair, crony and sycophant, was then appointed head of MI5 in April 2004. The Attorney-General, Lord Goldsmith, admitted that lies were fabricated by the government so as to justify the legality of military action being taken against Iraq. Blair of course still held onto power and has continued to reveal his ignominy and bootlicking of the USA by ordering a further 1200 British troops to Basra in Iraq within the first week of September 2003.Worse was to follow from all these scandals in that the expert, Dr David Kelly, who was the man most able to establish the validity of facts relating to Iraq's possession of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons died allegedly from suicide. On 28 January 2004, an article was published in the Daily Mail showing that three leading medical consultants, David Halpin (a Specialist in trauma and orthopaedic surgery), C. Stephen Frost (a Specialist in diagnostic anaesthesiology) and Searle Sennett (himself a Specialist in anaesthesiology) disagreed with the coroner's verdict of suicide in the case of Dr Kelly's death. All the aforesaid specialists came to the conclusion from the forensic evidence made available to them that Dr Kelly's death occurred as a result of foul play.

It says little of the impartiality and integrity of the Civil Service that, in his report released in July 2004, the former head of the Civil Service, Lord Butler, completely vindicated Blair in respect of the government's transgressions in going to war against Iraq. Although Blair's entry into the war was in complete contravention of international law, failed to take heed of expert evidence from internationally-drawn weapons inspectors and relied on dodgy intelligence reports, not a single utterance of condemnation was expressed by Lord Butler. Blair, accepting full responsibility for such recklessness and stark violation of international law and convention, did not do what a democratically-elected head of state with any sense of honour would be expected to do, that is to resign. Like a self-righteous dictatorial autocrat he continued to defend his decision and resist all efforts to have him removed from power where he remained firmly ensconced. A secret dossier leaked from out of the Cabinet in November 2005 showed that the decision to take armed action against Iraq was in fact not Bush's but Blair's and that Bush who was very hesitant to implement military strikes against Iraq was persuaded in to doing so by Blair. The information on which Blair relied for convincing Bush that Iraq had developed weapons of mass destruction was nothing more than a dissertation prepared by an Iraqi student while studying at a university in California ten years previously. Blair's spin doctor, Alastair Campbell, along with Lord Goldsmith, the Attorney-General, had manipulated this document in so deceitful and fraudulent a manner as to make it appear the publication of an international expert as opposed to that of a mere university student.

Therefore, the Government's corruption may have even extended to murdering through MI6 key witnesses. Certainly, this was not the first occasion on which the government in England has been accused of resorting to the most evil measures with which to protect itself or the Establishment. The major incident giving rise to such allegations was the death of Princess Diana in September 1997 and which formed the subject of a documentary on the Discovery Channel in the UK in August 2003. The chauffeur, Henri-Paul, supposedly drunk at the time of the fatal car crash only consumed two alcoholic drinks within a 2-hour period which was insufficient to have given him the high level of

alcohol reported in his blood. It was also claimed that he was a heavy drinker. Neither of these facts proved to be true. His autopsy revealed that he was neither a heavy drinker (on account of the fact that his liver was not enlarged and was in fact perfectly healthy and robust) and his stomach did not emit any odours of alcohol. Equally suspicious regarding the nature of Diana's death was the fact that the carbon monoxide in Henri-Paul's blood was 12% greater than that which would be found in the blood of a heavy smoker (which in any case he was not) thus raising the possibility that the exhaust of the car was tampered with so as to leak carbon monoxide into the interior. Furthermore, the white vehicle which collided with the Mercedes car in which Diana and Dodi were travelling could not be traced until 2000 when it was discovered that the driver of the vehicle, a Mr Anderton, had connections with the MI6. Again, not longer after such revelation, Mr Anderton was found dead in his car (the doors all locked) and Mr Anderton's body burned inside beyond all description to the point that he was identifiable only by his dental records. The British Government promised to carry out an inquest into the death of Princess Diana back in 1997 but such inquest was not completed until December 2006, almost 10 years later by which time much of the evidence had become muddied. Predictably, the finding was that no foul play had occurred.

In February 2006, it was revealed in the National Press in the UK that former Cabinet Ministers were continuing to receive perks at taxpayers' expense. One example cited was that of a former Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who despite having ceased to be a Cabinet Minister for at least 10 years still enjoyed the benefit of a chauffeur-driven luxury car at the cost of £60,000 a year to the taxpayer.

Tessa Jowell, one of Blair's Cabinet Ministers, was under attack from the Press at the beginning of 2006 owing to a gift of some £600,000. This was made to her husband by the Prime Minister of Italy, Silvio Berlusconi, in respect of legal proceedings in Italy involving the Italian premier some years earlier in which Mrs Jowell's husband gave evidence in favour of Mr Berlusconi. Under the Whitehall Code of Conduct MPs are under a duty to disclose such gifts made to them or members of their family. Such controversy followed hot on the heels of a former Cabinet Minister, David Blunkett, forced to resign at the end of 2005 due to his benefiting from share options in a private defence company while holding office. What is particularly disgraceful about the controversy surrounding Tessa Jowell is that when evidence was uncovered by the Home Office as to the connection between her husband and the monies allegedly from Berlusconi such evidence was passed on to the Italian Embassy, in the full knowledge no doubt that such information would go back to Berlusconi, and not to the public prosecutor's office in Italy. One need not make mention of the fact that Tony Blair and Silvio Berlusconi are well connected with one another on a personal let alone official basis and that Blair has frequently holidayed at the Italian Premier's lavish holiday homes in Italy.

On April 30 2006, an article printed in the Mail on Sunday focussed on the disgraceful state of affairs whereby cannabis was discovered in a police raid on the home of John Reid, the Defence Secretary and close aide to Tony Blair. The police investigation was not being carried out at the pace that it ought to have been raising allegations once again of powerful political connections stifling normal processes of law. In June and July 2006 John Prescott became

associated with yet more scandals and sleaze : not only more revelations of numerous affairs he had with secretaries and personal assistants but in relation to his indecorous association with the US billionaire owner, Mr Philip Anschutz, of the Millennium Dome over the latter's plans to make the Dome a casino. In addition, in August 2006, the Daily Mail and other national newspapers drew attention to the massive profits being made by Prescott's son, Jonathan, on account of the Deputy Prime Minister's massive house-building plans; Prescott was involved in the planning process for the building of 600 homes at Eaglescliffe Logistics Centre, an industrial site near Middlesborough, which was negotiated by his son's firm, Estate Partnerships. Prescott follows hot on the heels of a long line of ministers and senior politicians within the Labour Party involved in "insider dealing."

No other government in Western Europe has come under so much attack for corruption as Blair's Labour Government nor in so brief a period of time. In March 2006, the sale of honours to rich businessmen and Labour Party donors such as Dr Chai Patel, the one-time owner of the Priory Group chain of private health and nursing homes, was brought to the fore by the National Press in the U.K. Such donors were also rewarded for their donations by preferential treatment in their elevation to top corporate positions within those industries newly privatised by Labour under Tony Blair. What points to sickening levels of corruption in the U.K. Government is that even the Labour Party Treasurer, Jack Dromey, was kept in the dark as to the millions of pounds donated to the Labour Party coffers by individuals seeking peerages. As a consequence of this Mr Dromey himself accused Tony Blair of impropriety.

Therefore, the very fact that titles were being sold to individual benefactors of the Labour Party in the United Kingdom completely undermined democracy within the country for it resulted in people becoming a part of the legislature simply on account of their wealth as opposed to their qualifications, merit and electoral accountability. Besides money given for peerages it is estimated that as much as £14,000,000 had been given to Labour by donors which Tony Blair argued were in fact loans. His confusion as to whether the sums given to Labour were loans or gifts caused widespread condemnation of his ethics and resulted in the involvement of Scotland Yard in investigating matters further. What is clear is that Blair and his Government did make government contracts available to individuals and organisations in return for loans to the Party. Furthermore, in July 2006 Lord Levy, the Labour Party's fundraiser, was arrested by police in respect of his violation of the 1925 laws governing the sale of honours but ultimately it would have been Tony Blair who would have sanctioned such activities and it was subsequently implied that the police's criminal investigations were extending to Tony Blair himself. In October 2006, Lord Levy had confirmed to the Metropolitan Police that the policy of awarding titles for loans was instigated by Blair. In January 2007, the Director of government relations and close aide to Blair, Ruth Turner, was arrested by the police and the police were also closing in on Jonathan Powell, Blair's chief of staff. Sadly, that such police investigations did not result in any prosecutions against Blair whose heinous actions were once again whitewashed ; already by the beginning of November 2006 there was talk of Lord Goldsmith, the attorney-general, advising the Crown Prosecution Service of how to proceed after an eight-month inquiry into whether Blair and other Labour figures broke the law by offering peerages in exchange for donations to the Labour Party. There could exist no greater conflict of interest concerning

Goldsmith's involvement in this matter given that he himself was made a life peer by Blair in 1999 for donations made by him to the Party.

In a twist to the cash for questions scandals that had tarnished the reputation of Blair's Labour government it transpired in January 2009 that, as a result of an undercover sting operation carried out by journalists posing as corporations, four members of the House of Lords were exposed as having accepted bribes of between £25,000 and £120,000 in return for promises to effect amendments to certain laws being passed in the Lords. Although the behaviour of the Peers in question smacked of corruption the UK is unique in that of all countries in the West it still lacks sufficient laws to prosecute corruption at the highest levels of government and lamentably the guilty parties in this case were unlikely to have been admonished or stripped of their titles and positions. On the contrary, peers who have been convicted and who have served jail terms for offences as serious as perjury, fraud and even arson continue to retain their titles and continue to sit on the Lords contributing to the passing of legislation affecting millions of upright citizens. In no other political system within the Western World does there appear to exist such an embarrassing contradiction.

The manner in which Blair had been able to exculpate himself of violations of the law by ensuring that investigations and inquiries into his conduct and actions were delegated to individuals closely allied to him is not only further vindication of the corruption and nepotism which exists in the UK but puts Blair's government on par with the most despotic oriental Third World regimes. British politics has descended to the most decrepit levels conceivable and again one further example which illustrates this is the donation by Lakshmi Mittal of £2,000,000 to Labour in January 2007 in order to discharge loans made to the Party and in so doing to salvage Blair's reputation and save him from impending criminal prosecution. In total, Mittal donated a staggering £4,000,000 to the Labour Party under Blair and it was the same Labour Party which had helped Mittal secure the purchase of Romania's largest steel plants.There appears to have been no investigation into any monies which Blair may have received from corporates, millionaire or billionaire industrialists or the like, so as to further their commercial interests. However, there has been no explanation provided by Blair as to the liquidity of the funds for which he had been able to place deposits for multi-million pound properties in Central London. His salary as Prime Minister combined with that of his wife, a barrister, would not be sufficient to obtain mortgages or loans for the purchase of properties some worth in excess of £6,000,000.

In the Summer of 2006, Richard Thomas, the information commissioner, took legal action to force the Commons to let him see the accommodation expenses claimed by Tony Blair and Margaret Beckett, the Foreign Secretary, over the previous four years despite both politicians living in grace-and-favour homes. It is believed that both individuals may have been making claims for as much as £19,000 a year over the aforementioned period. This case serves as another example of the greed of leading politicians within the UK, their spendthrift lifestyles at the expense of taxpayers and worse still, not just the misappropriation of public funds to finance their extravagant standards of livings but the concealment by all means available of such misappropriation of monies. In March 2008 it came to light in the Press and Media within the UK that each MP in the House of Commons was entitled to claim up to a minimum of £20,000

of expenses every year including £10,000 towards a new kitchen and £1,000 towards a sofa. The claim for expenses by MPs had clearly been subjected to abuse as many of the items allocated to such expense accounts were in relation to luxury items to support luxury lifestyles. In many cases, certain MPs had even attempted to push the boundaries on their expense account to receive reimbursement for extravagant and lavish items. It says little of the integrity of the Houses of Parliament that in 2008 even the then Speaker of the House of Commons was revealed to have spent £1.7 million of taxpayers' monies on his official residence. One Tory MP, Derek Conway, provided one of his sons, Freddie Conway who was then a full-time university student in Newcastle, with £50,000 of taxpayers' money while the latter was employed by his father as an assistant in the Commons. Another son, Henry, had received £32,000 in parliamentary allowances and bonuses while an undergraduate at Cambridge.One former British Home Secretary, Jacqui Smith, had even claimed taxpayer-funded allowances for pornographic films viewed by her husband. These examples all show that numerous MPs have misappropriated taxpayers' money in the most underhand manner not only for their own benefit but for the benefit of family members too. Their behaviour has been not only unethical but criminal and yet in every case these MPs have got off with nothing more than a proverbial rap on the knuckles. Upon being appointed independently to investigate MPs' expenses claims, former senior civil servant, Sir Thomas Legg, released his report in October 2009 and in that requested a very large number of MPs to pay back expenses which they had falsely claimed. The report further revealed widespread malpractices and indiscretions among a considerable number of MPs across all parties and all levels of seniority and which ranged from obtaining cash for non-existent mortgages, the avoidance of Capital Gains Tax and the "flipping" of second homes. Even the Prime Minister, Gordon Brown, was pressurised into repaying to the Treasury some £12,000 of expenses he ought not to have claimed and despite such findings remained in his position of authority over the entire country.

Finally, an article written by British Journalist, Richard Littlejohn, in the Daily Mail of September 15 2009 was entitled " The 'PhoneyFour' who ripped off GB Ltd".The article was not only damning of the corruption, lies, fraud, greed, mismanagement and incompetence of Prime Minister Blair and members of his Cabinet in particular John Prescott,Peter Mandelson and Gordon Brown, but of the manner in which despite the abundance of damning evidence against them they remained completely immune from any retribution by the state or prosecution through the judiciary. By 2009 the UK was left with debts amounting to £1.3 trillion, five million people out of work and £100 billion missing from the pension fund. As Prime Minister, Blair acquired in dubious circumstances a property portfolio in Bristol through a convicted conman, remortgaged a property in the North East of England for more than its market value and charged the interest to taxpayers and then had his expenses claims in relation to the same "accidentally" shredded, accepted a bribe of £1million from a motor racing company and enjoyed a string of free holidays.The Deputy Prime Minister John Prescott acquired a reputation as a sexual predator having a long-standing affair with one of his secretaries, urged members of the public to use public transport while requisitioning for his own comfort helicopters and private planes, and charged repairs and the upkeep of a turreted mansion acquired by him in Yorkshire to taxpayers. Peter Mandelson was forced to resign from Blair's Cabinet when it was discovered that he had sold confidential documents to Indian billionaires hoping to break into the British market while, as a Cabinet Minister, he

had accepted an interest-free loan of £373,000 without making disclosure of the same and when the property purchased with such loan was sold he retained the profit.Gordon Brown, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, raided pension funds to pay off the trade unions, lived at the taxpayers' expense lavishly refurbishing a house in Scotland and a flat in London and attempted to bring about policies to allow Cabinet Ministers such as himself to avoid capital gains tax.

B/. Corporate corruption.

In relation to non-governmental institutions corruption in the UK is second to none. Britons pay £1billion more per year for holidays than their European counterparts. Banks in the UK charge their customers in the UK 40% higher for services than any other country. One of the worst culprits has been Barclays which feared that unless they unscrupulously overcharged customers for banking services they would lose £1,000,000,000 per year and have greater difficulty competing with more efficient banks in Germany and France. In the Sunday Times of 6th August 2006, it was revealed that the Office of Fair Trading was once again investigating the illegal charges imposed on customers for overdrawn accounts by the country's leading banks such as Barclays, Nat West and HSBC. As reported in Sky News on Tuesday 13 March 2001, as many as 50% of companies in the UK with their own websites do not operate refund or exchange policies in respect of products/services provided to customers and thus are operating illegally. In April 2008, the DTI set about investigating allegations of illegal price-fixing made against as many as 112 construction companies throughout the UK.

At a purely corporate level, Chief Executive Officers and Managing Directors of FTSE 500 companies continue to receive hugely inflated salaries, bonuses and golden handshakes in spite of the companies of which they are at the head making huge losses. For instance, Bob Ayling received a golden handshake of £500,000 when he resigned from British Airways, despite BA being close at that point to ruin. The MD of Marconi in the UK received a salary in the year 2002- 2003 of over £1,000,000 pounds despite the redundancies announced and the relocation of Marconi's main business structure from UK to Hungary with the share price having fallen from £12 to just 2 pence per share in the space of months. Within the City despite the billions of pounds wiped of the stock market resulting in unprecedented and unsustainable losses to pensions funds and Independent Savings Accounts and with the Stock Market in the UK being in the worst state for fifty years, in 2002 and 2003 top bankers continued to receive salaries of over a million pounds a year and bonuses of half that amount on top! By 2006, with the UK's banks still having the worst reputation in the West for overcharging customers, as many as 5,000 bankers in the City of London were tipped to earn bonuses of at least £1,000,000 that year on top of their annual salary. Dominic Rushe, a journalist writing for the Sunday Times Business supplement, commented in an article written by him on 17th December 2006 that the torpid state of affairs surrounding the excessive bonuses awarded to covetous and avaricious bankers in the City could result in a "middle-class backlash against huge payouts and shareholder rebellions over executive rewards." In 2007, the National Press cast further shame on the shambolic and turgid state of affairs relating to taxation of earnings by the richest people living in the United Kingdom; only one out of every six of the country's richest individuals earning in excess of £10

million annually, including the heads of private equity firms, were paying Income Tax.

Corruption has been proved to be rife within the consumer sector where English companies have unscrupulously pursued profits at the expense of quality. For example, it was revealed in the National Press in May to June 2003 that the Dixons chain of retailers were selling on used electrical and electronic goods (including computer hardware) as new. Again, in relation to British Airways, investigations were put into place by the Office of Fair Trading and the US Department of Justice as recently as 2006 owing to illegal price-fixing by BA in relation to transatlantic flights to the USA from all over Europe. In October 2007, following a sting operation by the US Authorities, British Petroleum was fined a record $182 million for bid-rigging, price-fixing and fraud within the US propane market as well as for a number of major environmental disasters including fires at a refinery in Texas the previous year which killed fifteen people and for the biggest ever oil spill in the Alaskan wilderness.

Over a six-month period in 2005 and 2006, an undercover sting operation was carried out by BBC journalists to show how supposedly reputable London estate agents such as Foxtons were found to be deliberately undervaluing properties especially where such properties were being sold to property developers. Individual agents were also taking a cut over and above their standard commission for securing favourable deals for developers. Other agents were recorded on film cooking the books, falsifying dates on documents and forging landlords' signatures. Such dishonest behaviour and corrupt practices are likely to continue in a business sector which still remains unregulated in the United Kingdom and on account of the fact that there is still no professional body to which estate agents in the country are required to be affiliated by law.

C/. Institutional corruption.

(i) Universities and Schools.

The traditional educational institutions of the land are not beyond reproach for corruption either. For example, an article in the Sunday Times of 24 March 2002 revealed how a undercover journalist posing as a rich businessman bribed an Oxford don at Pembroke College into offering his son a place at the college in return for a hefty donation (the conversation of which was secretly recorded). Even schools are not excluded from accusations of corruption and in an article published in the Sunday Times of 27 April 2003 it was shown how the top public schools in England arbitrarily exercised a monopoly over the increase of fees and to such an extent that fees had gone up an astonishing 40% in just four years. In a subsequent article published in the Sunday Times on 7 December 2003 it was shown that two hundred leading public schools in the UK which had been investigated by the Office of Fair Trading for free-fixing of fees could face fines between them of up to £150,000,000.The results of the OFT's findings remain pending to date.Education Departments of local councils were also revealed in a GMTV broadcast of Wednesday 30 April 2003 to be holding onto funds allocated to particular schools so as to accumulate interest on such funds in order to defray bureaucratic expenses.

(ii). Armed Forces.

The extremely rampant corruption within the armed forces in the UK has been highlighted by the fact that in the 7 years between 1995 and 2002, 4 soldiers died mysteriously at the Deepcut army barracks in Surrey. Such incidents raised suspicions that they may have been murdered to cover up scandals within the Army. Worst of all was the revelation in the Daily Mail of Thursday July 3rd 2003 in an article highlighted " Kenyans sue for £20million over 'mass rape' by British Army" which proves that as many as at least 650 women had been raped by British troops on exercises in Kenya between 1965 and 2002. Worse still is the allegation that the most senior officers within the Army contrived to cover up the existence of these incidents which involved as many as 2,000 soldiers and frequently involved gang rape. So serious are the charges that Amnesty International's secretary-general Irene Khan wrote to Tony Blair calling for a public inquiry into a "systematic failure" to deal with the complaints. The controversy as to the cover-up of atrocities by the top ranks within the British armed forces did not end there for in February 2004 6 British soldiers of the Royal Lancashire Regiment were in the process of being charged with torturing and killing an Iraqi POW during the Iraq campaign in 2003. By May 2004, Scotland Yard had been called in to investigate allegations of murder, maltreatment and torture by British soldiers in Iraq with at least 33 cases being investigated at that date. It was unprecedented for civilian police to take part in inquiries which would normally be carried out by the Royal Military Police's Special Investigations Branch and points to the extreme gravity of the allegations being raised as well as the cover-up throughout the ranks of the army of the extent of the atrocities being alleged.

The barbarity of British soldiers was so severe and unchecked that according to Amnesty International evidence arose of them firing into unarmed civilian crowds killing innocent Iraqis, women and children included. A Sky News bulletin on Friday 14 May 2004 reported on Danish troops treating Iraqi POWs for injuries suffered as a result of beatings inflicted by British troops. A month earlier the High Court awarded record damages to two Bosnian civilians injured when English paratroopers fired upon them and other unarmed civilians during the so-called peacekeeping initiative in Bosnia some years ago. So-called crack and highly disciplined English paratroopers came again under fierce condemnation when in January 2005 it was announced that as many as 7 paratroopers were to be jointly prosecuted for the murder of an unarmed Iraqi civilian. All these examples prove beyond question that the British Army is thoroughly unqualified to act as peacekeepers for the thuggery and hooliganism of much of the lower strata of English society clearly permeates through an army which has lost its status, dignity and professionalism as well as its standing within the World. The statements made by England's two most senior clerics, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, in July 2004 condemning the gross improprieties committed by the British Army in Iraq over the previous year indicated most accurately the ineligibility now associated with the British Army as far as peacekeeping efforts anywhere in the World are concerned. What remained of the British Army's reputation was completely destroyed through revelations in an article written by journalist, David Leppard, in the Sunday Times on 24th September 2006; it was entitled " Soldiers in 'guns for coke' scandal" and showed how British soldiers had been caught smuggling stolen guns out of Iraq in return for cocaine and cash on the black market. A former fusilier claimed that 60% of the soldiers

in his company regularly took cocaine, ecstasy and marijuana while in 2005 as many as 1,020 army personnel had tested positive for drugs. As late as August 2005, as many as 200 officers and soldiers of the elite SAS were being investigated for misappropriating hundreds of thousands of pounds earmarked for the War on Terror in Iraq in the aftermath of the US and British invasions.

Therefore, as in Northern Ireland, Kenya and elsewhere British troops have left behind them a disgraceful legacy of sickening abuses and violations of human rights in complete contravention of the Geneva Code to which they pay lip-service and with constant condemnation by international humanitarian organisations such as the Red Cross and Amnesty International leaving no imprint on their conscience. At the end of May 2004 both the US and UK governments declared that on the handing over of power in Iraq to the newly-constituted Iraqi government on 30 June 2004 neither US nor British forces would be subjected to Iraqi law for crimes and offences committed in Iraq and would receive immunity resulting in a very convenient whitewashing of war crimes. The arrogance and self-righteousness of regimes such as Nazi Germany continue to survive in the midst of the British Army. What clearer example serves this point than the court-martial proceedings against British soldiers at Isnabruck, Germany, in January 2005 ; these proceedings were in respect of abuses of human rights against Iraqi Prisoners of War in the period of 2003 to 2004 and in which it was revealed that such soldiers were under orders from their superior officers to put Iraqi detainees to hard labour although such inhumane treatment clearly amounted to an abuse of the Geneva Convention. An article published on the front page of the Sunday Times on 12 February 2006 publicised the beatings by British soldiers of innocent Iraqi teenage civilians near a military compound in Basra back in 2004 and that the Royal Military Police was as of the date of publication of the Article investigating a further 184 allegations of human rights abuses committed by British Forces in Iraq alone. In 2009, a British government inquiry was set up to investigate the circumstances concerning the torture and murder by British soldiers back in 2003 of Baha Mousa. Some years earlier all but one of the many soldiers involved in the brutalisation of Mr Mousa were acquitted at the court-martial despite the evidence which showed that they had resorted with the complicity of their superiors in such tortures as hooding, handcuffing, depriving the victim of sleep and forcing the same to stand in stress positions with bent knees and outstretched hands. These kinds of tortures were banned by the Geneva Convention but according to the testimony of eyewitnesses from within and outside British Forces are still practised on a wide scale throughout many if not most British Army regiments.

The numerous cases of abuse by British servicemen have all resulted in little or no sanction being carried out against the perpetrators whose actions would appear to be vindicated by the British Authorities just as the transgressions by SS soldiers and officers against civilians in Nazi-occupied Europe were either explicitly or implicitly condoned by their morally-debauched superiors . At least US soldiers accused of committing atrocities against Iraqi POWs had been severely disciplined as in the case of those individuals found guilty at the end of 2004 of abusing Iraqis at the Abu Graib prison in Iraq. American soldiers found guilty of committing war crimes face not only court-martialling but potentially the death penalty too. British soldiers guilty of war crimes are feted as war heroes.

(iii) Police Force.

Corruption within the UK's police force is not a recent phenomenon. In the 1960s, the entire Metropolitan Police in London right up to the most senior posts was in the pay of the East End's Richardson gang. For example, in 1971 Commander Ken Drury of the Flying Squad was exposed along with many other corrupt officers for colluding with the Richardson gang in activities ranging from pornography to drug dealing. The corruption within the police was to such a degree that former associates of the Richardson gang such as George Cornell and Jimmy Humphrey had to be provided with protection from the government in a manner similar to the witness protection programme offered by the FBI in the USA to key Mafia informants.

Today, the UK police force's corruption is as rampant as it was four decades ago. In the case of Steven Lawrence case (a black teenager murdered by racist thugs at a bus stop in Eltham, South London, in 1993) the leading suspect's father, a known drug baron, paid off the police dealing with the inquiry and persuaded them to forestall their investigation. Farcically, the Metropolitan Police has recently set up an inquiry into the body established in order to investigate corruption within the Force. It now transpires that this very body had itself been thoroughly corrupted. An extremely large number of policemen and detectives from rank and file to the very top were suspended, as many as seventy of them according to recent findings. This is comparable to the number of policemen in Los Angeles who were suspended on grounds of corruption but in relation to a series of incidents over a much longer period of time.Even more disgraceful for Scotland Yard was the fact that senior police officers such as Neil Putnam and Detective Sergeant John Davidson not only took money from Clifford Norris, father of suspect David, but even divided among themselves the proceeds from cocaine seizures on which they were tipped off from time to time. Cases of corruption within the UK police force are widespread and affect every police force throughout the land ; for example, an article published in the Sunday Times of 30 July 2006 and written by Will Iredale, referred to the fact that as many as 500 officers in the UK had convictions and that the number could be even higher than this. Such offences ranged from assault to criminal damage and even public order offences. The most commonly forgiven offence was that of drink driving. In November 2006, several senior police officers from North London including a sergeant and an inspector were suspended on charges of money laundering. In June 2009, Scotland Yard was set to suspend hundreds of police officers within the Metropolitan Police Force over fraudulent expense claims. What is disparaging about corruption within the police force in the UK is that it is spread throughout the ranks and extending to the most senior officers who are drawing decent salaries.

Therefore, it is well attested that police forces throughout the UK have been infiltrated by corruption to no lesser degree than those in other less-developed countries. In the UK a leaked report in August 2005 cast major doubts on the credibility of evidence provided by the police in the case of the young Brazilian man suspected of being an Islamic extremist suicide bomber who was wrongfully killed on the London underground in July 2005 in the aftermath of the

London bombings. The report, obtained by the national commercial TV news service ITN, contradicts the police account of how undercover officers shot and killed, Jean Charles de Menezes. It challenges such police claims that Mr de Menezes ran away and jumped a ticket barrier, and even that he was wearing a heavy padded jacket. It also transpires that the police shot Mr Menezes many times in the head after he had already been restrained by a surveillance officer and how at least two of the bullets despite being fired at close range missed their target. The whole Metropolitan Police Service was under criticism for the extent to which a murder by members of the obviously extremely inept SAS-trained elite SA19 branch of the police force has been covered up in the most underhand and despicable fashion by even the most senior police officer in the land, Sir Ian Blair.

Just under a year later the same Sir Ian Blair was found to have breached not only the privacy laws in the United Kingdom but those rights enshrined in and protected by the European Convention of Human Rights when it transpired that he had recorded a telephone conversation he had had with Lord Goldsmith, the Attorney-general, without the latter's consent and knowledge. Ironically, such conversation related to the taping and recording of telephone conversations without a party's consent. It comes also as no surprise in light of these revelations that the United Kingdom currently enjoys the ignominy of being the worst country in the West and possibly one of the worst countries in the World for bugging MPs, dignitaries and other high-ranking figures. Such an appalling state of affairs coupled with the fact that people in the UK are subject to the most amount of surveillance of any country in the West testifies to the extremely serious breach of fundamental human rights, privacy and data protection laws in the country. It also provides yet another example of England becoming more and more of a "police state" to quote the words of Ms Chakraborty, Chairman of the Human Rights Campaign in England. Despite his admission of guilt in relation to the tapping offence Sir Ian Blair remained in his position, continued to benefit from an extraordinary number of perks and privileges including a luxury £1 million flat overlooking the Thames provided to him at taxpayers' expense. This further corroborates the veracity of Ms Chakraborty's statement referred to earlier.

Another case involving a serious abuse of human rights by British police is the case of Christopher Alder, the black man who died in police custody due to 4 police officers present at the scene failing to tend to his injuries which were serious and life threatening. The complaint brought against Humberside Police by Mr Alder's relatives remained unresolved for 8 years and in the end no disciplinary action was taken against any of the police officers involved. Mr Alder's relatives are now pursuing the case in the European Court of Human Rights.

(iv) Legal Profession.

What comes as a surprise is that even the legal profession has been accused of corruption and such allegations of corruption were brought to the forefront by the Daily Mail which produced damning evidence in an article published on Wednesday 15 October 2003 proving that as many as 100 law firms based in London had deliberately overcharged the Legal Aid Board in respect of legal aid for asylum seekers. The Daily Mail revealed in an article published on Friday 7 December 2001 how in relation to just one simple asylum case a staggering £22 million of taxpayers' money

had been squandered! In 2004, the majority of the lawyers working within one of the country's most reputable regional law firms, Robinson's, were charged for defrauding the Legal Aid Board of as much as £5 million.

(v) Public Sector.

In the public sector, the NHS was probed by the Office of Fair Trading in 2006 for creating a cartel with three US healthcare companies (Guidant, St Jude Medical and Medtronic). These companies were involved in the price fixing of generic drugs and healthcare products in the UK market particularly pacemakers and implantable cardioverter defibrillators which cost 50 per cent more in the UK than in the USA. Such price fixing was also being investigated by the Serious Fraud Office.

Local and municipal governments within the UK have come under attack for electoral fraud. Such fraud is reputed to have become so widespread through the abuse of postal ballots that in 2005 a judge in Birmingham presiding over a case involving crooked councillors within the City declared the case to be so disgraceful as "to put even a banana republic to shame."

Chapter Fourteen.

The brightest, most intelligent and most accomplished people in the world.

It is undeniable that the English people have contributed to the creation of the modern world through their ideas, inventions and discoveries. The point remains that they have not been as original or independent in their conception or inception of such ideas, trains of thought and scholarly enterprises as other civilisations and cultures. Further, it has been predominantly from the hotchpot of ideas borrowed from these other cultures and civilisations that England has shaped its own intellectual identity.

For most of its history England had not been able to stand on its own two feet and the exchange of learning was until relatively recently a one-way process with all the great intellectual revolutions originating in Europe and percolating slowly into England (the Italian-driven Renaissance or German Reformation movements for example). England's academic institutions were modelled on those in Europe with Oxford and Cambridge universities drawing inspiration from the Universities of Paris and Bologna. In the Middle Ages, the majority of English scholars had received their education at universities in Europe which led the way in numerous academic fields. Even beyond the Middle Ages and into more modern times, English scientists such as Sir Isaac Newton were wholly influenced by the research of their peers in Europe in reaching their own conclusions within the fields of their specialisation. The fact is that without drawing on the findings and teachings of their European counterparts English scientists and scholars would have been incapable in the majority of instances of attaining independently the results attributed to them. One will observe that, with the exception of individuals such as Robert Bacon in the Thirteenth Century, it was not until the advent of the

Modern Era in the Eighteenth Century and hot on the heels of the Industrial Revolution that achievements within the sciences, medicine and other fields were being made in significant measure within England.

Nonetheless, neither in recent nor historical times can the English people provide evidence of a distinctly superior intellectual bent when matched up to their neighbours in the West and in some cases farther afield. In contrast to the English the peoples of Ancient India did innovate in all areas of mathematics, the sciences, religion, philosophy, medicine and the arts particularly on account of the now archaeologically-verified superiority of the Vedic and Indus civilisations over those of Egypt and Sumeria. Innovations pioneered by Ancient Indians spread through the centuries among other civilisations and was much a one-way process of information distribution emanating from India. In England, throughout ancient and modern times, developments of an intellectual, academic, scientific or artistic bent were almost entirely influenced by those developments that had already been pioneered on the Continent. Many an Englishman added greatly to the further expansion and progression of these developments but few were at the source of their original inception. The following sections will serve to throw light upon this fact.

With the intellectual vacuum created in India through hundreds of years of domination and oppression by the Muslims, political turbulence following the decline of Mughal Rule, the suppression of local educational institutions under the Raj and the paucity of written materials, the subcontinent still produced in a short span of time between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries scientists, mathematicians and thinkers who were the most accomplished in their field and whose genius revolutionised the disciplines to which they belonged. Englishmen who benefited from the world's most well-endowed academic institutions, living in the lap of luxury with access to an almost limitless abundance of research material failed to produce any of the outstanding breakthroughs attained by these few Indian scientists who between them completely and radically altered the world in which we live today. Raman, Chandrasekhar, Bose and Ramanujan, to whom reference has been made earlier in this work at chapter 3, not only revolutionised our understanding of the most complex concepts of physics, astrophysics and mathematics but lay completely new foundations for these disciplines. Their English counterparts and contemporaries such as the astrophysicist Sir Arthur Eddington, albeit brilliant and accomplished, were more deductive in their scholasticism and relied entirely on previous scholarship to attain their results and conclusions. Where the Indian scientists mentioned above transcended mere brilliance and acquired the unique distinction of genius lay in the fact that their mindset was more inductive than deductive and their theories were nurtured often without drawing on any precedents whatever. To this extent, they compare favourably with Albert Einstein.

A/. Literacy and numeracy, academics and sciences.

Today the literacy rate in the UK is only 88% in spite of the UK being one of the richest countries in the world on the basis of per capita income and Gross National Product (GNP). In some of the poorest parts of India covering the same geographical area and population size as the UK the literacy rate is, as in the case of Kerala, 99%. This represents the

highest literacy rate in the world along with Hyderabad also in India close at 98%. Additionally, the average amount of reading per day among literate Indians, on average 12 hours per day, exceeds that of any other community in the World.

As pointed out by Peter Batty and Peter J. Parish in their authoritative work on the American civil war entitled "The Divided Union: A concise history of the civil war"(Tempus Publishing Limited, 1999) the literacy rate in the Northern United States in 1861 was the highest then in the world. This was a remarkable degree of progress in a nation which had only existed for 80 years at that stage and one which had not been endowed with any of the cultural advantages possessed by its former colonial masters, the English.

Extremely worrying was the revelation contained in the 30th August 2001 edition of the Daily Mail to the effect that a survey had confirmed that one-third of adults in the UK were incapable of passing the standard tests in schools for eleven-year olds when it came to basic arithmetic and the three "Rs". Within Europe England ranks merely tenth in terms of the average adult IQ (102). Ahead of England are countries such as Portugal (102.6),Switzerland (102.8), Austria (103.5), Italy (103.8), the former Yugoslavia (105.7), Sweden (105.8). The top three separated by a considerable gulf with the others were in descending order Holland, Germany and Poland. In 2006, a study conducted by the University of Ulster corroborated these findings insofar as the European countries with the highest rates of intelligence were found to be Germany, Holland, Poland, Sweden and Italy. It is now acknowledged that a country's IQ is determined by the accessibility of its population to information. What is surprising is that England is one of the world's richest countries, has one of the largest higher education and university networks in the World, is the country with the greatest concentration of Information Technology resources after the USA. The UK enjoys therefore a disproportionately greater advantage in respect of opportunities to access information through mainstream education and beyond especially when compared to poorer countries in Europe. One would expect in these circumstances for the average IQ to be correspondingly higher and on par with countries such as Germany and Holland. Such findings substantiate the hypothesis relating to the large number of Nobel Prizes awarded to English people being on account more of the superior economic and information resources available to academics and scholars as opposed to superior intellectual endowment itself.

It has now been proved scientifically that in the West, Indians and Chinese possess the highest IQs. On the whole the the English do not figure particularly high; English schoolchildren rank behind the rest of the industrialised world, which includes formerly Third World countries, in both literacy and numeracy. An article written by a journalist for Eastern Eye, Tarlock Rai, drew attention to the fact that in the UK today 66% of Indian girls aged 16 achieved 5 or more GCSEs grade A to C (as opposed to merely 55% of white English girls), whilst 54% of Indian boys achieved 5 or more GCSEs grades A to C (in contrast to just 46% of black girls and 45% of white English boys). In the December 12th 2005 edition of the Sunday Times statistics cited showed that the number of 16-year old boys and girls of Indian extraction achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A to C stood at 65% compared to just 51% among White

English 16-year old boys and girls. In the UK, the youngest ever university undergraduate has been of Indian extraction, the youngest students to pass with the highest grades GCSE and A'Level Maths have similarly been drawn from among the immigrant Indian community. In the UK the youngest student to sit for GCSEs and A'levels particularly in Mathematics have all been Indians whilst Ruth Lawrence's record as the youngest undergraduate has already been beaten by an Indian. The UK's youngest ever member of Mensa, was of Indian origin. Her name was Mikhail Ali and in 2005 at just three years of age she already had an IQ of 137. At the Summer Mela, on July 17th 2005, within the grounds of the Guru Nanak School in Hayes, Middlesex, Abby Lallani who is a parliamentary adviser announced that the Guru Nanak School for Sikh children was the best performing secondary school within the whole of the United Kingdom for academic results.

As revealed by a study in the Saturday Telegraph of 27 May 2000, it is now widely accepted that mathematics equates with logic and thus constitutes the greatest test of intelligence. Furthermore, one-fifth of 16-25 year olds in the UK experience serious literary and numeracy problems. So severe is the deficiency in basic arithmetic within the UK that in 2005 the National Press drew attention to the fact that schools were now awarding passes in GCSE Maths to those students who achieved scores of just 20-25%. Even more worrying was the disclosure a few years ago by professors in top university departments (Manchester, Nottingham, Oxbridge even) that undergraduates were demonstrating fundamental spelling and grammar errors which should have been corrected at secondary school whilst those studying for languages degrees were even failing to conjugate simple verbs. Such a revelation proved that there had been a significant dilution of academic standards for A' levels and the comparative underdevelopment of undergraduates in the UK as against their contemporaries in Holland, Belgium, France and Germany reflected this.

In France, students sit for five to six examined subjects to gain admittance to university (as with the Scottish Highers) and one of the subjects is Mathematics. The standard is on par with that of the UK's A'levels. Worryingly still was the documentary aired on Channel 4 in the Summer of 2003 and entitled " That'll Teach 'Em" in which a cross-section of 16-year olds from all over England all of whom were predicted Bs to As and A pluses in their GCSEs were subjected to a 1950s style curriculum and made to sit the O'levels for 16-year olds back in the 1950s. Almost every individual (including those predicted A pluses in their GCSEs) not only failed the old O'level type exams but did so miserably.

Recently, as revealed in an article published in the Sunday Times of 2 May 2004, such top private schools in England as King's College, Wimbledon (a school which for years has ranked among the UK's Premier League of schools for outstanding CCSE and A'level results among its students) have become so disillusioned with the watered down quality of A'levels that they have opted for introduction of the French-inspired International Baccalaureate. In 2005, the outgoing headmaster of one of England's most prestigious private schools, Winchester College, declared that in his view A-grades in A'levels had become entirely devalued owing to the fact that as many as a quarter of all A'level exam results awarded were now A-grades. His opinion, supported by other leading academics throughout the country, was that A-grades should only be awarded to the top achieving 5% of students. He too expressed his support for the far

more competitive Baccalaureate adopted on the Continent where students were encouraged to apply more lateral thinking in their academic tests. Students in England appear to be at a considerable disadvantage to their European counterparts; university degrees, courses and diplomas which encourage lateral thinking, as inherent in the Sciences and Mathematics, are being eschewed by the majority of English students entering higher education for courses such as history and English which remain the favourite.

Academically, countries within the EU which the UK sneered at contemptuously are racing ahead of the UK. INSEAD in Fontainebleau near Paris is regarded today as the world's top MBA institution. In Spain, Barcelona's MBA Course is ranked as being within the top 5 in the World whereas there is not a single accredited MBA course from the UK not even that of the London Business School or Manchester- which features anywhere near this ranking.. In Le Figaro of 5 December 2001 there was an article dealing with research by the OECD into the academic standards attained by fifteen-year olds in 32 developed countries. The UK ranked only 7th in literacy, 8th in Maths and 5th in Science. Canada, Japan, Korea and even Finland headed the league tables. Finland itself ranked 1st in literacy, 3rd in Mathematics and 4th in Science well ahead of the UK in spite of having a minuscule population in contrast to UK and being a considerably poorer country racked by decades of Communism, bureaucracy, corruption and social starvation and underdevelopment. Published in a report by USA Today of 27 November 2002 were results which showed that the UK did not feature within the top 5 educational systems in the world and, on 13 September 2005, Dominic Hayes, the Education Correspondent for the Evening Standard, reported on how Britain had plunged down the world exams league and how high drop-out rates combined with years of low standards in comprehensive schools had pushed the UK in the annual secondary school performance table of 30 industrialised nations from 13th position in the 1960s to 22nd position by 2005. Ahead of the UK were such countries as the Czech and Slovak Republics, Hungary, Finland and even Greece. In 2005 alone as many as 44,000 16-year old pupils throughout the length and breadth of the UK left school without a single GCSE. The situation with education in secondary schools within the state sector has become so appalling that the government has considered raising the school age to 18 in line with many countries on the continent. At the current rate it has been predicted that by 2020 there will be as many as 4,000,000 individuals leaving higher education in the UK having attained merely the literary and numeracy standards of average 11-year olds.

In an article in the Metro newspaper of September 6 2002, the UK ranked 20th out of the 24 OECD countries in terms of staying-on rates at 17 within higher education and the UK ranked 22nd for the number of people in post-eighteen education or training. These figures definitely raise concerns for the UK remaining in the developed world within the future as it is incapable of producing sufficiently skilled employees within the labour markets. An article published in the Sunday Times of 14 August 2005 revealed how academic standards in UK schools, even within the private sector, were so sub-standard as to create a situation whereby teachers in India were providing private one-to-one tuition to children in secondary schools via the Internet. One of the pupils to have benefited from such a programme was none other than Tony Blair's eldest son, Euan Blair. Therefore, the system appears to have been established over at least a number of years prior to publication of the article.

It is interesting that among European societies the greatest all-round geniuses have been Italian such as Galileo, Leonardo Da Vinci and Michelangelo, or German i.e, Kepler (on whose works and theories Newton relied heavily in formulating his theory of gravity almost a century later) Mozart, Beethoven and Alexander Von Humboldt. The latter was a great explorer, naturalist, meteorologist, mineralogist, astronomer, oceanographer and geophysicist and whose work "Cosmos" laid the foundations of modern geophysics and who was regarded as the greatest scientist of his generation with his protege being none other than Charles Darwin. If Leornardo da Vinci is regarded as the greatest genius of all time then the greatest genius after him, at least in modern times, is regarded unanimously as being Albert Einstein. In recent times, the man hailed as a genius is the Finn Linus Torvalds who created Linux, the biggest rival to Microsoft, when just 21(in 1991). Torvalds created and invented the kernel of a new computer operating system- the brains of a computer which controls the hardware and organises the programs. At just 18 he was already a university lecturer in computer science. A Bulgarian by the name of John Atanasoff invented in 1964 the computer PC which undoubtedly became one of the greatest technological innovations of the Twentieth Century. Thus countries such as Finland and Bulgaria with their minuscule populations have produced in modern times more geniuses per capita than the likes of significantly richer and more highly populated countries such as the United Kingdom. According to the Flynn Effect Calculations the greatest geniuses of all time credited with the highest IQ have been Goethe and Gottfried Leibniz whilst England's Newton was placed only 12th ! 4 of those within the top 10 were French and included among them Blaise Pascal and Bernard de Montfaucon.

The English are justifiably proud of the likes of Newton and in most recent times Stephen Hawking but it is a gross exaggeration to regard these individuals as the greatest geniuses of their times or has having singularly brought about dramatic and radical new discoveries or inventions (see Appendix VI). In fact many of Newton's theories were disproved just decades after he put them forward by Leibniz and Emilie du Chatelet. The latter, a child prodigy and acclaimed scientist at just 16 years of age, was instrumental in laying the foundations of modern physics when through her experiments she proved that the energy of an object was a function of a square of its speed and in so doing she rocked the foundations of many of Newton's theories. It was such theories propounded by du Chatelet and Leibniz that physicists and scientists in the Twentieth Century were able to acquire a greater understanding of atomic energy and how by adopting Einstein's theorem of E=MC squared it became possible to create larger nuclei of uranium atoms by bombarding the same with additional neutrons.

B/. The " Brain Drain."

It is a fallacy to assume that there has always been a brain drain exclusively from the UK to the USA. In any case, bearing in mind the very strong affinities between both countries in terms of language and culture it would theoretically be much easier for bright English scientists, intellectuals and thinkers to be recruited to the USA than nationals from other countries. However, the greatest brain drain to the USA was that of German scientists after the

Second World War and much later of Russian scientists at the height of the Cold War.

Within the last 30 to 40 years, the greatest brain drain not only to the USA but to the UK and the rest of the Western World has been of Indian scientists and mathematicians. India today, as historically, remains the world's greatest exporter of intelligence not only in the sciences but in medicine, Information Technology, finance and numerous other fields.Within the UK, Raj Persaud remains the youngest ever consultant psychiatrist in the UK. The youngest surgeon in the world is the Indian Akrit Jaswal who in 2006 was merely 12 years of age and who by the age of 7 had already successfully performed surgery on a boy in his village. In India, Professor Chandra Wickramasinghe is renowned as the greatest astrobiologist and astrophysicist today in the world and his groundbreaking and revolutionary theory that alien bacterial forms from planetary systems similar to earth could be found within the Earth's atmosphere was confirmed by the discovery made by the Indian Space Research Organisation in July 2001. In economics, the former Economic Minister of India and current Prime Minister of India, Dr Manmohan Singh, is regarded as a genius and one of the finest economists of his entire generation. Manmohan Singh is also esteemed as the most educated Prime Minister of his times with two doctorates from Oxford and Cambridge Universities and the Adam Smith Prize for Economics at Cambridge making him more highly educated and academically distinguished than even any British Prime Minister in history. In the legal field, the world's foremost authority on shipping law and one of the most highly qualified lawyers ever is Nagendra Singh. The criminal lawyer with the greatest number of successfully defended cases (245 in total) in recorded history was Sir Lionel Luckhoo QC whose two other brothers, all members of the British Guyana Bar, were also QCs (a record in itself).

The intense jealousy felt by the English towards the superior intellect of the Indian is so manifest as to have been highlighted in an article published in Eastern Eye on Friday 8th August 2003. This article drew attention to the ban imposed on all Indians competing in chess championships in the UK due to the fact that it had been the Indians who hitherto had sweeped all the most coveted prizes in all the major categories and for all the age groups! It is largely due to the rampant jealousy harboured by the English towards the Indian community within the UK which has contributed to the now well established and widely-accepted institutionalised discrimination which occurs in this country, particularly within the old-school tie dominated professions of law and medicine. Such discriminatory attitudes continue to hinder the country's modern cultural development and move towards the progressive societies of the 21st Century. Even Oxbridge has been under attack for its racist policy of selection so much so that Dr Landau, a fellow of Worcester College and benefactor of Oxford, has criticised the University for not doing enough to attract applications from ethnic minorities despite the fact that in some areas of the country ethnic minorities make up for 25% of the local population. For example, of the 2,957 undergraduates admitted to Oxford in 1999 only 22 were drawn from the ethnic minorities with only 97 applications made by the same. Instead, like the archetypal backward Southern states of the USA the UK is stuck in the backwaters of a reactionary society and one that practises a kind of subtle apartheid against ethnic minorities still.

Yet in spite of their suppression in the UK, Indians in this country as in the USA more than Chinese or any other ethnic minority dominate financial institutions at the very top. Top academic posts have been and continue to be held by Indians at England's most prestigious universities; Amartya Sen, A Nobel Laureate in Economics and best-selling writer, was for many years the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. The adviser to Blair's New Labour government think tank on Science and Technology was Lord Kumar Bhattacharya. The Barrister of the year in 2000 was none other than a Sikh from Matrix Chambers, Cherie Booth's Chambers, known as Rabinder Singh QC. He became not only one of the youngest ever QCs in Britain but, at 39, the youngest ever High Court judge to have been appointed. The person pioneering implant surgery in the UK at the turn of the Millennium was none other than an Indian woman whilst the leading researcher in the UK into Crohn's disease and a Consultant at the UK's top children's hospital, the Bristol Royal Hospital, was a Sikh woman by the name of Bhupinder Sandhu. The pioneer in the treatment of Parkinson's disease at the Radcliffe hospital in Oxford was an Indian neurosurgeon, Dr Tipu Aziz.

More significantly, England has capitalised fully on the brain drain from India in that the majority of the country's public services and institutions such as the Post Office, London Underground, BT, even British Airways, are now run largely by superior Indian computer technology based in India itself or through Indian satellites. Gerhard Schroeder, the former Chancellor of Germany, went on a recruiting mission to India with a view to recruiting at least 50,000 Indian IT experts to manage the growth of Germany's Information Technology sector across all the industries. Graduates from India's ITT and similar institutions are all in demand from US institutions owing to their ability and skills at writing complex software. These are skills and aptitudes with which graduates outside India are incapable of competing and illustrates the superiority of the Indian intellect in the field of mathematics which governs the writing of all computer software. For example, I-Flex is a financial package developed and patented by an Indian company and now in use in seventy countries. In recent years, as many as 75% of NASDAQ quoted companies had CEOs who were of Indian origin.On October 22nd 2008 India launched its rocket Chandrayaan-1 to orbit the moon which was reputed to be the best humanly connected space programme in the world.Furthermore in the year 2007-2008 India launched as many as 10 different space crafts establishing a hitherto unbroken world record.

It is a fact, as revealed in the prize-winning novel entitled "Raj" by Gita Mehta, that during the Raj the indigenous Indian civil servants, especially following the introduction in India of the Northcote-Trevelyan reforms, acquired the reputation as the best administrators in the World. The inception of a centralised Civil Service was not new to India under the British but had existed during the Mughal Rule of the Subcontinent and can be traced back even further in time to the reign of Asoka in the Third Century before Christ. Ironically, the kind of Civil Service which emerged in England during the Nineteenth Century was shaped by and modelled on the systems which the British had copied from those which educated high-caste Brahmins had innovated through previous centuries within India and which relied heavily on a high intellectual bent.

Therefore, for all the elitism of British public schools and Oxbridge, their products are incapable of competing with the finest Indian brains who today, as in ancient times, dominate all scientific and technological fields in spite of the majority originating from less than privileged backgrounds, without any form of private education and with degrees predominantly from mostly underfunded and dilapidated institutions back in India! It is a praiseworthy achievement of the Indian community both in the USA and in the UK that just within a few decades they have reached the top of society in every profession, industry and business in spite of coming mostly as penniless immigrants and facing enormous levels of discrimination.

C/. The Arts, Popular Culture & Miscellaneous.

Some of the greatest film producers and directors in the history of cinematography have come from India. They have included Satyajit Ray, Guru Dutt, and Oscar-winning Ismail Merchant and Shekha Kapur, the latter whose production "Elizabeth" was internationally acclaimed. Another individual of Indian extraction, Amersham Singh, directed the top box office hit "The Cell" with Jennifer Lopez, and M. Night Shyamalan directed the award-winning Hollywood cult movie, "The Village". Also in the realm of film and cinematography the UK-resident Indian-born female director Gurinder Chadha has become the director and producer of the highest grossing and most widely distributed British film of all time that being "Bend it like Beckham."The youngest director in the World is an Indian, Kishan Srikanth, who at just 10 made his directorial debut with a film called "Care of Footpath". In a BBC world-wide poll the Indian film actor, Amitabh Bachan, was voted the greatest actor of the millennium over and above the English Shakespearean actor, Laurence Olivier.

Regarding music and the arts the world's greatest living conductor of Classical Western music today is Zubin Mehta and one of the world's greatest cellists-Anup Kumar Biswas .Asha Bhosle is the most prolific recording artist of all time having recorded more than 12,000 songs since 1943 with an estimated 40 million records sold world-wide and recorded in 18 different languages while her sister Lata Mangeshkar is regarded as one of the world's greatest female classical and semi-classical singers of all time having recorded 5,000 songs in Hindi and thousands in fourteen different languages. In both instances, the artists' recording careers began before they reached adulthood. The fastest pianist in the World was reputed in 2001 to be an Indian, the talented singer and musician Adnan Sani, whilst in 2002 the man heralded a genius and the most prolific and talented composer of his time was the 35-year old, SR Rehman, who besides producing countless musical scores for dozens of top box office Bollywood films produced in the West to great international acclaim Bombay Nights. He also assisted with writing the musical score for the epic Hollywood blockbuster, "Lord Of The Rings." Indians have revolutionised the arts the world over and particularly in the areas of music and cinema to such extent that one of India's most famous choreographers, Farah Khan, was invited by the Chinese film industry in 2005-2006 to train Chinese dancers, film actors and actresses in Indian-style choreography. On the Indian satellite channel, NDTV, a mini-documentary of Thursday 13 September 2007 showed how the Chinese have become fixated with Indian language, culture, song, music and film with thousands if not millions of Chinese

even taking Hindi lessons, many already fluent in the language and with the widespread expectation that mastery of such Indian languages will prepare them for working in lucrative industries in India. The programme also illustrated how the Chinese had shifted from emulating the West culturally and artistically and were today drawing inspiration increasingly from India.

The greatest writers of the English language today are Indians. Rabindranath Tagore who won the Nobel Prize for literature is regarded as the most prolific writer of English of all time and yet English was not his mother tongue. The Whitbread, Pulitzer and Booker Prizes have been won by more Indians than Englishmen for literary works in English and this includes writers such as Salman Rushdie and Vikram Seth among them. As recently as October 2008 Aravind Adiya, a 33-year old Indian national, won the Booker Prize for his debut novel, "The White Tiger."

On the political and humanitarian front, by way of MORI and other polls held internationally in the 2000s, Indira Gandhi was voted the greatest woman of the millennium and Mahatma Gandhi the greatest man of the millennium. As of 2016 the Prime Minister of India, Mr N Modi, was ranked by Forbes magazine as the ninth most powerful and influential person in the world. Vladimir Putin topped the list for the fourth or fifth consecutive year, followed by the USA President-elect, Donald Trump, in second place and in third place the German Chancellor and backbone of the EU, Mrs Angela Merkel. Such findings illustrate the role of Russia, USA, India and Germany in shaping society's values, influencing culture, and impacting on society in a significant, far reaching way in modern times. It is interesting that not a single individual from the UK and not even the doyen of the British Establishment, The Queen, featured anywhere within the top rankings demonstrating how the UK has come to be perceived as culturally stagnant in today's world.

Chapter Fifteen.

The finest security, armed forces and secret intelligence in the world.

A/. Warrior races.

The late Alan Clark, former Tory Defence Minister, once declared his pride in being English on account of the English being a martial race. However, the English do not rank anywhere near the top of the greatest martial races which have passed through history many of whom fought adversaries considerably better equipped, more highly trained and far more numerous than their own warriors. In fact, what could be more humiliating for the English than the fact that their most highly trained soldiery were defeated on numerous occasions by French forces led by a French maid, Joan of Arc, in the mid Fifteenth Century.

In previous centuries, the armies of the Sultan of Turkey, the rulers of Iran and the armies of the Mughal Emperors

contained the finest swordsmen, archers and cavalry. The Arabs and Bedouins made rapid military conquests throughout the whole of the Middle East, Central Asia, North Africa and Southern Europe through their proficiency in horsemanship and their skill in fighting at close quarters with the sword, spear and javelin. Similarly, through their skill at wielding arms, particularly the bow and arrow, and mastery of the horse the Mongols, Tartars and Huns subdued the peoples of Western Europe. The various orders of highly-trained and heavily armoured knights drawn from throughout Christendom including England proved to be no match for the Mongol armies and cavalry of Genghis Khan and his successors in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries. If we go back even farther in time, the Spartans of Greece were legendary for their prowess on the battlefield and they pioneered forms of combat that were to have far-reaching effects ; for example, the hoplite formation which was used by Alexander the Great in his conquests and later by the Romans. Before the Greeks and the Romans, Ancient India had produced great warriors who were extremely adept at archery, chariotry and swordsmanship (for centuries the finest steel swords were produced in India). It is interesting that when Alexander the Great joined battle with the Punjabi king, Porus, on the banks of the River Jhelum, his forces were awed by the martial prowess of the Punjabis ; to quote the historian, Abraham Eraly, "The one distinct advantage that Indians had over the Greeks was in archery, for their bow was a formidable, six-foot long weapon, which could shoot an arrow with such force as to pierce through shield and armour." The Greek writer, Arrian, commented of the Punjabis that in war they were "far the bravest of all the races inhabiting Asia."

In recent times, the Sikhs who like Porus and his warriors also emanate from the Punjab region of India have been regarded unanimously as the world's finest and most distinguished martial race. For their small numbers the Sikhs have been awarded more decorations and valours than any other race including the Gurkhas. Under the military and spiritual leadership of Guru Gobind Singh the Sikhs, minuscule in number, poorly equipped and armed, held out with successful defiance against the might of the then world's most powerful empire: the Mughal Empire. Banda Singh Bahadur with a small military force destroyed the Mughal administration in India in the early part of the Eighteenth Century. For example, at the Battles of Sonepat in 1709, of Sadhaura, and of Chappar Chiri in May 1710 the Mughals were defeated by the Sikhs. Such battles witnessed the first large-scale defeat of Mughal Armies on the Indian subcontinent and such a rout of the Mughal armies was not to be experienced until the Persian Nader Shah's invasion and sacking of Delhi in 1738 to 1739. In 1787, a Sikh, Bhaghel Singh joined Ghulam Qadir Rohilla and plundered the Mughal Emperor's territory between Delhi and Agra. With the Sikhs' further assistance the Rohilla Chief conquered and looted Delhi and then blinded the Emperor Shah Alam on August 10, 1788. On several occasions, the Sikhs were capable of capturing Delhi and becoming despite their tiny numbers the supreme power in India. One such example occurred in April 1782 when the Wazir Najaf Khan who was then the power behind the imperial throne in Delhi died and a struggle for power followed. The Sikhs spent their time in the neighbourhood of the capital and crossed into Uttar Pradesh across the Ganges instead of capturing the Capital. In retrospect, the Sikhs contributed significantly if not single-handedly to the dismantling of the Mughal Empire and to the protection of India's boundaries in the north-west against further incursions by the Afghans and Persians without which the English would have been incapable of establishing a strong foothold in the subcontinent politically, socio-economically and territorially. For instance, Hari

Singh Nalua had built during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh forts extending from Attock to the Khyber Pass to keep the Afghan tribes in check. Such forts enabled the Sikhs and subsequently the British to put a complete halt to invasion from the Khyber Pass and after 2,300 years the historic invasion route to India had finally been shut. In this manner, the Sikhs were instrumental in creating unwittingly the conditions by which the British were able to establish a firm, central control over the subcontinent. Ironically, without the Sikh Empire of Ranjit Singh there might have been no British Raj either.

The Sikhs alone, unlike the English and the Soviets, succeeded not only in defeating the Afghan tribes on the Northwest frontier of India but also in conquering the whole of Afghanistan during the reign of Ranjit Singh and holding it for at least thirty years. The occupying forces were minute by comparison to the indigenous population and there is no better example which serves to illustrate this point than the fact that the fort at Jamrud, deep within the interior, was in 1837 defended by a mere 500 Sikhs against 20,000 Afghan tribals. Such feats are all the most outstanding given that the entire Sikh population at that time numbered no more than several tens of thousands while even today the Sikhs make up less than one to two per cent of India's population. Hari Singh Nalua, Ranjit Singh's most famous general, was so feared by the Afghans that Afghan women would reprimand their children that if they misbehaved Hari Singh would seize them. In the North-West Frontier, Haripur is named after Hari Singh who conquered and ruled for Ranjit Singh not only Afghanistan but what is today the North-West Frontier Province in Pakistan, and Kashmir. It is believed that had Hari Singh possessed the superior arsenal, supply trains and vast reinforcements of the British he would have conquered the entire East. It was from the Kangra Hill Fort which, invaded by the Gorkhas ,was subsequently recaptured by the army of Ranjit Singh with the Gorkhas repulsed back into their homeland sustaining heavy casualties at the hands of the Sikhs. Thus the only defeats suffered by the Gurkhas in their entire history was by the Sikhs and later by the British in 1815.

In the Anglo-Sikh Wars of 1846 to 1849, the Sikhs inflicted the greatest defeat upon the British of all the latter's colonial wars; the Sikhs won five of the six battles fought between them and the British with notable victories at Chillienwalla and Feroseshah in which thousands of British officers, soldiers and sepoys were massacred. Defeat only came to the Sikhs when in the final conflict with the British they were betrayed by two of their leading generals, Tej and Lal Singh. Under the British, the Sikhs secured new colonies for the British Empire. It was stated by Churchill and recorded in "They came in their dhows" that the Sikhs won East Africa for the British through their defeat of hostile African tribes. Single-handedly they won for the British under Subedah-Major Manmohan Singh Italian Somalia during World War Two. However, for unmatched valour and individual military accomplishment the defence by 21 Sikh soldiers of a fort at Sharjiah in North-West Frontier against 12,000 Afghan tribals in September 1897 has gone down by UNESCO as one of the most valiant defences in military history. All twenty-one Sikh soldiers were awarded posthumously the highest gallantry for Indian soldiers during the Raj, equivalent to the VC. The Saragarhi Battle is also one of eight stories of collective bravery published by UNESCO. It has been mentioned as one of the five most significant events of its kind in world history which includes among them the Saga of Thermopylae associated with

the heroic stand of a small Greek force against the mighty Persian Army of Xerxes in 480 BC. Not a single act of courage by English soldiers has been so highly praised or has had such significant impact on world history.

By the advent of World War I, Sikhs in the British Indian Army totalled over 100,000 men which represented 20% of the British Indian Army. In the 100 years to 1945, 14 Victoria Crosses were awarded to the Sikhs, a per capita record given the size of the Sikh Regiments. Of interesting note is the fact that Arjan Singh Aulakh, a Jat Sikh, is the only officer of the Indian Air Force to have been promoted to five-star rank, equal to Field Marshal, and to which he was promoted in 2002.

Major- General M. Khan of Pakistan wrote in his book 'Crisis of Leadership' about the bravery of the Sikh soldiers during the 1971 Indo-Pakistan war. Here are some excerpts: "....The main reason of our defeat was Sikhs fighting facing us. We were helpless to do anything in front of them. Sikhs are very brave and they have a great craving for martyrdom. They fight so fiercely that they are capable of defeating an army many times bigger than theirs."Anthony Stean Harvey, who rose to become a senior-ranking officer in the Gurkhas, commented that prior to joining the Gurkhas at the outset of World War II, he researched the martial races of India to discover that there were only two: the Sikhs " who were big six foot boys with heavy turbans and very heavy beards and they frightened me just to look at " and of course the other being the Gurkhas." At the outset of Indian Independence it was remarked by the then Home Secretary in England that " Of all the martial races in the world the Sikhs enjoy the greatest reputation." Hitler is alleged to have once stated that had he Sikhs in his army he would have been able to conquer the entire world.

Even in modern times the Sikhs who have excelled in all walks of life have still not lost their martial reputation as illustrated in an article written by Robert Hardman in the Daily Mail of Saturday 18 March 2006 in which he expressed admiration at the Sikh martial art of Gatka which he says has "helped the Sikhs acquire one of the finest military reputations in the world." This martial art focuses on mind over matter in a tradition going back to the time of the Ancient Vedas and incorporates swordsmanship to a degree and proficiency which would humble even the proudest Samurai warrior. It has now become a martial art with an international following and in England schools have been established and attended by English students presided over by Uptej Singh Rattan who, besides being one of the finest exponents of this martial art, is also a computer engineer by profession. Of immense pride to the the Sikh community was the appointment in November 2015 of Indian-born Harjit Sajjan, as Canada's Minister of National Defence in Justin Trudeau's cabinet. While serving as a lieutenant-colonel in the Canadian Armed Forces in Helmand Province, Afghanistan, in 2011-2012, Sajjan's intelligence gathering skills were so highly praised as to be described by Brigadier-General David Fraser as "the best single Canadian intelligence asset" in the most dangerous battlezone within the country, the Kandahar theatre. Sajjan's reputation was such that even the Commander of US forces in Afghanistan's southern provinces requested that Sajjan be deployed within the US Command Team.

The Jats in particular, be they Sikh or Hindu, have distinguished themselves as among the greatest warrior races of all

time. It was the Jats and the Jats alone that harried the armies of Mahmud of Ghazni, the Afghan invader of India in the 11th Century. In the Eighteenth Century, the Jats of Bharatpur overran Delhi, sacking the Red Fort and the tomb of Akbar the Great and later these same Jat forces, in spite of their small numbers, went on to defeat a joint Mughal and Maratha army of 80,000. Known as 'Loha Garh' or Iron Fort, the inaccessible fort at Bharatpur withstood repeated attacks by British forces led by Lord Lake in 1805. Following an unsuccessful siege lasting for over six weeks the British forces had to retreat and strike a compromise with the Bharatpur ruler especially with the losses inflicted on the British forces of some 3,000 dead including Lord Lake himself. Despite the superior military arsenal possessed by the British in India it would not be for another twenty years until Bharatpur, a blot on the landscape, would finally succumb to conquest by the British.

As with the Sikhs and Jats, the Rajputs of Northern India can also lay claim to the honour of being regarded as one of the foremost martial races particularly on account of their espousing the code of chivalry and honour contained in the Mahabharata. This entailed not stabbing one's enemy in the back, never retreating before the enemy and never attacking one's enemy after dusk. The Rajputs have remained ensconced within Rajasthan in North-west India for at least 1500 years during which period they have not been conquered or subjugated by the countless invaders who have flooded into India since that time. At a period when the whole of Central Asia, parts of South-East Asia, the Near and Middle East, North Africa and even parts of Europe such as Southern Spain and the Balkans had already succumbed to conquest and conversion of their populations to Islam first by the Arabs and Turks and later by the Mughals the Rajputs held out successfully. This region of India, no bigger than the size of France, its kingdoms and populations scattered, defeated some of the most powerful and well-equipped armies of their time including the Afghans, Persians,Turks and Arabs. Even Akbar the Great, the most powerful ruler of the world in the late Sixteenth Century, was incapable of subjugating the Rajput princes in spite of having unlimited resources drawn from all over his empire at his disposal. Consequently, the great Moguls such as Akbar were forced into concluding peace with the Rajputs as a result of which many of the royal houses in Rajasthan succeeded in establishing their hegemony over the ongoing political, cultural and socio-economic development within the Subcontinent and for which all subsequent rulers of India down to the present government remain indebted. Mann Singh, the ancestor of the Maharajas of Jaipur, became the governor of Afghanistan under Emperor Akbar as well as commander of the Mughal Army which was at that time the largest, most professional and well-equipped army in the world.

Therefore, no other martial race today can trace back such an illustrious ancestry and lineage – unbroken, uninterrupted and with all cultural traditions intact – as the Rajputs the princely families of whom enjoy a pedigree unparalleled anywhere in the West. In his 'Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan' James Tod wrote: "What nation on earth could have maintained the semblance of civilisation, the spirit or the customs of their forefathers, during so many centuries of overwhelming depression, but one of such singular character as the Rajpoot? . . . Rajast'han exhibits the sole example in the history of mankind, of a people withstanding every outrage barbarity could inflict, or human nature sustain, from a foe whose religion commands annihilation; and bent to the earth, yet rising buoyant from the

pressure, and making calamity a whetstone to courage. . . . Not an iota of their religion or customs have they lost. . . ".

Like the Rajputs, the Paktouns of the present-day north-west Frontier Province in Pakistan and of Eastern and Southern Afghanistan have established a reputation as one of the most formidable martial races in the world in terms of longevity and continuity of their martial traditions, customs and culture. The Paktouns were identified as far as back as 500 B.C. by Herodotus who referred to them as the 'Paktua' and it would appear from the descriptions made of them during this era that the territory occupied by them has remained undiminished to the present day. More interestingly, at the time Herodotus commented upon them the Paktouns had already been well-established in the North-West corner of the Indian subcontinent; their origins can be traced back to 1,000 B.C. when their ancestors entered the region from Iran and being ethnically an Eastern Iranian people spoke an Aryan language, Pushto, and possessed an Aryan culture. For the last 3,000 years these people have successfully resisted all foreign invaders including Alexander the Great, the Huns and Scythians, Persians, Mughals, the British and the world's greatest military superpower the former Soviet Union. Currently, the armies, air forces and specially-trained military combat units of the United States and Great Britain have failed to make even the slightest dent in the defences of the Talebans, a people of predominantly Paktoun ethnicity, in their mountain strongholds of Northern Afghanistan bordering Pakistan. The tenacity, defiance and resilience with which the Paktouns have taken on enemies far superior to them in military strength, technology and resources not for decades or for hundreds of years but for millennia singles them out as unique fighters and this has been brought to considerable detail by former Pakistan cricket captain, Imran Khan, in his book entitled "Warrior Race."

In the highly popular series, World's Deadliest Warriors, broadcast on the Discovery Channel between 2009 and 2011, not a single race from the British Isles ranked anywhere near the top of the list which featured instead the likes of the Apache Indians, Persian Immortals, Hindu Rajputs, Samurai, Spartans, IRA and even Italian Mafiosa.

Therefore, the Indian subcontinent is possibly unique in that there are no other countries in the world which have produced so many martial races of the finest repute, specifically the Pathans, Sikhs, Jats, Gurkhas, Rajputs and Marathas. Such martial races have, in modern times, brought the Indian army to the forefront in international peace-keeping efforts. As far back as the early 1950s, General K.S. Thimayya headed the United Nations truce team supervising the disposition of 22,000 communist prisoners of war in Korea. Indian troops were involved in peace-keeping initiatives in the Congo as far back as 1962 and since then have been deployed widely in the Gaza Strip, Lebanon, Cambodia, Somalia and even Namibia. In the field, Indian troops have performed against all odds against their foes and one case which illustrated this was the recapture in 1999 from Pakistan-backed Pathan tribals of the Kargil district in Jammu and Kashmir, a huge area encompassing 1,500 square kilometres.Within just a month or two Indian troops succeeded in capturing dozens of peaks, some at 20,000 feet or higher, all of which were defended by machine guns. To quote the writer and journalist, Rahul Bedi, " In battle after decisive battle Indian infantry battalions clambered up near perpendicular cliffs the entire night in freezing temperatures before lunging straight into battle at

first light against the intruders." Such a victory also destroyed the reputation of invincibility that the hardy Pathan Tribals from the North-West Frontier had acquired over hundreds of years. More recently, British and American troops fighting the Taleban in just one small area of Afghanistan, Helmand Province, failed to achieve in years let alone months similar feats to those attained by the Indian troops in Kargil. This is despite US and British forces fighting on a much more level terrain, with greater reinforcements and back-up and with superior weaponry, artillery and firepower. The Kargil Campaign has established today the reputation of Indian soldiers being among the most courageous, highly-trained and –disciplined not to mention the most proficient of any regular armed unit in the world.

B/. Regular Armed Forces

Possibly the most highly trained and proficient soldiers of all time were the Roman legionnaires. With a force of less than half a million men they successfully defended for centuries frontiers throughout the Empire which encompassed some 10,000 miles in length.

However, the Mughals were unique in that they established a vast military Empire throughout Asia which endured for centuries after Genghis Khan. For several centuries beginning with the conquest by Babur of India following the battle of Panipat in 1526 and ending with the death of Aurangzeb in the early Eighteenth Century the Mughal Empire of India was the most powerful Empire in the World. The Mughal emperors were able to rule the millions of people scattered across the subcontinent with an iron grip through possessing the finest army the world has ever lain witness to; this was illustrated with considerable poignancy in the History channel documentary, "The Mughals : Empire of the Tiger," aired in the UK on 12th August 2006. In this documentary, academics and experts from all over the world showed through detailed analyses and reconstructions the superior might and proficiency of the Mughal Emperors' armies. For example,the Mughal Army of Babur consisted of the first mass deployment of firearms or matchlocks, as at the battle of Panipat. Mughal armies and their successors such as those of Tipu Sultan of Mysore (1750-1799) were the first to use cast steel mortars and rockets in battle and the renowned weapons expert, Lukas Novotny, demonstrated the flimsiness of the English longbow, which had been the scourge of Europe in the Fifteenth Century, when compared to that possessed by Mughal archers. The longbow used by Mughal archers could penetrate steel armour twice as thick as that penetrable by English longbows, several inches deeper and with a force of some 4,000 lbs per square inch which would have caused an English longbow to collapse or shatter. In addition to this Mughal archers could fire from the saddle of a horse at full speed whereas English long-bowmen were infantrymen and fired their arrows from a standing position. Mughal archers could fire an arrow every 5 seconds and hit a target at 75 yards at a full gallop that was smaller in diameter than the drinking rim of a teacup. Their swords were made from the world's finest and strongest steel, Damascus steel, the force against which contemporary English swords would have shattered.

Therefore, it is clear from the above illustrations that the system of training put into place for Mughal soldiers from top to bottom was long, arduous and extremely exacting; it took 10 years just for a Mughal archer to attain the

standard of proficiency in arms expected of him. By contrast, English soldiers were for the major part ill-equipped, poorly trained and low in morale and until the Cardwell Reforms of 1870 it was possible for upper class Englishmen to buy their commissions in the Army even though they may have lacked all abilities at leadership and technical military skills. As stated by Philip Warner in his History of the British Cavalry the situation until 1870 was so riddled with nepotism and privilege that an " infant could hold the Lieutenant-Colonelcy in a regiment."

The most sophisticated military strategies of modern times were invented by the Germans in the Nineteenth Century namely the Schlieffen plan and Blitzkrieg whilst the greatest military theorist in modern history whose works laid the foundations of modern warfare was Von Clausewitz who lived in the Eighteenth Century. The theories propagated by German military scientists and strategists were put to brilliant effect during the First World War where it took the might of the entire British and French Empires with their respective colonies, the United States, the Russians and a handful of other sovereign nations to crush the German war machine. The superior military training of the German soldier was manifest throughout every arena stretching from the Western Front in Europe to East Africa. For example, when the British and colonial armies invaded German East Africa in 1916 they came up against a small German army under the command of Colonel Paul Von Lettow-Vorbeck who has been regarded as one of the most brilliant military commanders of the First World War. British, South African and colonial forces failed to defeat Lettow-Vorbeck's tiny army which they chased through German East Africa into Portuguese East Africa and even into the kernel of a British colony, northern Rhodesia. The hostilities were only concluded in the shadow of Germany's surrender in Europe and the Armistice. In Flanders, British troops had been kept at bay through the superior gunnery, discipline and tactical ingenuity of the Germany Infantry to the point that British soldiers remained ensconced within the same trenches, having not gained even an inch of ground, for over three years. The situation in Africa likewise demonstrated the complete mastery of German over British forces when confronting one another in the field and of which Lettow-Vorbeck's resistance serves as just one of numerous examples. For instance, at the battle of Tanga in 1914, a massive British expeditionary force landed at Tanga which was a port in German East Africa and was humiliatingly defeated by a German force which numbered merely 1,500 troops although the invading British army was ten times the size of this force and backed up by battleships and destroyers. Such defeat was attributable to the same factors which affected British troops on the Western front: over-confidence, stupendous errors of judgment and feckless leadership.

The consensus now among military historians is that the Wassen SS of World War Two were the finest, most well trained and proficient professional soldiers ever. Under Guderian Heinz's Panzer Division they invaded and conquered the whole of the Ardennes in a matter of weeks whilst hundreds of Wassen SS soldiers defeated Soviet forces in Russia and the Balkans which numbered in their tens of thousands. Rommel himself pushed through France in 1940 bagging some 10,000 French prisoners in just two days at the price of only 20 casualties and ended up repulsing the British from Dunkirk with the loss of merely 2,000 men. In North Africa, a few years later, he defeated the British forces in Libya within just two weeks and even captured the British Field General O'Connor. Around the same time, British forces suffered a humiliating defeat at the hands of the Germans in Crete. In April 1941, the Armoured Division of the

SS Leibstandarte stormed through Yugoslavia and Greece destroying in just days the Greek Epirus-Macedonian Army, the Australians of the 6th Division and the British Expeditionary Force under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Henry Wilson. Certainly, in the hand-to-hand fighting between the Germans and the British, Greek and Australian troops, the Germans proved their superiority. Additionally, it took all the might of the British, Indian, US, Canadian and ANZAC forces to finally overwhelm the crack German troops at Monte Casino in Italy in World War II.

In World War Two, the German infantry as a whole fought with considerable tenacity and effectiveness. According to statistical analyses German troops typically inflicted 50% greater casualties on their opponents than they suffered in return irrespective of whether they were attacking or defending and despite the overwhelming Allied numerical advantages and air superiority pitted against them later in the War. One good example of this is illustrated by the success of Lieutenant Michael Wittmann of the 2nd Company of the 101st SS Heavy Tank Battalion who commanding just 14 Tiger tanks mauled the majority of a British Brigade at Villers Bocage in France on 13 July 1944. Therefore, to quote from " The German Soldier in World War II" (Amber Books Ltd, 2000) by Dr S Hart, Dr R. Hart and Dr M. Hughes, "The perseverance, courage, and skill of the German infantry was a key ingredient of Hitler's military power. In practically every type of terrain and situation, they consistently outfought their opponents, winning such impressive victories in the early years that they began to seem invincible, not only to the enemy, but also to their own leaders."In most respects the earlier events of the War confirmed beyond all reasonable doubt the fact that the German infantry as a whole proved itself decisively superior to the likes of the ill-trained British territorials.

Besides the Wassen SS and Wehrmacht, at sea the German U-boats wreaked havoc during World War Two on the Allied warships with one U-boat crew having sunk as many as 19 Allied warships representing an unrivalled record. Let alone the Germans, 6 Italian frogmen under the command of Durand de la Penne were successful in dismantling single-handedly in 1941 two British ships, including HMS Valiant, which were harboured in Port Alexandria. As revealed in a UK broadcast on the satellite channel, the History Channel, on 11 March 2002, this feat had been described as the greatest military feat by way of a single act carried out throughout the entire duration of the War on both sides particularly as it changed entirely the fortunes of the entire Allied naval assault in the Eastern Mediterranean. The two greatest ever fighter pilots were German: Manfred Von Richthofen who by the time of his death at just 25 in 1918 had made 80 kills thus making him the greatest ace of World War One, whilst the highest scoring ace of all time was the great German Luftwaffe expert Erich Hartmann. By the age of merely 23 Hartmann had already shot down 352 enemy airplanes on the Russian Front with his Luftwaffe Bf-109 pilot. One of the submarine commanders to have sunk the most amount of enemy shipping including enemy destroyers and warships was the German, Walther Schwieger, who as Commander of the German U-20 submarine during World War One sank 190,000 tons of Allied shipping.

Field-Marshall Sir Claude Auchinleck, the British military commander of Allied Forces in Norway in 1940, was full of admiration for the Free French who fought alongside his troops against the Germans at Narvik. He thought that the

officers serving under General de Brigade Bethouart knew their jobs extremely well whilst he was similarly impressed at the quality of the French troops, many of whom were drawn from the Legion, fighting in Norway and Germany around this time. Contrarily, Auchinleck commented with disdain and extreme disappointment on the lack of training and experience among the British troops whom he labelled as "callow" and "effeminate" when compared to the French whose praises he sang describing them as "real soldiers." Of course, it goes without saying that the German troops were in Auchinleck's opinion very good. He had little admiration for the Italians and despite the fact that the Italians acquired the reputation of being timid in battle it should also be borne in mind that Rommel's Afrika Korps which had inflicted devastating losses and humiliating defeats on the British Forces up to El-Alamein were composed mostly of Italian soldiers!

It is a befitting testimony to the remarkable tenacity of the Japanese infantryman that he was able to conquer the whole of the British south-east Asian Empire in one fell swoop. In "Journeys into the Past: Life on the Home Front" published by Reader's Digest one is reminded of the homage paid to Japanese soldiery and its crack soldiers who were "taking on white opponents and winning to gain control of a quarter of the globe." It is interesting that upon the fall of Singapore in 1941 as many as 50,000 British soldiers surrendered to the Japanese despite being urged by Churchill and Wavell to fight on. Such a state of affairs, besides being embarrassing for Churchill, made a mockery of the ideals supposedly associated with British soldiery: of tenacity, extreme courage and fearlessness. It also prompted the Japanese Command to comment with contempt upon the effeminate and cowardly nature of the British in battle. The British were only successful in defeating the Japanese through the assistance of the Americans under the US Commander of US forces fighting in Burma-China, General Stilwell, and then only towards the closing stages of World War Two.

It does not say much for British troops including even elite forces such as the Paras that today they are as badly equipped as some third world countries ; they possess outdated rifles and artillery, insufficient rounds of ammunition for field operations, the drop-out rate for many regiments is as high as 50% and 25% of all recruits fail to complete basic training. However, a press article in Le Figaro in April 2002 commented wryly that the UK spends at least twice as much as France on Defence!. It is equally poignant that the UK spends more on defence per capita than any other country in the World with the USA excepted.

Most damning as to the bungling incompetence of the British Army was an article published in the April 2001 volume of the Reader's Digest entitled "Indefensible –The MOD's Wasted Billions." In Sierra Leone, the British paratroopers were equipped with 40-year old machine guns and SA80 rifles which in spite of failing in the Gulf War and in Kosovo as well as being judged thoroughly inadequate were still kept on. In August 2002, it was announced that the SA80 would be replaced either by German made Hocklers or Koch G36s. The SA80 saga is just one of many examples of British forces being sent into battle with inadequate forces. For instance, in Kosovo, British troops had to do with outdated Clansman radios which needed repair to such a frequent extent that commanders were forced to resort to

communicating via mobile phones. The MOD yet again was incapable of getting even minor things right so that of 10,000 new camp beds sent to Kosovo the legs fell off 20% of them. Also, during the conflict in Kosovo RAF pilots flew into Kosovo with the wrong missiles and bombs, while army commanders had to operate with obsolete radio communications equipment.

The 2,600 civil servants at the MOD had in 2001 to 2002 mismanaged an annual budget of some £23,000,000,000 to such extent that the Navy faced the prospect of going to sea toothless and impotent in new destroyers equipped with neither torpedoes nor guns. The Brimstone air-launched anti-tank weapon and the Bowman battlefield communications system were supposed to have been made available to British troops in Kosovo as a result of which the RAF resorted to dropping unguided cluster bombs; many of them missed their targets and killed some 200 civilians whilst 35,000 failed to explode and to this day lie waiting to kill or maim innocent passers-by. In October 2006, Hilary Benn, the Labour Minister for International Development, stirred much controversy by drawing attention to the fact that as many as 100,000 cluster bombs had been dropped by British forces in Afghanistan in complete contravention of international humanitarian law. Such bombs may go unexploded for months or years and cover vast areas of land exposing women and children to the risk of horrific injuries and death.

A similar example of the ineptitude and gross negligence not to mention recklessness of British troops is the successful lawsuit brought by Masai tribesmen against the MOD for £4.5 million in July 2002 for injuries caused by unexploded weapons left on firing ranges used by British troops for exercises in Kenya. In the run-up to the ground invasion of Afghanistan in Oman the electronic radio and telecommunications equipment used by the British forces proved defective consistently malfunctioning. In the Iraq war in 2003 British troops on the frontline were not even equipped with basic life-saving equipment such as body armour while large numbers of them were required to spend their own money on buying such essential equipment as torches and tents before being despatched to Iraq. The similarities in conditions within the British Army with Third World African militias is striking. An article published in the Daily Mail on Monday 2 August 2004 cast further shame on the Ministry of Defence by drawing attention to the fact that even military uniforms for British soldiers were being made in China. The real-life situation involving British forces was compared to the tv-sitcom satire of the 1970s “Dad’s Army” in a damning article written in the Sunday Times on 18 January 2004. Worse was to come in following years with such revelations, as published in the Mail on Sunday of 30 April 2006, that British soldiers serving in Afghanistan were forced to purchase bandages from their own pay from local militia.

Therefore, as in the case of World Wars One and Two, the Gulf War, Kosovo, Iraq and Afghanistan were resolved not by the British and American Forces but specifically by the Americans who once again single-handedly proved to be the saving grace. The bungling British Army would be incapable of challenging even a Third World Regime in a major conflict. Worse still, in contrast to countries in the Third World, the funding does exist within the UK and so there is no excuse for the British Army to be encountering such appalling and disgraceful shortages of basic equipment let

alone sophisticated firepower! After all, as mentioned earlier in this Chapter, of all countries in the world the UK spends more on defence after the USA. It does not bespeak of a so-called World Power with a first class army which the UK professes to be that its soldiers are sent into the field with rifles which do not work and with, at times, nothing more for soldiers to wear on their feet other than cardboard boots (as revealed in a series of articles appearing in the Daily Mail during the week commencing 14 May 2007 and which detailed such a damning state of affairs stretching from the time of the the Falkland War right down to the present conflicts in which the UK is involved, in Afghanistan and Iraq).

Today, of regular army units, the Gurkhas still enjoy the reputation as the toughest, fiercest and most courageous soldiers in the world and the vast majority of Gurkha soldiers are today serving in the Indian army: there are some 120,000 Gurkha soldiers in the Indian army in contrast to the 3,500-4,000 serving in the British Army.What is more the Indian Gurkhas receive benefits and pensions upon the completion of their service which is far more generous than that provided by the British to ex-Gurkhas who received till most recently £25 a month to live on, a trifling 7% of the pension received by ex-soldiers in the UK. British Gurkhas who leave the Service before completing 15 years receive no pension whatsoever. This serves to demonstrate the treacherous ingratitude of the English to a people who have fought for, defended and even saved the British Empire on so many different fronts over the last 150 years.

In modern times, India ranks as a military let alone an industrial, technological and financial superpower. The boom in its economy has enabled it to make its armed forces as technologically advanced and sophisticated as that of any of the other most powerful nations on the globe. Today the Indian army possesses the third largest army in the world involved in peacekeeping operations in countries as far afield as Cambodia and the Congo, a nuclear arsenal larger than the UK consisting of an intercontinental ballistic missile, Surya, (with a range of up to 12,000 kilometres), another called Sagarika which can be launched from sea, a variety of shorter-range missiles aimed at any the enemy might throw against them. Yet the Indian Government does not lavish expenditure on its Armed Forces as other countries in Asia such as China, Japan and North Korea.The tragedy of the UK is that having lost its status as a major player industrially and technologically, and had it not been the geographical centre of global money markets it would have forfeited its status economically too, it has become a shoddy military power. Despite the UK spending more on defence per capita than any other country in the world with the exception of the USA there has occurred the widespread disbanding of regiments, a profound shortage of recruits, an officer class system still based on privilege and nepotism of the kind which existed in the Old pre-1914 European empires, outdated and old-fashioned military equipment and an acute shortage of ammunition. Soldiers, including special forces and elite regiments, which are sent to the front are not only physically unequipped for warfare but psychologically and emotionally unfit to be serving in the arenas to which they are posted ; numerous soldiers are returning with all kinds of psychiatric illnesses such as Gulf War Syndrome.

Therefore, the bungling ineptitude of the Top Brass in the UK is consistent with both World Wars in that strategies

continue to be badly conceived, poorly planned and executed in a higgledy-piggledy fashion. Since taking control of Southern Iraq the British forces have made the situation worse than that which existed under Saddam Hussein with the number of armed militia groups having grown out of control which has thrown the region into the throes of a Civil War. Similarly, in Helmand Province within Afghanistan of which British troops took control in wake of the American invasion of the country, infant mortality has increased and the brutal oppression of women has continued much as it did under the Taleban Regime. These startling facts were revealed in a UK television documentary, Dispatches, broadcast in May 2007. British troops when deployed are not only failing to achieve their objectives of defeating the enemy where and when the enemy has been identified but, what is worse, they are failing to even keep the peace once hostilities have ceased.

C/. Special Forces.

As far as the mastery of weaponry and martial arts on an individual basis is concerned the Samurai and Ninjas of Japan remain unsurpassed. In terms of dress code, camouflage, sabotage tactics and stealth operations the Ninjas without doubt have inspired all the elite special forces of today.

During Napoleon's invasion of Russia, Cossacks were the Russian soldiers most feared by the French troops. Cossacks also took part in the partisan war deep inside French-occupied Russian territory attacking communications and supply lines. These attacks, carried out by Cossacks along with Russian light cavalry and other units, were one of the first developments of guerrilla warfare tactics and, to some extent, special operations as we know them today.

Reference has already been made to the prowess of German infantry units during World War Two. However, the airborne and Special Forces of the Third Reich also merit particular attention. The realistic training and elite status of German paratroopers made them some of the toughest and most effective soldiers of the War. For example, it was paratroopers of the 7th Airborne Division who in 1941 overcame opposition from the 35,000 strong British and Commonwealth garrison despite the British Forces there being appraised through Ultra intelligence of the impending invasion. Earlier, in May 1940 a special German airborne unit known as Storm Detachment Koch had spearheaded the capture of a supposedly impregnable Belgian fort at Eben Emael, on the German-Belgian border, along with at least 1,000 Belgian troops at the cost of just six dead Germans. Of other notable German Special Forces during the War the Brandenburg Commandos numbering merely 800 or so individuals carried out successful sabotage operations behind enemy lines intercepting Allied Offensives and in disguise infiltrating the rank and file of American and British Forces. In covert operations, German Special Forces were and remain unequalled for their outstanding feats as measured against all odds and as exemplified by the case of "Operation Griffin" in September 1943 whereby Colonel Otto Skorzeny and his commandos rescued Mussolini from Allied captivity on Gran Sasso mountain right under the eyes and noses of the Allies.

Similarly, it is highly ironic that today the finest fighting soldiers in the British army and elite regiments such as the SAS are of foreign extraction. The highest proportion of recruits within the SAS originate from Fiji including 450 in 2000 alone. This is an amazing statistic when one considers that only 8 in every 120 volunteers succeed in being recruited into the SAS. It is a disgrace on the pride and honour of the British elite and special forces that, as illustrated in an article in the Sunday Times of July 2 2000, the shortage of suitably competent recruits within the UK for the SAS has meant that the SAS has now had to recruit from outside the UK. Today, the majority of its recruits come specifically from the elite Russian ex-special forces (Speznak) as well as the elite special forces of Germany.

Undeniably, it is the Russians, Germans, Americans and Israelis who today produce the world's top elite special forces just as the most highly trained regular soldiers remain the French Foreign Legion and the Gurkhas. With the overthrow of the Taleban regime the special forces from the UN which took centre stage in safeguarding the humanitarian efforts to get food and medicines to needy Afghans were not British SAS, Marines or Paras but French Paras and elite Italian Carabinieri. Interestingly, it was the Italian charity Emergency which was carrying out greatest humanitarian aid to sick and starving populations of Afghans during the war between the Talebans and Northern Alliance during the saturated aerial bombings of the country by American and British planes.

Today, the special armed forces which boasts the toughest regime and military training in the world is the French Foreign Legion. The French Foreign Legion was also the first armed force to carry out parachute landings and of the elitist forces is the oldest in the world having been founded as long ago as 1830 and reorganised in 1860 during the then reign of Napoleon the Third. They still remain the best parachutist regiment in the world which is more than can be said for the English paras who suffered dozens of casualties in a training exercise over Gibraltar some years ago. The Legion is represented by 120 different nationalities and has seen active service in more arenas around the world than any other regiment. The heroism of the legionnaires remains unmatched as in, for example, the Camerone (Mexico, 1863) when a few dozen legionnaires defended a crumbling hacienda against 2,000 heavily armed Mexican troops. The Legion distinguished itself in every conflict in which it was engaged and proved decisive in turning the tide of events in the favour of the allies in both World Wars. Perhaps there is no better example of this than the defence in May and June 1942 by no more than a few thousand legionnaires and Free French soldiers at Bir Hakeim in Libya, North Africa, against the might of Rommel's Afrika Korps. This defence had the effect of transforming the Allied position and laid the foundations for the great counter-attack that began later in the year with the battle of El Alamein. Contemporaneously, the British Armour at Knightsbridge suffered the greatest defeat in its history losing 250 out of its 300 tanks. Likewise, in the "Gazala Gallop" which ensued, what was left of The British Eighth Army fled to the security of the Egyptian border. Another two days later, the 2nd South African Division surrendered at Tobruk. "Such sudden defeats were in total contrast with the glittering courage of the Free French". As remarked by Tony Geraghty in " March Or Die" the superior martial prowess of the Germans from the time of the Roman Empire down to modern times, is attested by the fact that the largest foreign contingent in the Legion were Germans and some of the greatest victories won by the Legion often in the face of opposing odds were sustained by German legionnaires. In a

documentary based on the French Foreign Legion and called "Foreign Legion : Tougher than the rest " which was aired on ITV4 in the UK on 16th July 2008 the commentator or narrator referred to how the 13th Half Brigade of the Legion had successfully completed in 45 minutes an obstacle course task in North Africa which it had taken the US Marines 7 hours to accomplish.

Therefore, of the world's special forces the SAS do not reign supreme but have been surpassed in achievement and glory by Speznak, the Seals, the French C.R.A.P., the Israeli Paras and Mossad. With the exception of the raiding of the hijacked Iranian Embassy in London in the late 70s the SAS' reputation has largely been exaggerated. Even in the Iranian Embassy incident, innocent hostages were killed in the crossfire exchanged between the SAS operatives and Iranian hijackers which, being a matter of the utmost embarrassment to the British Government, was withheld from public disclosure for decades thereafter. Most often when involved in combat the SAS have faced ill-trained, poorly-equipped and- armed, malnourished, ill-disciplined soldiers as in Aden in the 1960s or Iraq in the 1990s. Even in Iraq in or around 2002-2003 as many as eight SAS soldiers still managed to be captured, tortured and killed by Iraqi soldiers. The SAS have acquired more notoriety than distinction in the field of their activities; some years back unarmed terrorists supposedly belonging to the IRA were gunned down by SAS operatives in broad daylight and in full view of the public in Gibraltar. Naturally such an overt act incurred the condemnation of the International Courts of Justice.

For all their supposed proficiency at anti-terrorism the SAS have proved powerless and ineffective against the IRA in the tiny arena of Northern Ireland. This has been indicated by the profusion over the last 30 years of terrorist attacks on the mainland by a small ring of hardcore terrorists. What is more, the SAS were incapable of dislodging a rag-tag Argentinian army from their positions on Goose Green in the Falklands during that war. Yet, upon first sight of the Gurkhas the Argentinians abandoned their positions and even surrendered. In the Sierra Leone crisis, in 2000, the SAS and Paras made so many errors of judgment that the rag-and-tag West Side Boys, the rebel army consisting mostly of ill-disciplined and untrained although highly aggressive juvenile delinquents, managed to capture and take hostage 11 British soldiers. Even when these soldiers were eventually rescued an SAS officer, Bombardier Brad Tinnion, was killed in the fiasco which ensued. It is pathetic that during the Falklands War the British had to rely on the Americans for military support by way of spy planes and special reconnaissance and yet still managed to sustain fairly heavy casualties. It is an utter disgrace on the SAS that their only significant involvement in Afghanistan in the Winter of 2001 against the Talibans was their participation along with thousands of US and Northern Alliance forces in the extermination of hundreds of Taliban prisoners who broke out of a prison compound in Mazar-I-Sharif . Photos of the incident appeared in the Daily Mail on Wednesday 28 November 2001. What has shown the SAS to be a complete fraud is an article in the Daily Mail of 8 April 2002 which proved that the content of Andy MacNab's account of his experiences in Iraq during the Gulf War in "The One That Got Away" was a complete fabrication of events.

Many cases in recent times have displayed British Special Forces and those trained by them as being the most

regressive anywhere in the developed world for a complete lack of common sense, perspective, planning and organisational ability.One amusing incident reported in the Daily Mail of Tuesday 19 February 2002 involved a training exercise by British marine commandos in what was supposed to have been in British Gibraltar but in fact turned out accidentally to be in Spain. These individuals drawn from one of the most elite of British Forces were so utterly stupid that they could not even manage to get the training exercise correct in spite of the fact that it is impossible to miss the huge Rock of Gibraltar ! A few weeks later, on 22 February 2002, it was reported in the Metro that a so-called elite para regiment in typical bungling fashion killed an innocent man by firing on a taxi carrying a pregnant woman to hospital. In July 2005 in the aftermath of the terrorist bombings in the London underground, plain clothes police marksmen belonging to the SAS-trained SA-19 restrained and shot dead an innocent Brazilian man whom they believed, without any reasonable basis for doing so, was an Islamic terrorist suicide bomber. The same month individuals belonging to the supposedly elite Ant-Terrorist Branch used an electronic restraining device on a man in Birmingham who was suspected of being a potential Al-Qaeda suicide bomber. Had the suspect been wired up with a bomb the restraining device would have, through the electrical current emitted by it, detonated the explosive.

It is a farce that in spite of being deployed in the mountains in East Afghanistan since October/November 2001 by April 2002 British marines had still been incapable of detecting a single Al Qaida fighter. Unlike the marines, The Al Qaida fighters had none of the special clothing, equipment, food and medicines to tide them over in such an inhospitable and bleak climate! To make matters worse dozens of British soldiers at Bagram, Afghanistan, including so-called elite marines had to be hospitalised in May 2002 due to serious illness by which they were affected known as winter vomiting. British Special Forces had succumbed a decade earlier to bizarre psychologically-induced illnesses known as Gulf War Syndrome when fighting in the deserts of Iraq. Yet such conditions were of no comparison to those encountered by ordinary Allied soldiery in the deserts of North Africa during World War Two. In July 2002, the British marines had to be recalled from Afghanistan their only achievement having been to detect a few arms caches left behind by Al-Qaida. In spite of the vastly superior military equipment supplied to them, radio satellite and tracking devices and technical back-up from the US forces they were still completely incompetent in capturing alive even a single Al-Qaida fighter. In the War against Iraq in the Spring of 2003 there were more casualties among the US and British Coalition forces than among the enemy. Just within the first week of conflict as many as 25 British servicemen were killed or missing as against merely 4 Iraqi soldiers. Worse still, many of the British servicemen were killed by friendly fire with two RAF servicemen being wiped out by "friendly fire" when their Tornado was downed by a US Patriot missile near the Kuwaiti border. Some British servicemen perished due to their army's own folly as, for instance, in the case of three Royal Navy officers who died when two UK helicopters collided in the Gulf during the weekend of 22-23 March 2003. As late as the Winter of 2006 to 2007 British Special Forces had failed to make even the slightest dent in the Taleban's defences.

It is not the SAS which today can lay claim to being the most highly trained Special Forces unit in the world but besides certain others as referred to earlier the special forces deployed by the Indian Army in the border regions

including Kashmir. There is no doubt that few special forces can compare for experience, exposure to harshness of environment, constant prevailing danger of ambush and sabotage as those Indian special forces operating in Kashmir; Kashmir remains one of the most dangerous countries in the world for terrorism and civil disturbances and all amidst a bleak and utterly merciless climate which sees Indian Special Forces carrying out their missions at altitudes of 20,000 feet or more where temperatures drop perilously low to -20 Degrees Celsius. Accordingly, it comes of no surprise that a team of India's elite special forces under the command of Major Animish Ranade and Captain T R Krishnadas secured the first position at the 'Exercise Airborne Africa - 2002' at Botswana, beating 28 teams from 12 countries. In the simulated real-war situation at Botswana, the Indian team emerged overall winners as they did at the June 8-11 'Endurance, Navigation and Evacuation' event in which participants from Botswana, France, Malawi, Malaysia, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, UK, USA and Zimbabwe all took part. The Indian team also won most of the individual medals. The Botswana Defence Force (BDF) came second and the South African Defence Forces (SANDF) third in the overall ranking. The competitions had also comprised a 35-km Endurance March, a 10-km Navigation Exercise, a 10-km Speed March, a Casualty Evacuation of 10 kilometres and Combat Shooting of Rifle/ Pistol, along with Observation and Surveillance and two Parachute Jumps, based on a point system that was matched with time taken by a team. Attributing his team's success to "real life experience got through fighting insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir and the north-east", Captain Krishnadas said this helped them more than the 'practice' others teams went through before participating in the 'challenge'. On what the team learnt from the 'participation', Major Ranade said: "It was an eye-opener for us. The 'Westerners' whom we perceived as 'real toughies', in spite of being physically and equipment-wise pretty superior, proved 'lacking in mettle' when it came to 'mental challenge' in real-life conditions." "Our spirit of sacrifice, mental toughness and experience paid off," he added.

In recent times,Vareingte in Mizoram, India, has been used as a training ground for counter-terrorism by specialist units of the Indian Army. It is considered to be the foremost training ground of its kind in the world where today special forces from all over the world including the USA, UK and Israel are being trained in counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency techniques by India's special forces themselves.

D/. Intelligence.

One should not be forgetful of the fact that intelligence systems were devised by the Ancient Indians and during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya some several hundred years before Christ the foundations of modern espionage and counter-espionage were put into effect by his chief minister, Kautilya. Engaging spies to gather information was an old practice in India and spies are mentioned in the Rig-veda while in the Ramayana spies report to Rama on those talking ill of Sita. However, in his work entitled "Gem in the Lotus : The Seeding of Indian Civilisation" (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 2000), Abraham Eraly states of Intelligence in the Mauryan Empire: " The Kautilyan state, in its fantastic and almost incredible elaboration of the intelligence network, was unlike any other known in history. Spies and

informers were everywhere in the Mauryan empire, among householders, in the market places, at social and religious gatherings, at government offices, at river crossings and along the highways, at the frontiers of the state, even in the forests. Double agents and provocateurs infiltrated into neighbouring kingdoms, and even operated within the empire, to ferret out traitors and cheats, to ascertain or manipulate public opinion, or to facilitate some ploy of the king to swindle his subjects. They tested the integrity of ministers and other high officials, maintained tabs on all officers, watched over all economic transactions, kept the general public under surveillance, and trapped criminals, bandits and anti-social elements."

In India from ancient times down to the mid Nineteenth Century specific poisons were created so that when used against state enemies and causing death such poisons went without any detection. Many of these poisons were the brainchild of Muslim physicians or hakims who, as one Ahsanullah Khan boasted to an English woman Harriet Tytler, could poison ad libitum stating to her that " Show me your victim and tell me when you want him to die. In a year ? Six months? One month or a day? He shall die, and what is more, your physicians will never find out the real cause of his death." It is believed that in one year alone (1853) in Delhi as many as three senior British officials were poisoned to death by Zinat Mahal Begum. These three Englishmen, Sir Henry Elliot, a Mr Thomason and the Resident, Sir Thomas Metcalfe, were all perceived as threats to the succession of Mirza Jawan Bakht, the son of Zinat Mahal by the reigning Mughal king Bahdaur Shah Zafar II. Sir Thomas's predecessor, Sir William Fraser, had perished in similarly mysterious circumstances too.

As far as security issues are concerned England has become the laughing stock of the entire World. On several occasions, opportunities have been afforded to trespassers to eradicate one or all members of the royal family; on no less than two occasions a stranger obtained access to Buckingham Palace, one individual managed to secrete himself into the late Princess Diana's chauffeur-driven limousine whilst the greatest farce of all was the comedy terrorist, Aaron Barshak, who gatecrashed Prince William's twenty-first birthday party in June 2003 even being able to snatch the microphone from the Prince whilst the latter was in the process of delivering his speech. In the latter part of 2004, two individuals dressed in super-hero outfits managed to scale the walls of Buckingham Palace in a protest at the law within the UK which continues to exclude the rights of access by fathers' to their children in divorce cases. At the beginning of November 2005 there was an incident at the US embassy in London whereby one of the armed British police personnel accidentally fired off live rounds from a sub-machine gun once again illustrating the profound negligence displayed by supposedly trained and skilled British forces in discharging basic security duties and functions. In May 2006, 200 police squad cars raided a house in England inhabited by two Muslim brothers shooting and seriously injuring one of them in what was once again a bungled, haphazard operation; the brothers were suspected of being involved in bomb-making activities for Islamic extremist groups although no evidence has of yet been uncovered to substantiate such Intelligence.

As far as Military and Secret Intelligence is concerned, there is no denying that the Gestapo established the most

effective intelligence during World War Two particularly with their Enigma machine for which it took scores of Allied scientists months to decode individual secret messages. The Gestapo were succeeded in the Cold War period by the KGB and Mossad. To the contrary, the first English spies to arrive in Nazi-occupied Flanders during World War Two were immediately arrested and despatched by the Gestapo and on one occasion 29 British secret agents were all caught in one fell swoop. Even Britain's top secret agent during the Second World War was a Pole nicknamed the Mouse (just as the top ace pilot of the Battle of Britain was a Czech).

The ineffectiveness of British Intelligence during World War Two was further illustrated in the Channel 4 documentary, " Churchill's Secret Army" and the book by David Stafford entitled "Secret Agent (The True Story of the Special Operations Executive)" which show how that Henri Dericourt, the man responsible for flying agents into France, was in fact a double agent utterly hoodwinking the Special Operations Executive Head Quarters in Baker Street. The England Spiel operation resulted embarrassingly for SOE in 55 Dutch agents being parachuted straight into German hands after the supposedly secure secret radio link with London had fallen to the Abwehr, the Germans' crack military intelligence. The man regarded as the greatest Intelligence agent of the Second World War was the Nazi, Horst Kropkow, who was responsible for identifying and eliminating as many as 100 Special Operations Executive(SOE) agents trained and parachuted behind enemy lines by the British. So esteemed were Kropkow's skills in the field of counter-intelligence that he was placed on the payroll of British Intelligence at the conclusion of the War and provided with another identity.

Embarrassing to the doyens of the Establishment in England has been the revelation that Ian Fleming based his James Bond 007 character on a real life secret agent whose ties were as far-flung from England as could possibly be expected: the Serbian-born Dusko Popov. Pitifully, during much of the Cold War period there was not a single British secret agent capable of speaking an East European language. One of the Agency's bosses during the Cold War, Roger Hollis, was suspected of working for the KGB, numerous top Intelligence Officers turned out to be double agents and traitors who had slipped through the net their actions remaining undetected for decades in some cases: the cases of spies such as Burgess, Philby, Hunt and Maclean bearing testimony to this. In an article in the Times of Saturday 16 September 2000 it was also revealed how Stasi, the East German secret service, successfully planted a mole by the code name of Eckhart within the Institute of International Affairs in London for at least six years during the 1980s as a result of which top secret information regarding nuclear disarmament found its way to the then East Berlin. An article in the Times published on Monday 18 September 2000 proved that 28 East German spies were operating undetected within the British intelligence during the last stages of the Cold War.

In the 1970s and '80s, terrorist organisations such as the IRA were bombing and killing countless individuals throughout the length and breadth of England as in the case of the Brighton Bombing, the assassination of government ministers such as Nicholas Gow, a former Northern Ireland Secretary under the Tories, and even members of the Royal Family such as Lord Mountbatten, the Queen's aunt. So lax has been the security for MI6 and MI5 that in September

2000 the lavish and grandiose MI6 headquarters in Vauxhall, London, were rocked to the foundations by a rocket attack which was attributed to Republican organisations. A former Northern Ireland Minister, Michael Mates who had served in Northern Ireland as an Army Officer during the 1960s, lamented in an interview with journalist Tony Geraghty that Intelligence about the IRA was "pathetic" to say the least during his time in the Region.

In Northern Ireland, the persistent ineptitude of MI5 and MI6 when dealing with the IRA was illustrated by no better example than the Cairo Gang. This was a group of allegedly top British Secret Agents set up in 1920 by British Intelligence with a view to infiltrating Republican cells in Northern Ireland and assassinating Republican leaders. The details of the identities of the Cairo Gang were, however, discovered by followers of Michael Collins and within months every single individual belonging to the Cairo Gang was assassinated. Since the 1920s, The MI5 and MI6 have continued to meet with one failure after another in Northern Ireland up to and including the last few months of 2004 when such Intelligence failed to foil a major heist in Belfast in which the IRA masterminded the robbery of £26 million from one of the largest banking institutions in Belfast.This bank robbery ranks as one of the greatest ever masterminded and carried out and yet by a supposedly ramshackle terrorist organisation operating from crowded backstreets in the crammed city environs of Northern Ireland.

The fact remains that to this day the IRA represents a force to be reckoned with in Northern Ireland and one which has clearly had a resounding success against the British Establishment to the point that its political arm, the Sinn Fein, is now a party acknowledged and recognised by the British Parliament. Decades earlier, Sinn Fein's leaders were thrown behind bars and treated like terrorists or murderers or armed robbers. It does not say much of the English Establishment that the Army, Intelligence and Government all proved inept in bringing terrorism to an end in Northern Ireland as well as on the mainland. Despite previous remonstrations that the UK Government would never give in to terrorist demands, including the famous statement to that effect by Sir Patrick Mayhew one of the Northern Ireland Ministers under the Thatcher administration, such policies have now been completely reversed; the government in the UK has made a complete U-turn signalling defeat at the hands of the IRA and Sinn Fein and former IRA terrorist bombers responsible for killing and maiming women and children such as Martin McGuinness have now acquired a certain respectability. In 2001, McGuinness was even raised to high ministerial office in Northern Ireland as the Education Minister.

Intelligence today remains so backward in the UK that, in July 2003, President George Bush stated that he went to war against Iraq in the earlier part of the year on the basis of flawed intelligence provided by Britain as to Iraq possessing weapons of mass destruction! Despite the heightened international terrorist alert following the Twin Towers disaster in New York in September 2001, the subsequent invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq, the detection of armed passengers on flights from Stansted and Gatwick airports (both incidents occurring within the same month of September 2003), the UK government still held an international arms fair in London; most of the arms were being peddled to dealers from the Middle East where it must have been foreseeable that such arms would once again come into the hands of the very

same terrorist forces which the British and US governments were trying to combat. Such short-sightedness or expediency on the part of the Government smacks of complete imbecility on the part of so-called British Intelligence.

It further serves to illustrate the complete laxity of Intelligence systems in the UK that five of the terrorists who masterminded and brought about the deaths of over 5,000 Americans in the World Trade Centre bombings were trained in piloting skills within the UK. None of them had been vetted for their background, ID or connections. MI5 and MI6 continue to make a mockery of British Intelligence in the eyes of world opinion as witnessed by the bombings in London on July 7 2005 in which dozens of people were killed and hundreds wounded and hospitalised. Only the previous year, one of the terrorists behind the bombings had been identified by MI5 as an Islamic fundamentalist with terrorist connections and yet MI5, the Anti-Terrorist Branch and police made no attempt to follow up their findings although they had been tipped off by French Intelligence of an impending Al-Qaeda terrorist attack aimed at Central London. Similarly, Abu Hamza the Islamic militant jailed in the UK for 7 years in February 2006 for inciting Muslims to murder non-Muslims was known to the MI5 many years previously but dismissed as a harmless threat despite the fact that British Muslims who came under his spell were responsible for the July 7 2005 London bombings. In June to July 2007 Islamic militants planned a number of bombings in Central London and Glasgow, Scotland. One of the suspects was an Indian doctor practising in Australia, Mohammed Haneef. He was later found to be proved innocent of the charges brought against him all of which were based on incorrect information provided to the Australian police and authorities in yet again another botched-up operation by British Intelligence.

It is shocking that airport security remained so relaxed throughout the UK's airports in the aftermath of the World Trade bombings. For example, it was reported in the National Press at the beginning of November 2001 that a team of journalists were able to evade all security at Stanstead airport despite a hijacking which had taken place at the airport by two anti-Taliban Afghans in the Summer of 2001. These journalists even succeeded in gaining access to the cockpit of a 747 without being detected. What serves further to show the UK as the biggest farce going in terms of security was the £6million robbery committed within the parameters of Terminal 4 in Heathrow in February 2002 in spite of security having allegedly been stepped up within the Airport as a result of the World Trade Centre bombings in New York just months previously.

Chapter Sixteen.

The English love for animals and Nature.

It is true that a large number of international wildlife charities have been founded, especially over the last 30 years, by English men and women. However, this must be measured against the sadistic, ritualised, orgiastic and almost pagan sense of delight derived from fox-hunting, hare coursing, badger-baiting and stag-hunting pursued with vigour by the aristocracy and landed gentry in the UK. These hunting practices are frowned upon by most civilised countries in the

West which have long abandoned them. Even in Germany, long associated with the allegedly cruel Hun and Boche, hunting with hounds was banned as far back as 1930s and today in most advanced European countries which profess to be civilised drag hunting is pursued whereby hounds are allowed to follow a scent but no animals are killed in the process. The hypocrisy of the English as regards their denunciation of animal cruelty abroad is further demonstrated by the fact that Prince Philip, a former President of WWF, was himself an avid hunter of big game and during his Presidency partook in the sport of fox-hunting.

What could serve as greater evidence of the lip-service members of the Establishment pay to the humane treatment of animals in the UK than the procrastination by the Labour Government to pass an Act of Parliament outlawing fox-hunting with hounds. It had taken eight years for Blair's Labour Government to deliver up on its promises to ban fox hunting with hounds but although it is now unlawful for hounds to be used in the actual killing of foxes the latter may still be pursued and flushed out by hounds to be shot by the assembly of hunters. The barbarity of blood sports remains intact in England as it does in Spain. Cruel as the practice of bullfighting is within Spain the bull once killed is at least cut up into pieces and consumed by members of the public. Foxes in England are killed purely for enjoyment.

China has come under considerable criticism in the West for allowing barbaric treatment of animals for entertainment as in circuses, in such events as animal olympics where bears are made to fight each other, and at theme parks where live cows are fed to a pride of lions. In the UK the Daily Mail newspaper has featured numerous articles decrying these activities in China. However, the British public should need no reminding that up until the Nineteenth Century, so-called respectable men and women in England would visit the animal menagerie and feed their pet cats and dogs to the lions and tigers whilst in earlier centuries the kings and nobility enjoyed watching animals fight each other to the death or die slowly and agonisingly. For example, elephants were deliberately fed broken glass in order to afford such a gruesome spectacle to onlookers with a grisly sense of entertainment. Well into the Twentieth Century, whole local populations of foxes, martens, weasels and badgers were exterminated in England so as to protect pheasants which in turn were to be shot for sport. In the Epilogue of his book, "Attila King of the Huns", Patrick Howarth refers to the fact that during World War One it was considered one's patriotic duty in the UK to even exterminate one's pet dogs if the breed was of German extraction!

The argument which is put forward by English wildlife conservation groups today is that the decimation of wildlife has occurred in countries such as India Post-Independence as a result of the following factors: an increase in the subcontinent's human population, the greater poverty into which India has sunk since Independence which has resulted allegedly in a greater degree of exploitation of wildlife and natural resources, the wider spread of firearms, and the levels of corruption within the bureaucracy. These arguments are one-sided, ignorant of the country's history and coated with bias. The greatest amount of devastation inflicted on India's wildlife and forests coincided with the period of English rule just as poverty as it exists today in India was a legacy of the Raj. Just as human populations in India were ruthlessly exploited by the English for commercial gain so was the country's wildlife. In relation to

firearms, these had become widespread throughout India under the Mughals a few hundred years before the rule of the Raj and Mughal Emperors such as Jahangir were among the first to indulge in shooting big game such as tiger from elephant back. Battues in which wild animals were ring-fenced within an area of five to ten kilometres and then slaughtered were another indulgence of the Mughal Emperors of India and yet wild animal populations still did not plummet disastrously.

However, sport hunting of wildlife by English officers and officials occurred on such an unprecedented scale as to bring about the precarious existence facing most wild animal species in India today whose numbers are so small as not to be able to withstand current demographic and other pressures. Additionally,certain animal species which had previously occurred in abundance within India became extinct as a result of the blood-lusting zeal of many an Englishman evidence of which will be covered later. To put all the blame on Indians for the current state of wildlife in the subcontinent since Independence is another lie which the English are so fond of telling in order to cover up the misdemeanours for which deep down their conscience, pricked, is bleeding profusely. The television documentary entitled “The Ganges” and aired on BBC2 during the months of July and August 2007 referred explicitly to the decline of India’s fauna and flora having been hastened and exacerbated by the British during their rule of the subcontinent and all for the purpose of commercial and material gain. Reference was made, for instance, to the massive clearance of forests by the British along all of India’s main waterways so as to supply wood for the railways. In the process of such deforestation wild animals such as lions, which up to that point had occurred in abundance within the open forests abutting the Ganges, were exterminated as conveniently-labelled vermin.

Therefore, it was on account of the English love of hunting that brought about the extermination of vast populations of wildlife and in some cases mass extinctions within the countries they ruled during the days of Empire. For example, in India, the English pushed the Indian lion to near extinction whereby already at the turn of the Twentieth Century there remained merely a dozen individuals of the species roaming wild in the Subcontinent. The English historian Pococke described how one English officer, Colonel George Smith, shot as many as 300 lions on the outskirts of Delhi around the time of the Indian Mutiny in 1857. The last lion to be shot in the Central Provinces (today’s Madhya Pradesh) was near to Jabalpur in 1851 the culprit being once again an Englishman. Until the British arrived in India, lions even occurred in abundance up to the Narmada River in Central India and throughout the Satpuda-Maikal Range. Their extermination within this entire region coincided with the advancement of British rule here. The species was only saved from complete extinction throughout the subcontinent by the efforts of an Indian prince, the Nawab of Junagadh. To quote an English shikar in India, G.C.Mundy, writing in the 1820s and referring to the Asiatic lion in Northern India " Of these animals there were formerly great numbers in the surrounding wilderness: but from the zeal of English sportsmen, and the price put upon their heads by Government, the royal race of the forest- like other Indian dynasties is either totally extinct, or has been driven farther back into the desert" (The Oxford Anthology of Indian Wildlife: Volume I: Hunting and Shooting - edited by Mahesh Rangarajan).

James Forsyth who was a forester in Central India in mid Nineteenth Century described how bounties were placed on wolves for their extermination in the region. The Indian wild dog or dhole was almost hunted to extinction by the English in India. As amply illustrated by Divya Banusinh's book on the extinction of the Indian cheetah entitled " The End of the Trail", the Indian cheetah became extinct under British rule of the country owing once more to the English placing a bounty on the species which again they most ludicrously labelled as vermin. No less than five races of wild boar were hunted to extinction by the English in India. Likewise, the English hunted the Indian rhino until this animal numbered only a few dozen individuals in 1908. Sport-hunting of elephants in India by the English resulted in the disappearance of the species from most of the sub-continent as well as its extinction in regions where previously common as in Central India. In 1856, the English ruling government issued an order that all elephants in South India were to be killed owing to their crop-raiding tendencies and, until the 1870s, bounties of 70 Rupees per elephant were being offered by the Madras Presidency. Few Indians if any hunted elephants owing to religious taboo with the elephant-god, Ganesha, being revered as one of the avatars or incarnations of the Supreme Deity. The tiger's population in India fell from 40,000 at the turn of the last century to just several thousands at the time of Independence. In just 100 years at least 10,000 tigers were hunted by the English alone (in one year, 1877, over 1500 tigers were hunted in India). Lord Linlithgow, a Viceroy of India bagged 120 tigers in just 10 weeks! The soldier and writer W.C. Mundy commented as far back as 1833 that even then the tiger was becoming scarcer in numbers owing to spreading cultivation and the hunting zeal of many an Englishman. As stated by A. C. Dunbar in his work on the animals of Central India a favourite pastime of English hunters was to follow the course of nullahs in the dry season on elephant back and shoot every single tiger encountered along the way! Between 1875 and 1925 alone, a period of merely fifty years, no fewer than 80,000 tigers and 150,000 leopards were exterminated by the British Raj all for the sake of bloodlust and so-called sport. It is undeniable that many Indian maharajas and princes were engaged in shikar during this period but with the exception of such a small ruling elite hunting was not afforded as a pleasure or privilege to the majority of Indians. Contrarily, the vast majority of English officials ranging from the Viceroy down to the humblest commissioned officer were provided with unparalleled opportunities for partaking excessively in blood sports. There exist records which show that a vast number of Englishmen took huge tallies of Indian wildlife over an extensive period of time. To quote Jerry A. Jaleel from his book, "Under the shadow of man-eaters: The life and legend of Jim Corbett" (Orient Longman, 2001): " Prior to 1800 the slaughter of tigers had begun predominantly by English colonialists i.e., an Anglo-Indian judge in the Terai killed 365 tigers and George Palmer butchered 1,000 tigers during his 30 years in India.....Colonel Nightingale killed 300 tigers in the former state of Hyderabad." Such carnage extended to within a decade of Independence in India with such individuals as Percy Wyndham, a close friend of Jim Corbett, having acquired the reputation of bagging 500 tigers during his service in India.

Dunbar Brander and A.C. Simpson also go on to explain that the English brought about the near extinction of the Indian wild dog, dhole, and the wolf by declaring these species without any evidence or justification as vermin and placing bounties on them. Even leopards were declared vermin by the English and to such a degree that as many as

5,000 were bagged every year at the height of the Raj just within North and Central India. A. Mervyn Smith, a British officer stationed in Chotanagpur describes how at the turn of the Century the Government in India offered 25 Rupees for each tiger, 5 Rupees for each leopard or panther as well as similar amounts for each cheetah although by this time the latter was already extremely rare and close to extinction within India. Blackbuck antelope were shot by English officers from trains whilst the skin of the species was tanned to make leather jackets for seamen. Hindus did not hunt the animals once again on account of religious taboos. Consequently, a species which had once been the commonest in India numbering at least several millions was reduced to just tens of thousands in a matter of decades. During British Rule, within just a relatively small area as the Sundarbans Delta in West Bengal, the following species became extinct within such region: the Javan rhinoceros and water buffalo, last recorded in 1870 and 1885 respectively, the swamp deer which had existed in good numbers in the region until the early 20th century. Similarly, the gharial crocodile and narrow-headed softshell turtle became locally extinct within the last century.

It is a remarkable testimony to the compassion of the Indian people and their affinity for all life forms, an affinity steeped deeply in their religious beliefs, that despite the extreme poverty within the subcontinent and scarcity of resources, wildlife still abounds and the tiger still exists although in precarious numbers. India contains possibly the largest concentration of protected areas given its land mass than anywhere else in the world: over 300 sanctuaries and 55 National parks by 1989. It is a fallacy that the Indians owe the existence of such protected areas to their English forebears. There existed protected areas for wild game in Buddha's time and in fact his first sermon was conducted within the deer park at Sarnath in Northern India whilst, under Emperor Asoka, wildlife sanctuaries were established everywhere and Asoka is now regarded as the first conservationist in history in that he encouraged the study and preservation of rare animals in their natural habitat. At the inaugural ceremony for the opening to the public of Howletts zoo in England in the 1960s, the world-famous conservationist John Aspinall dedicated such ceremony to Emperor Asoka whom he regarded as the founder of the modern science of wildlife conservation. More importantly, the protected areas created by the English in India consisted of a mere handful of those which exist today and were then as now fairly small in size. They were also created for the ulterior motive of ensuring enough game for the viceroy's hunting parties as opposed to the humane, compassionate and entirely altruistic purposes for which areas were set aside as sanctuaries for wildlife in Ancient India and in post-Independence India under Indira Gandhi. The largest and most extensive areas of wildlife habitat in existence within India today are a legacy of post-Independent India which can boast, no thanks to the British, half the world's entire remaining wild tiger population.

Therefore, it is all very well to place the blame for India's current environmental situation on the activities of India's population Post–Independence but it should be borne in mind that the circumstances which resulted in widespread habitat destruction in India after Independence were put in motion by the English. The largest contiguous forest belts within the subcontinent included (i) that which straddled Central India extending from the Chotanagpur plateau in present-day Jharkhand through to the Satpura and Vindhya hills and mountain ranges located in today's Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Maharashtra states, and (ii) that along the Western Ghats of South India incorporating the

Nilgiri, Palni, Anamalai and Cardamom Hills which started in Maharashtra and stretched right through Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. To quote Ramachandra Guha, " With British Rule, areas inhabited by tribes had been opened up to commercialisation and colonisation. The forests they lived in suddenly acquired a market value; so did the rivers that ran through them and the minerals that lay beneath them." In an article written by Geoffrey C. Ward in the January 2002 issue of National Geographic magazine on the state of the Nilgiris and Western Ghats in South India it was shown that the English were so callous as to destroy the unique ecologically rich mix of rain forest and grassland which covered the slopes of the Western Ghats by planting tea, exploiting timber (such as sandalwood which has now practically disappeared from the entire range) and introducing eucalyptus which has wreaked havoc on the eco-system. Subsequently the area of forest shrunk from once an area encompassing 62,000 sq. km to just 5,000 sq. km today. The complete savagery of the English towards the unique fauna let alone flora existing in the Western Ghats of Southern India was further demonstrated by the practice among English hunters to bayonet to death the unique species of goat-antelope found in the Nilgiris, the Nilgiri tahr, which was so tame and docile as to allow humans to approach closely. F.W.F Fletcher describes how in late 19th century the nilgiri wild goat was decimated in numbers by excessive hunting by shikars and refers to one Englishman who cornered a small herd into a cul-de-sac and killed every one. Subsequently, this animal itself was almost made extinct by the inhumane and uncivilised behaviour of so-called sporting English hunters.

In South Africa, the English and Boer sportsmen/hunters pushed to extinction the bluebuck antelope, the Cape black rhino and the Cape lion as well as numerous other species. In the late 1940s thousands of black rhino were exterminated in Kenya just to make way for more agricultural land for greedy English settlers. The extermination was so acute that some of the English colonisers were reputed to be bagging as many as 500 rhinos each. One engineer, F.T.Pollock, killed either a rhino or a buffalo every day for several years. In North America, the English colonisers actively encouraged the fur trade resulting in the extinction of the beaver within most of the Eastern seaboard as well as numerous other species. In Sri Lanka, an island measuring merely 240 miles long by 150 miles wide, there were as many as 12,000 elephants inhabiting the island but with the plantations created by the English along with the sport and trophy hunting they introduced that population was reduced in decades to just 3,000 and the problems of scattered populations, inbreeding and insufficient habitat which affect the elephant population in that island today were created by the English! In Ceylon, the English were determined to turn lush upland habitat into plantations and saw elephants as obstructions to this purpose as a consequence of which elephants were designated vermin – 5,500 of them or a quarter of the wild population were exterminated in the 1840s and 1850s alone. One Englishman, Major Thomas Rogers, killed 1,400 of these magnificent animals. As early as 1807 the Reverend James Cordiner in his " A Description of Ceylon" commented "It is absolutely necessary for the comfort of the inhabitants and the prosperity of agriculture that the extirpation of these animals should be continued." In "The great Indian elephant book" edited by Dhriti K. Lahiri-Choudhury (OUP, 1999) there is the following passage contained in the Introduction which makes for disturbing reading in what it reveals of the shameless bloodthirsty savagery of huge numbers of Englishmen in their hunting exploits of Asian elephants in Sri Lanka not so long ago: " Under the Kandyan kings who had ruled Sri Lanka

for centuries elephants were revered and protected and as a result were found throughout the peninsula. All changed under the English. Sir Samuel Baker along with friends wiped out entire herds of elephants collecting only the tails as trophies. In three weeks he took twenty-two elephants (cows and calves included)." It is a startling statistic that in the 1860s the annual import of ivory into the United Kingdom from India and Ceylon averaged one million pounds which, taking the average weight of a tusk as sixty pounds, represented 8,333 elephants. In the early 1980s the UK's Booker Agriculture International joined with the Sri Lankan government to convert 20,000 acres of prime elephant corridor habitat to sugar cane once again demonstrating the recklessness and heartlessness of greedy English corporations quick to make a buck at the expense of endangered and irreplaceable ecosystems and wildlife species. English institutions are still not averse to exploiting wild animals barbarically in order to support what today can only be considered as outdated customs, pomp and traditions. For instance, the bearskin helmets worn by soldiers of the Queen's Household Guards regiments are still made from genuine pelts obtained from North American black bears. Even though the North American black bear is not currently endangered the species is currently hunted as a trophy animal and for its gall bladder and paws in order to satisfy the demands of Traditional Chinese Medicines (TCMs).

In the UK itself, the last 1000 years has witnessed the extinction of the brown bear, wolf, lynx, beaver and wild boar. Today even small seemingly innocuous creatures face extinction; they include such previously abundant species as the common garden frog, smooth and crested newts, spadefoot and natterjack toads, starling, songthrush, tree and house sparrows as well as numerous other bird species, such insect species as the peacock and tortoiseshell butterflies and the stag beetle. Therefore, practically every large land mammal in the UK has already been exterminated but today even the smallest and most obscure animal species face a similar future indicating that the people of England are either incapable of learning from their past misdemeanours or are totally insensitive to other life forms for the sake of materialism. The complete disregard that the English have for wild animals is indicated by the fact that in Summer of 2001 it was proposed that the remaining ponies on Exmoor, the legacy of an ancient species which had survived in Dartmoor since the last Ice Age, be culled owing to the incompatibility of the species with the needs of local farmers. The very fact that the wild pony population has fallen from 30,000 in the 1950s to just 300 today points to one of the worst managed conservation efforts anywhere in the world bearing in mind that the part of Exmoor in which such species occurs was and supposedly remains a protected national park and World Heritage Site.

The English have constantly been referred to as a nation of animal lovers and in particular as a nation of pet lovers with special affection for dogs and cats. There has even been a phrase coined to the effect that the English love their animals more than people. Such benevolent and benign attitudes towards captive or domesticated animals are sadly confined to a small minority of the public in the United Kingdom. The incidence of animal cruelty in England is utterly sickening ; the year 1998-1999 witnessed a record number of incidents of cruelty towards animals in the UK investigated by the RSPCA with over 1,000,000 such cases being documented while in the period of 2004 to 2005 there had been no improvement with a similar number of cases being reported. By mid-2006 animal cruelty in the UK had risen by an amazing 77% over the previous year occasioning the drafting of a new Bill for Parliament, the Animal

Welfare Bill. In July 2006, the inhumane activities of David Smith, a builder's merchant, were given considerable publicity in the UK; over a 15-year period he had destroyed as many as 10,000 greyhounds for a large number of individuals on account of the dogs in question not being able to run fast enough in the commercial greyhound racing circuit and despite the fact such dogs were often no more than 2 to 3 years old and perfectly healthy specimens.

In the West, vivisection and experimentation on animals has come under enormous crossfire from animal welfare and animal rights organisations. As revealed in an article within the Sunday Times of 8 April 2001, animal testing still continues at a significant level within the UK. Although tests on apes have been banned English companies and institutions, including Oxford and Cambridge Universities, own laboratories in such countries as Holland where chimps and other primates are used in experiments for testing potential treatments for Aids and HIV kept in extremely cramped cages and otherwise subjected to extremely inhumane treatment. In an article published in the Reader's Digest in the April 2002 issue on the growth of extremist organisations in UK championing animal rights, it was revealed that biomedical research companies in the UK such as Huntingdon Life Sciences (HLS) were and remain the largest contract research laboratories in the world using animals to test not only medicines but chemicals and foodstuffs too. Secretly filmed footage released in May 2002 and broadcast on such channels as SKY showed that Cambridge University was not only still carrying out unnecessarily inhumane experiments on monkeys such as removing partially their brains but that these experiments were being conducted on species such as captive tamarin marmosets which are among the most highly endangered species of primates in the world. In the early part of 2004, Cambridge University was compelled to cancel the contract for the construction of a £32,000,000 laboratory for conducting experiments on monkeys due to threats from extremist animal rights organisations. In July 2004, Oxford University was similarly compelled to withdraw a contract which had been awarded to Walter Lilly, the construction giant, in respect of building an £18,000,000 Animal Research Facility. Such cruelty is not confined to academic institutions. Farming practices in the UK have come increasingly under attack in recent years for grotesque methods of animal husbandry such as castrating and docking the tails of piglets as young as seven days old and bleeding slowly to death fully-grown pigs to improve the quality of their flesh for our dining tables.

A key factor in the conservation of wild animal populations is legislation passed in countries throughout the world restricting the export of species for the pet trade. The pet trade has caused countless suffering among wild animals and has constituted as significant a decline in wild animal species as habitat destruction or poaching. In Indonesia and Malaysia, female orangutans are shot dead, their tiny infants taken into captivity to be sold to collectors of exotic species or as pets. The orangutan population has plummeted and the gene pool has been almost eradicated. In Central, South America and Africa, parrots are trapped and shipped abroad to be sold as pets but most of these animals perish on the way to their destination. People in the West have for a long time been educated as to the ills of the exotic pet trade and yet the English import more exotic animals as pets than any other country in the West and many of these animals are obtained illegally from the wild in order to satisfy the demands of largely irresponsible and status-driven English pet owners. In its Winter 2001 Newsletter the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) revealed how the UK had

become an international centre for the multi-billion pound trade in plants and animals of which a quarter is estimated to be illegal. Such finding was also published in the WWF Winter 2001 Rhino Adoption Report. Trade in illegal species of animal is confined not just to live animals and plants ; a Sky News broadcast on 2 October 2005 revealed how the illegal trade in ivory was rampant among ordinary market street dealers in such locations as Bermondsey in London with dealers clearly cognisant of the fact that they were breaching the law in England by selling ivory that was dated post-1947. Issue 9 of the magazine entitled "Investigator"published by the EIA (Environmental Investigation Agency) for the Summer 2002 showed that the UK was one of the worst culprits in the West for the consumption of illegally harvested timber and that as much as 60% of tropical timber imports into the UK involving illegal activity at some stage. It was revealed also by BBC Wildlife Magazine in the early part of 2002 and in the newsletter of the Orangutan Foundation (the Red Ape) of June 2002 that the UK is the largest importer in the whole of Europe of illegally-felled timber. Surprisingly, unlike any other progressive Western developed nation the UK has no systems in place to carry out checks in relation to the source of such timber and it has been estimated that a staggering 70% of timber in the UK has been illegally felled. English companies specialising in furniture production remain the greatest consumers of illegally exported logs from Indonesia. What serves as a testament to the fact that animal welfare is given a low priority in the UK is that in 2000 there were only 20 wildlife officers within the entire country despite wildlife trade already constituting by that date the fastest growing illegal activity in the UK after drugs. The UK also has the worst record in Western Europe for prosecuting importers of illegal wildlife products and species.

The English snub other nations for their unconventional and bizarre culinary appetites for all kinds of creatures besides fish, fowl and kine. We are all aware of the contemptuous sneer expressed by the Englishman at the French custom of eating frogs' legs or horse or at the Chinese propensity for eating snakes and monkeys' brains. However, it is the case that today London-based restaurants receive more illegally imported bush meat from Africa than restaurants situated anywhere else in the world outside of Africa. Meat for sale in London restaurants includes some of the world's most endangered species supposedly protected under CITES including chimpanzee and gorilla. In an investigation conducted by the Daily Mail and published in the edition of Tuesday 30 November 2004 facts were exposed to reveal that the majority of illegally harvested bush meat (including monkeys, chimps and gorillas) was still continuing to make its way from Central Africa to the West End of London. Years later, it was estimated that as much as ten tons of African bushmeat was making its way daily into London alone. Around the same time as this broadcast, police along with Customs & Excise made crack raids on establishments in London's Chinatown seizing numerous products containing tiger and rhino bodily parts despite years of having been tipped off as to the existence of the trade within the area. In spite of the fact that Orientals have been described as possessing barbaric and fetishist tastes for all kinds of animal flesh it must be borne in mind that in a Daily Mail Article on 13 March 2002 it was revealed that the latest craze in the City of London is for eating squirrel. Cobra and rattlesnake meat have also become delicacies which are now available in many a London restaurant and Stella McCartney, the fashion designer and daughter of Paul McCartney, expressed horror in an article published in the Daily Mail on 7 February 2006, at discovering a fashionable London pub which served camel meat.

For all the supposed conservation consciousness among members of the English public it is shocking that, as illustrated in an article published in the Daily Mail of Wednesday 27 June 2001, shatoosh can be found on sale in many of London's fashionable boutiques. Shatoosh is made from the woolly fur of one of the most highly endangered mammal species in the World, the Tibetan antelope, whose numbers fallen dramatically within a short period from 3 Million to just 75,000 today. In India walking through Delhi's exclusive Connaught Place one will discover that all the prestigious clothes stores and fashion boutiques display visible stickers on their doors and windows advising customers that they do not sell shatoosh and entreating members of the public to carry out an embargo on the trade in shatoosh. It does not say much for the compassion of people in the UK for the suffering of animals that such public figures as Kate Moss deliberately and defiantly don fox furs (as pointed out in the Daily Mail on Friday 22 February 2002) and Joan Collins is proud to be seen wearing a £20,000 sable fur cape. In a documentary on National Geographic entitled "The Animal Detectives" on Saturday 23 March 2002 it was revealed how the conditions of mink farms in the UK were reputed to be among the most inhumane anywhere in Europe.

Big-game hunting of exotic animals remains a fixation among the affluent scions of English society as it was in centuries past. As recently as 2003 English companies such as Holland & Holland were offering trophy hunting of exotic species of wild game as part of their exclusive holiday packages. It is most ironic that as the English make a great display as a race of their affections for animals both wild and domestic the future king of their country Prince William should be shooting antelope on a game reserve in Kenya owned by the parents of his prospective bride or that Prince Harry, second in line to the British throne, should be photographed in Australia beside a feral buffalo he had just bagged. Such example also shows that the creation of such game reserves by the English in foreign countries where they remain in isolated pockets and where their ancestors ruled in colonial times have been set up, as they were in colonial times, with no philanthropic intentions at heart but purely for commercial gain : for the purpose of breeding sufficient wild game on such reserves so that large numbers of such game can continue to be slaughtered with the same bloodlust which the upper and upper-middle classes of English people have always possessed and which they continue to possess in the most savage and unevolved way. India, which today could make billions from eco-tourism, has rejected such commercialisation of wildlife on the kind of humanitarian grounds towards which members of the English Ruling Establishment are still to evolve.

At a corporate level, it is as a result of the unscrupulous materialism of large English corporations and companies that the world's last remaining rainforests are disappearing. Indonesia contains the largest areas of rainforest habitat in the world on par with Brazil. Yet, a company PT London Sumatra (LonSum), a former subsidiary of British Harrisons & Crosfield and backed by Unifield, a British–backed joint venture with Unilever, has been responsible for the destruction of millions of hectares of such forests. In so doing it has put in jeopardy the future of such species as the orangutan, Siamang gibbon, Sumatran tiger, clouded leopard, Sumatran elephant and rhino, sun bear, proboscis monkey, marbled, flat-headed cats and numerous other species many of which are endemic to Indonesia. Indonesia

contains 10% of the world's rainforests and these rainforests contain the greatest concentration of mammals than any other rainforest habitat in the globe. All this is under threat from the above company which is the world's largest producer of palm oil and forests in Indonesia are being cleared mostly to make way for palm oil plantations. Worse still, such deforestation has followed upon corruption, bribery, intimidation in all of which British commercial interests have become entangled. It is a further disgrace and serves as testimony once more to the tyrannical nature of British commerce abroad that Lon Sum were allegedly responsible for starting the devastating fires in Borneo and Sumatra a few years ago. It reminds one of the reckless deforestation by English tea planters in India where, in West Bengal alone, 1,000,000 hectares of forest were destroyed to make way for tea.These plantations supplanted the trails used by countless generations of elephants which subsequently disappeared. It does not need stressing that the UK is the world's second largest consumer of palm oil products and that in the UK one in ten of all products sold in British supermarkets contain Palm oil ingredients. Most countries in Western Europe such as Holland have now signed up to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil owing to the destruction caused by palm oil plantations and in some cases, as again with Holland, have gone so far as to even ban importation of the product. The UK continues to import palm oil products and only a number of British companies have bothered to sign up to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil. In 2007, The UK Government was supposedly discussing a biofuel assurance scheme which companies who import palm oil may have to sign. However, to date nothing has been implemented on this front.

There are several British plcs quoted on the Stock Exchange which are contributing directly to the destruction of Indonesia's forests and the wildlife within, to the dispossession of thousands of tribal peoples such as Dayaks and Bataks, by their ownership of millions of acres of palm oil plantations. The forest fires in Borneo and Sumatra as referred to in the previous paragraph pushed up the price of the shares of such British plcs and increased the acreage of land available to them for further expansion. Such companies include R.E.A Holdings in London, Rowe Evans Investments of Tunbridge Wells and Anglo-Eastern Plantations. BP is another company with a despicable record as far as exploiting endangered rainforests rich in biodiversity. For example, it is BP which is currently exploiting the most important wildlife habitat in East Kalimantan, Kutai National Park, for gas and oil reserves. A special report written by Jonathan Green and published in the Mail on Sunday on 29 April 2007 even exposed the involvement of the British government in companies such as Biofuels Corporation as well as the CDC Group which had contributed to some of the worst human rights abuses, the destruction of millions of hectares of rainforest, extinction of species and the pollution of local eco-systems throughout Borneo and Sumatra. Commenting, Ed Matthews of Friends Of The Earth stated " Here you have the British Government backing an industry that was meant to directly protect the environment, and yet it is doing exactly the reverse. Biodiesel is destroying the rainforest, creating human rights abuses and the extinction of species.It's the worst irony I have ever come across. When politicians start setting targets for sustainable fuel, all they are doing is, in effect, funnelling more money to corrupt companies to go and cut down the rainforest, kick people out of their homes and starve them." Unilever was exposed by a report published by the Environmental Investigation Agency in Winter 2003/2004 in bringing about massive deforestation in India due to quarrying for the excavation of talc. Shell was responsible for the massive environmental disaster some years ago along the Nigerian

coast as well as the exploitation of millions of people living within the vicinity of that coastline.

The English are proud of their supposed heritage as great breeders of domestic animals and as having contributed to the creation of many new breeds of dog which they suppose qualifies them as great animal lovers. However, if this is the test of a fondness for animal life then India still ranks supreme especially when one considers that all domestic cattle originate from the Asiatic wild buffalo and wild oxen species still existing in India today, that animal husbandry was fostered in India thousands of years ago. Some of the finest strains of domestic cattle (humped cattle such as the Brahma bull) as well as goats and sheep originated in India. The most ancient breeds of large dog including molossers can be traced back to India including the Hyrcanian, the Indian mastiff (otherwise known as the Punjab or Sindh mastiff, or the Bully Kutta), the Kumaoan mastiff (known as the Cypro Kukkur), the Alaunt, the Tibetan mastiff and the Himalayan mastiff (known as the Gaddi) the latter being larger and more powerful than the Old English mastiff which followed it thousands of years later. The only dog breed attributed the power and ferocity with which to dispatch a panther is the Himalayan mastiff which along with its cousin the Tibetan mastiff is, from fossils remains unearthed in Northern India, one of the most primitive breeds of dog still in existence today. All these breeds of mastiff can be regarded as the ancestors of the dozens of breeds of molossers which can be found throughout Central Asia and Europe today including a breed of which the British are particularly proud, the so-called Old English Mastiff. In ancient times, the Indian mastiff breeds had acquired such notoriety that they were used by the Persian Emperors as war dogs for pursuing and ripping to shreds the enemy in battle as well as for guarding their master, his family and property. Alexander the Great following his invasion into India was so impressed by the number of giant breeds of dog that he and his followers took back many with him to Asia and Europe. Strikingly, none of the largest dog breeds including guard dogs, gun dogs, hounds and molossers have originated in England. The Great Dane, Rottweiler, Alsatian, Doberman, Schnauzer, German pointer, Weimaraner all constitute some of the finest, most magnificent, trustworthy and highly intelligent breeds of canine in existence today not to mention among the most well-known, popular and most widely distributed breeds world-wide. All the aforementioned originated in Germany.

Chapter Seventeen.

England as the centre of the world's global markets, industry and enterprise.

Perhaps nothing serves to illustrate the diminished importance of England today in world affairs than the revelation within the National Press in April 2004 that Tony Blair did not feature within the top 100 most influential persons in the world. This was in complete contrast to the German Chancellor at the time, Gerhard Schroeder. Likewise, only 11 Britons featured within the list and these individuals were drawn exclusively from the entertainment industry.

The misconception of England being a "world leader" remains alive in today's society and is once more a view which

is propagated by those within the Right Wing Tabloid Press. However, the extent even to which England was historically at the forefront of international fiscal and socio-economic development is subject to much controversy. It was Italian merchants who in the Middle Ages introduced bookkeeping, bills of exchange and other financial mechanisms into European society without which cities like London would not have the financial standing and infrastructure they enjoy today. Until the end of the First World War, Bohemia had been the most industrialised region in the World whilst Prague, the capital of Bohemia, was up until the Eighteenth Century the second largest city in Europe after Paris. It is most fascinating that the entire British Empire could not match the industrial productivity of such a small and, geographically-speaking, seemingly insignificant spot on the map of Europe as Bohemia. In Romania, the national currency was stronger than the British Pound back in the 1920s. Throughout the Nineteenth Century the export of citrus fruits from Sicily made its capital city, Palermo, one of the richest cities in Europe on par somewhat surprisingly with the heavily industrialised London.

Geographically-speaking, the UK is placed centrally between the Americas and Eurasia & Africa for which therefore logistics would dictate that international trading and money markets be based in London. Yet all the world's leading merchant banks, and with their main offices based in the City of London, are American, Swiss, German and French (Goldman Sachs, Merrill Lynch, Deutsch Bank, Morgan Grenfell, Deloitte Touche, Credit Suisse, JP Morgan etc). The presence of 60 foreign banks has contributed to making Brussels the world's 7th biggest financial market and likewise the presence of so many foreign banks in the UK combined with the latter's geographical positioning explains why the UK is at the centre of the international financial markets today. This may also go towards understanding why with so much foreign capital concentrated in the City of London the latter has acquired the reputation of being the most expensive city in Europe and the second dearest in the world.

Industry in the UK has already been "colonised" by foreign companies so the money markets are following in the same direction. Even the legal profession is suffering with the big American firms muscling into London and wresting clients away from many of the traditional English firms. Furthermore, the fact that English law firms are the most profitable in the world along with their American counterparts can be explained by the fact that English remains the language of communication throughout the globe (in legal and commercial contexts – after all English is the language of the Internet). However, the legal profession in the UK should not be complacent. The most prestigious UK firms such as Clifford Chance and Lovells have only achieved their global status through recent mergers with American and German law firms. In addition, of the world's top 25 profitable firms in 1999, only 3 English firms featured in the top 10 and merely 5 among the other 15. By 2003 only 5 English law firms, all from the so-called "Magic Six" most of which had merged with US or German law firms were to be considered international. American companies are increasingly swallowing up all the major businesses within the City of London.

If London is considered a great financial centre in its own right independently of foreign investment and influence it would be expected to supersede Frankfurt which is and is likely to remain the location for the European Central Bank.

The Bundesbank has already been setting the pace for the rates of exchange, interest and inflation within the EU. The merger of Dresdner and Deutsche in recent times created the world's largest financial institution. In August 2000, both the Germans and Scandinavians made a bid for the London Stock Exchange ! On 29 October 2001 one of the City's main financial markets, LIFFE (the futures and options exchange) accepted a £555 million bid from the Paris-based stock exchange Euronext. In October 2006, Credit Agricole of France became Europe's biggest retail bank following its takeover of 650 branches within the EU. At the present time, it is estimated that as many as 68% of all the companies quoted on the London Stock Exchange are American, German or French-owned. In 2003, it was estimated that between them corporate bodies from USA and France controlled as of that date 64% of all businesses worldwide. Arcelor, Europe's largest steel consortium in 2006, was French-owned. As of November 2005, 65% of the workforce in England were being employed by foreign companies. The above figures confirm beyond doubt that were foreign investment to be withdrawn from the UK the country would be left in a complete shambles economically and would be reliant on vast handouts from the EU for poverty relief and economic development.

In an article featured in the Business Section of the Sunday Times on 2 May 2004 shocking statistics were produced to the extent that since 1997 the FTSE-100 Index had increased by a mere 2% whereas at the other end of the scale even Italy's share index had gone up by 72% over the same period. Despite the crash of Dot Com shares within the USA the NASDAQ share index had still grown by 50%. Such statistics confirm beyond a doubt the inability of financial institutions in the UK to retain their competitive edge in today's modern money markets. Yet salaries and bonuses continue to be paid out to brokers, bankers and financiers in the UK managing client portfolios that have shown the most deplorable gains over the last few years. Not only are English financial institutions under-performing but they remain unregulated compared to their counterparts in the West. In June 2006, a massive £60 billion had been wiped off the international stock markets because of the inept and unscrupulous dealings of British-based hedge fund managers who were still continuing to live extravagant, over-indulgent and almost orgiastic millionaire lifestyles.In 2006 to 2007 the City of London's investment banks were dishing out record bonuses of £9 billion to the 325,000 people working there and as many as 3,000 people were expected to receive annual bonuses of at least £1million. Yet, at the same time millions of ordinary policyholders in pension and insurance funds had not benefitted in the slightest from such a bonanza : the bonus rates on such policies have in recent years been close to zero.

Within the global insurance industry, the performance of English companies and institutions makes a mockery of this country's pretensions of economic grandeur. At the end of 2000, of the top ten Life and Health insurance companies the top three were Japanese and only one, ranked seventh, was British: Prudential.Similarly, of the top 10 Property and Casualty insurance companies the largest was Allianz which is German followed by, in second and third positions respectively, Union des Assurances and Axa both French. AXA is the world's largest insurance group, the world's 17th largest corporation and the 5th largest in Europe, operates in 60 countries and manages more than £550 billion and has over 50,000,000 customers world-wide. By contrast, UK companies are riddled with huge financial losses such as, for instance, Marconi or Vodafone . As far as Vodafone is concerned, the financial losses sustained by the company in

2001 were the greatest in European corporate history despite which the Managing Director still took home a pay packet of £2.4 million that year.

In 2000 to 2001, the UK overtook France as the world's 4th largest economy for the first time in 33 years although France still remained the World's second largest exporter well ahead of the UK, the largest supplier of arms and munitions and the world leader in some of the fastest expanding sectors in technology. The largest telecoms and IT systems integration companies based within the UK are French companies such as Thales and Atos Origin both world leaders in their respective markets (more will be said of this later within the chapter). Just within the UK, some of the largest transport logistics companies are French (Gefco, Giraud, Norbert Dentressangle etc), Dutch (Frans Maas), Swiss (Kuehne & Nagel , Geodis) or American (TNT). In 2000-2001 the largest transport logistics integrator in Europe was Danzas, a Swiss company, whilst the largest in terms of growth that year was Geodis a French company. Belgium is per capita the largest exporter within the EU. One of the world's largest networking and management consultancy companies (taken over in the year 2000 by PA Consulting) was Hagler Bailly – a French company albeit based mostly within the United States.

As far back as 1994 the UK had slipped to 6th position behind Italy in the rankings of the world's richest economies indicating the extreme volatility of the UK economy. Even today the margin between UK and French economies remains extremely narrow. As of 2003 the German economy was still 46% larger than the UK's compared to 60% previously. The fact that there still exists a huge divide between the economies of Germany and the UK makes Germany's achievement all the more praiseworthy given that following the unification of East with West Germany the latter had to deal with the integration of a former Communist bloc state which was riddled with high inflation and poverty. Moreover, it is not surprising that the UK economy has experienced such a boom given the extremely heavy investment by foreign companies, the fact that people in the UK pay more taxes than citizens in other countries within the EU and work longer hours than other EU citizens.

However, it is the presence of many of the world' largest foreign-owned multinational companies within the UK which has contributed to the per capita gross domestic product in Britain being the highest within the EU : $30,200 compared to Germany's $29,200 and France's $28,500. Without foreign investment the UK would cease to function as a viable economy. In 2004, 75% of the UK's trade was within the EU. Of all the countries within Europe, that with the highest income per capita is Switzerland which is not even a member of the EU. In 2001, the average salary in the UK was even below that in Italy. By 2006, England ranked merely 15th in terms of wealth (GDP) per capita of all countries in the world.On 27th September 2006, Sam Fleming, writing in the Daily Mail, provided statistics which showed how the UK had slipped down the international competitiveness league; poor management of the public finances, shoddy infrastructure and failings in education had placed the UK in just 10th place in the World Economic Forum's survey ranking lower than Switzerland, Sweden and Singapore. When Blair's Labour Party came to power in 1997 the UK ranked 4th in the world in the forum's survey but had gradually slipped to 9th position in 2005 and to 10th position in

2006. However, the latest position for the UK was based on a new system of ranking competitiveness whereas under the previous system used by the forum the UK would have ranked at an even more lowly 13th position.

In terms of individual private wealth it is significant that, in the year 2000,not a single Englishman featured in the world's top 50 rich list and in Europe's top 50 rich list there were merely three Britons all of foreign extraction including the Tetrapack heir, Hans Rausen. Of the world's 50 richest people 25 were American, half a dozen German and several French. Even six years later in 2006, not a single Briton or Englishman featured. Within the top 50 of the world's richest people and only one, the head of the Sainsbury's Supermarket dynasty, came within the top 100. The Mittal steel industry rose from being the 8th largest steel producer in the world at the beginning of the New Millennium to the World's largest steel producer in 2004. In 2004's Rich List compiled by the Sunday Times, On 18 April 2004, three of the five richest individuals in the UK were all foreigners with the top position occupied by the 37-year old Russian oil tycoon, Mr Abramovich (with an Estimated personal fortune of £7 billion) the others being Hans Rausen (£4 billion) and the Indian Lakshmi Mittal (£3.5 billion). In March 2005, the Indian steel magnate Lakshmi Mittal had moved up the rankings to become the richest man in the UK and the third richest man in the world with a personal fortune of £16 billion. In October 2007, India's Mukesh Ambani, Chairman of Reliance Industries Limited, a company built from scratch by his late father Mr. Dhirubhai Ambani, had surpassed Bill Gates, Carlos Slim and Warren Buffett, to become the world's richest man with a net worth of $63.2 billion. His brother and younger son of Dhirubhai Ambani, Anil Ambani, the chairman of Anil Dhirubhai Ambani Group has also forged his way into the top 20 richest billionaires. As of the close of 2007, two out of the ten richest men in the world were Indians and Mukesh Ambani was the only billionaire in history to have quadrupled his fortune in just one year. As of February 11 2008 there were 4 Indians among the top 10 richest people in the world. Lakshmi Mittal was in fourth place with a net worth of $US45 billion followed in fifth and sixth positions by Mukesh and Anil Ambani each with a net worth of $US43 and US$42 billion respectively . Kushal Pal Singh was in eighth position with a net worth of $US 30 billion.

Personal fortunes in England still continue to pale in comparison to those in France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Japan, the United States and even Russia. In 2005 to 2006, the number of millionaires in the United Kingdom had increased by 7% to 376,000 and according to Merrill Lynch those with liquid assets excluding their homes of $1,000,000 numbered 448,000. However, in the same period Germany had seen its millionaire population reach 767,000. The ratio of millionaires to non-millionaires (roughly 1 to every 104 of the population) is higher in Germany than in the UK (1 to every 173 of the population or 1 for every 133 of the adult population). Even in Canada which boasts some 232,000 millionaires within a population of 31 million the ratio is higher than in the UK. In the USA the ratio remains the highest given that within a population of 287 million people there were, as of 2006, some 2.9 million millionaires. A factor which has contributed to the boost in the number of millionaires in the UK has been the large-scale immigration to the country which has occurred in recent years owing to the political stability of the UK when compared to countries in Eastern Europe, the favourable tax regime for foreign investors and the convenience of living in a country which is posited between the hub of Europe and the Americas; some 250,000 Russians, a large number of

whom are extremely affluent, have made England their home in recent years.

A significant number of the millionaire population in the UK is thus drawn from foreigners living or residing in the country and without the financial input of such foreigners the number of indigenous millionaires per capita of the population would be by way of ratios more in line with countries such as France, Italy or even Spain one would imagine. For example, it was reported by Helen Davies and John Elliott, both writing in the Sunday Times on 12 November 2006, that Russians had been involved in a £2 billion homebuying spree in the UK since 2000, were buying London homes priced at more than £6 million at a faster rate than American investment bankers and Middle Eastern sheikhs. Estate agents in London were attributing the 25% surge in prices over 2005 to 2006 for the best properties in the most desirable areas of London to the Russian influx. It is not the case that the millionaire population is increasing at a faster rate in the UK than anywhere else in the world as has been argued by Philip Beresford, Compiler of the Sunday Times Rich List, for the January 7th 2007 edition of the Sunday Times. Millionaires have increased at a faster rate in countries such as China, India, South Korea and Russia. Between 2004 and 2005, the millionaire population in India had increased by 19.3%, the largest increase percentage-wise of millionaires within any country in the world with the exception of South Korea. This was almost three times the rate of increase in the UK a whole year later for the period of 2005 to 2006 which, as stated earlier, boasted a mere 7% increase much of this attributable to National Lottery millionaires. In the Sunday Times Property supplement of February 25 2007 an article written by Lucy Denyer and entitled “Spice Invaders” showed that rich Indians were now rivalling Russian plutocrats at the top end of the London property market and the majority of the top-end estate agents such as Savill’s, Hamptons and Knight Frank had Indian clients looking for flats with a budget of between £1,000,000 to £6,000,000 with many also being prepared to pay £7,000,000 to £8,000,000 for houses.

Likewise, Beresford’s argument that the millionaire population in the UK has exploded through the City of London’s domination of the world’s financial markets is highly misleading. The main factor attributable to the expansion of the millionaire population in the UK has been, as described earlier, the large-scale immigration into the UK in the last few years in particular of vast numbers of super-rich Russians resulting in the huge appreciation of property prices throughout London and the most affluent parts of the south-east. One would expect that with all the advantages afforded to the UK infra-structurally and geopolitically the rate of increase in mllionaires would be the greatest compared to all other nations notwithstanding the fact that the country has become almost a tax haven for rich Russians and other foreigners. Compared to other countries there exists more investment in the UK by foreign companies, multinationals, corporations and conglomerates with a very significant proportion of the millionaire population being foreign drawn. In the United Kingdom, India constituted the eighth largest investor in 2005 but by 2006 had already risen to become the third largest investor within the country and the second largest investor in London alone. Indian immigrants in the USA have already established the reputation as being the most affluent immigrant community within the country while in the UK the most expensive residential areas are occupied by a greater proportion of Indians or Chinese as against other ethnic communities or the indigenous English themselves.

Accordingly, Beresford's nationalistic pride in the UK's large and affluent millionaire population is largely misplaced if expressed on account of indigenous and home-grown self-betterment and economic attainment.

According to a report in Forbes magazine, by June 2004, Russia could boast 36 billionaires, an increase from 25 just three months earlier within the same year. The magazine's first rich list for Russia found that 33 of the 36 named Moscow as their home or principal place of business with the result that the Russian capital now has a higher concentration of billionaires than any other city on earth including New York . Of the countries with the highest number of billionaires the United Kingdom ranked just 10th in the mid-2000s. With the exception of billionaires, Russia had acquired a population of 118,000 Euro millionaires at the outset of 2006. This is a remarkable achievement for a country which had only severed the ties of communism just fifteen years earlier. In the period 2005 to 2006 there was an increase in the number of billionaires specifically within USA, India, Middle East and Russia owing to the world-wide economic boom. The number of billionaires had increased by 15% over this period increasing their number in India to 27. The number of billionaires in India far exceeded that in China even which had only 10. The country with the largest billionaire population remains the USA which by 2005 to 2006 contained a staggering 400 plus billionaires. At the same period, Germany ranked 3rd behind Japan and USA with 55 billionaires whereas Great Britain featured merely 10th in the ratings of countries with the largest number of billionaires lagging well behind France and Italy as well as Canada and Hong Kong. In the context of billionaires per capita of population then, in 1990, West Germany had more billionaires than the USA with, as at that date, one billionaire for every 1.6 million of the population. In 2006, among the top 50 richest people in the world the one nationality which was the most prominent after the USA was Germany and the 5th or 6th richest man in the world was the German founder of the Aldi chain of superstores. In 2007, the countries with the largest number of billionaires were in descending order the USA, Germany, Russia and India.

India today is acknowledged as a superpower with the world's largest middle class: 300 million persons by the beginning of 2005 representing a jump of 100 million in just one year. India has the world's second largest pool of scientists and engineers, one of the fastest growing economies in the decade leading up to 2002, the fastest growing technology sector with 75% of all IT services outside America now being sourced from India. It is one of only six nations in the world standing at the forefront of space and satellite research and development. It is home to the world's fastest growing stock exchange; it was predicted in February 2005 by Standard Life Investments to deliver an average return of 10% a year over the next 50 years whilst the Mumbai Sensex 30, India's blue chip index, had leapt by nearly 18% over the period of January 2004 to January 2005 and 90% over the previous three years. India contains Asia's fastest growing city, Bangalore, the world's largest film industry (Bollywood), the world's largest producer of sugar and cashew nut,one of the world's largest exporter of fruit, flowers and pig iron, the world's third largest university system, the world's third largest standing army, the world's 8th largest industrialised nation in 2002 and in terms of purchasing power parity (as of 2002)the world's 4th largest economy. By 2006, India's economy was set to move up to third place after USA and China and already by the end of the first quarter of 2006 India's economic growth had

attained 9.3% already on par with that of China. By 2005 half of the world's top listed companies had outsourced their accounting, finance and other administrative functions to India. One of the world's top 200 most profitable companies in 2006 was Reliance belonging to the Ambani family and worth at least £12.6 billion. In late summer 2006, The Tata Group which owns Tetley tea and Daewoo cars and which has operations in more than 50 countries, were involved in negotiations to acquire CORUS Group, one of the world's largest steel manufacturers. In January 2007, Tata's bid for the European steelmaker, Corus, which was created from the merger of British Steel and Hoogovens, beat that of its Brazilian rival CSN. Corus employs 47,300 people worldwide, including 24,000 in the UK at plants at Port Talbot, Scunthorpe and Rotherham. The takeover created the world's fifth-largest steel group. In April 2008, Tata acquired two of Britain's most prestigious car makes : Jaguar and Land Rover which between them employed some 120,000 workers in the United Kingdom alone. India's Commerce and Industry Minister Kamal Nath welcomed the deal and said: "It is a two-way street now. Not only India is seeking foreign investment, but Indian companies are emerging investors in other countries." Mr Nath's assertion was consolidated by figures released across a very broad cross-section of Indian industry from automotive with India exporting some half a million motor vehicles a year, to components (one out of every two American trucks uses an axle made by an Indian firm) to pharmaceuticals (medicines exported by India in 2003 alone were valued at $1,000,000,000 and included modern pharmacopoeia as well as those following the indigenous Ayurveda system).

Therefore, in light of the massive strides made by India within just 60 years of Independence it has been predicted that India shall become a superpower second only to China in twenty years' time at its current rate of economic expansion. Writing in the Sunday Times on 20 June 2004, journalist David Smith referred to the report by France's Institute for International Affairs for Pascal Lamy, the EU's trade commissioner, which concluded that Europe including the United Kingdom was heading for the "exit ramp" of history when faced with competition from fast-growing China and India. Faced with competition from China, India and America the European Union was beginning to look like a millstone and an irrelevance. David Smith goes on to state "So much of what has been happening in Brussels this weekend is about whether France can get one up on Britain or vice versa. But the big fight is against India, China and America and that is being ignored."An article published in the Sunday Times of February 6 2005 and written by Kathryn Cooper drew attention to the forecast by Goldman Sachs that India would become the world's third largest economy by 2032 after China and America while at the then rate of growth (8.2% in 2004) India was set to even exceed that of China by 2015. Dominic Wilson at Goldman Sachs stated that "India has the potential to deliver the fastest growth over the next 50 years with an average rate of more than 5% a year for the entire period. China's growth is projected to drop below 5% around 2020." By 2008, the economies of both China and India were growing at four times the speed of the UK's and that of the United States. That year Goldman Sachs predicted afresh that by 2050 China and India would have overtaken the USA to become the world's first and second biggest economies.

There is no doubt, as has already been alluded to, that with the current economic climate the Indian stock market is challenging China's position as the fastest growing of the world's big economies. In 2006, India's economic growth

was predicted to be sustained at 8% per annum and between 2005 and 2006 India had seen its stock market expand by 54%, the largest stock market increase in the world after Russia (110%) with Brazil tailing India at 38% over the same period. With the special partnership tailored by US President George W. Bush and India's Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in March 2006 over the supply by the USA of further nuclear technology in India in perpetuity for civilian installations as well as the opening of markets between USA and India, India will rise to become second only to the USA as a military power within the world and economically shall outpace China at a far faster rate than hitherto predicted. Commenting on the popular UK current affairs television programme for the Asian Community,"Out and About," in February 2007 which saw the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Bank of Baroda, Stephen Pound MP, commented that today Indian ethics and corporate social responsibility were setting the standards for the international finance and business community everywhere.

Today, England has been reduced purely to a services industry. Its exports are negligible, trade deficit huge and manufacturing industry non-existent. One example of failed manufacturing industry relates to the automobile market ; England's most prestigious car makes have all been bought up by foreign car manufacturers within the space of just a few years: Mini, Rolls Royce and Bentley are now all owned by German car manufacturers, Lotus by the Malaysian company Proton, while Aston Martin is owned by Ford and Jaguar by India's Tata. In February 2005, it was announced that China was buying up Rover and MG. When China did not go through with the bid MG and Rover, once two of England's most respectable and distinguished car makes, went into liquidation. As with British industry as a whole which has succumbed to competition from around the world the automobile industry in England has been blighted by inefficiency, poor quality and high overheads.

In the world's fastest growing industry, Internet technology, the UK is nowhere near being a world leader. The UK does contain admittedly the largest number of IT users in the world outside the USA but this is not at all surprising given the fact that the international language of IT technology is English, the UK is the USA's closest Western neighbour and geographically the main link between the USA and the rest of the Western World. However, in 2000 it was the French who dominated the fastest growing sector in technology that being optical transmission technology ; the French company, Alcatel, dominated the digital subscriber line (DSL) market in the world followed by such companies as Sweden's Ericsson and the German company Mannemann. In mobile telecommunications as a whole the industry has been monopolised by Japanese-owned Nokia and Ericsson.

It is incredible that by the late 1990s the curry industry, with curry now replacing fish and chips as England's national dish, was employing more people in the UK than the coal, iron and shipbuilding industries combined. In other words, curry has dominated and continues to dominate the UK economy. It is another indication of the enormous extent to which foreign immigrants are sustaining the entire economy in the United Kingdom, a humbling reflection for die-hard English conservatives opposed to multiculturalism. England exports few goods and manufactures nothing. Cars, electrical appliances, domestic appliances, household goods and products and machinery are all imported from

Germany, Italy, France, USA or China.It says little of industry within UK that the fastest-growing industry within the UK by 2002 had become the sale of garden furniture manufactured largely from such illegally harvested West African hardwood trees as iroco.

The industry in the UK which is supposed to be the largest money-spinner and worth some £12 billion annually is that of tourism. Yet in 2002, the UK did not feature anywhere near the top of the list for the most popular tourist destinations in the world which was headed by France and thus making a complete nonsense of assertions that London is the cultural hotspot of the Western Hemisphere. Even Spain, Italy and the United States figured ahead of the UK. In May 2004, Barcelona was voted the most popular city in the world for foreign tourists to visit followed in 2nd and 3rd places respectively by Paris and New York. As might have been expected, London featured nowhere near the top of the list and is unlikely to do so in the future as tourists to the UK continue to be put off by: the unpredictable weather, unvaried and drab landscapes comprising vast council estates, heavily industrialised cities and towns which are lagging behind the times (especially within the Midlands and the North), fragmented spots of similar countryside scenery slowly being swallowed up by urbanisation, criminally high prices in respect of food and entertainment, and acutely high levels of violent crime which has made the UK one of the least safe countries anywhere in the West. The Lonely Planet Guide for 2002 drew attention to the fact that London was “unhip” and “uncool” where clubs and bars closed at times in the evening where on the continent such places only began to open their doors and as a city where one was more inclined to be attacked rather than assisted by the inhabitants. It is interesting that recent surveys held in the USA have proved that the vast majority of executives would prefer to work in Paris of all the major developed cities within the World excluding the USA.

A misplaced boast in the UK is that the country’s inflation is the lowest in the whole of the EU. However, it was indicated in the financial pages of Le Figaro of 23 January 2002 that after Luxembourg France had the lowest rate of inflation at just 1.7%.for 3 years in succession, in 1999, 2000 and 2001.The UK government continually boast that the country’s economy is booming but the “boom” to put it is in fact attributable to the fact that interest rates have been extremely low, the majority of the property-owning population heavily mortgaged and consumer spending per capita extremely high. People in the UK spend considerably more than their European counterparts on recreation, retail and entertainment. In the Sunday Times of 8 July 2004 a correspondent, Rona Faroohar, commented on how leading economists in the USA had accused the British Prime Minister, Tony Blair, and his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown, of artificially boosting Britain’s economy so as to make it appear competitive with the most advanced economies in Europe. If the UK had managed to keep down inflation and interest rates under Blair and Brown why was it that the country’s deficit still remained as of 2003 some £27 billion. So desperate and frantic was the Labour Government to address this situation that Gordon Brown the Chancellor of the Exchequer considered reducing such deficit through abolishing the exemption from Capital Gains Tax on matrimonial homes by 2005. Against the background of private and public borrowing which, as of 2003, stood at £88 billion and £100 billion respectively it is not at all surprising that the UK’s economic growth was barely 2.5% in the year 2003-2004. Even this small rate of

growth was due in large part to the vastly disproportionate level of foreign to internal investment within the UK economy.

The chaotic state of affairs with the UK economy occasioned a news broadcast by Sky News on Monday 26 August 2002 which revealed that 54% of Britons preferred to live abroad and were keen to emigrate with the most popular destinations among them being North America, Australia and Spain. On 6 August 2004, almost exactly two years after the first survey was undertaken by Sky, the percentage of Britons wishing to emigrate permanently from the UK had risen phenomenally to 86% and by 2006 an average of 200,000 people in England had been emigrating abroad annually in recent years. In 1997, the United Kingdom was the 9th most progressive economy in the World but by 2005 had slipped to 17th position as reflected in the apathy, despondency and dismay of most people living in England today. In 2006, as many as 10,000,000 people living in the UK had expressed the desire to emigrate owing to exorbitant taxation. In 2006-2007, the U.S. travel magazine, International Living, compiled a list of the best countries in the world to live in according to nine criteria: the cost of living, culture and leisure, economy, environment, freedom, health, infrastructure, safety and climate. In this list, France came in the first position beating even the U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand. Britain, on the other hand, came 37th on the list lagging behind Finland, Malta, Croatia, Bulgaria, Panama, Uruguay, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia and on par with the likes of Ecuador, Lithuania, Greece and Cyprus. It was estimated that between 2004 and 2008 the Polish economy had grown twice as fast as that of the UK. By October 2009, the UK £ Sterling was one of the weakest performing currencies in the world despite a decade earlier being the benchmark for all international currencies, unemployment in the UK had soared to three million and as of that date the largest number of young unemployed in the whole of Europe (900,000 and comprised of those aged between 18 and 25) was to be found in the UK.

In conclusion, the centre of the World's economic growth, wealth and political influence is focussing besides the USA on China, Russia, India and even Brazil the latter being a country with vast resources and an economic growth on par with India.These countries will be established as the superpowers in the forthcoming decades and well beyond. However, for the time being the country which remains the richest country in the world in terms of per capita income is Norway which also continues to be the world's largest exporter of oil.

Chapter Eighteen.

The greatest medical facilities and surgeons in the world.

One thinks of the likes of Alexander Fleming and Edward Jenner and immediately forms an impression that England was and remains at the forefront of modern medical research and treatment. However, it is an interesting point of fact that during the Middle Ages, while peoples in England were being treated for their medical ailments with primitive

methods including the drinking of stewed earthworms to cure sore throats and coughs or the rubbing of mutilated eels' heads on warts, medical schools had already been founded in Salerno, Italy, and Montpellier in France which laid the foundations of modern medicine within Europe.

England perceives itself to be at the forefront of medical science both in treatment and research in the Twenty-First century. However, a few notable examples serve to demonstrate how grossly distorted such image is. The world's greatest killer of human beings remains in the present century, as throughout the history of mankind, malaria. Yet, in 2004, the world's leading expert on malarial mosquitoes was not an Englishman but an Italian by the name of Professor Mario Coluzzi of the University of Rome. Milan-educated twin brothers, Maurizio and Roberto Viel, have pioneered plastic cosmetic surgery worldwide especially in the areas of penoplasty and liposelection through the Centre of Aesthetic Surgery established by them in London in 1990. The world's greatest expert in the treatment of cerebral palsy, a serious medical illness affecting millions of children throughout the world, is a German- Professor Florian Heinen. Professors Coluzzi and Heinen are among numerous cases of other non-English nationals who are pioneering in the most innovative manner cures for some of the most debilitating diseases and illnesses afflicting mankind today. Stem cell technology which has revolutionised medicine particularly in the treatment of physical defects and in the replacement of vital organs has its entire origins in Germany. Surgery to separate Siamese twins has been pioneered by Saudi surgeons with one of the most remarkable cases being that of Malaysian twins operated on in the latter part of 2002.

A similar fallacy which has been nurtured within the minds of the public in England is that the country's doctors along with its medical staff are the most highly-trained in the world, that medical facilities in the UK are the best in the world and further that doctors and scientists working in England have been responsible for researching and developing the greatest cures to the worst diseases, illnesses and afflictions by which society is ravaged. However,some of the most pioneering techniques in surgery within modern times were made not by English surgeons but the likes of Christian Barnhard of South Africa, the first man to carry out heart transplants just as the first heart bypass was carried out by an eminent Argentinean cardiologist. In the Daily Mail of Thursday 19 October 2000 there featured an article on the most pioneering cardiac surgery in modern times whereby a team of French scientists had been able to replace damaged heart cells with tissue cells taken from the thigh and from which they have produced a culture which then has been injected into the heart successfully. The first transplant of a dead man's hand onto the arm of a living patient was also carried out in France some years ago and in January 2006 the first ever face transplant was performed by a medical team at the University of Amiens.The leading pioneer today of vaccines against disease is the French company, Aventis, which has pioneered the successful vaccination throughout the world of children against such diseases as whooping-cough, diphtheria, polio, tetanus, meningitis and hepatitis B. Aventis is also the first organisation to develop a single vaccine which protects against all the aforementioned diseases. Today, the organisations which carry the greatest weight by way of medical aid to peoples in Third World countries are Medecins Sans Frontieres which, unlike any of its UK-based counterparts, won the Nobel Prize in 2000. Emergency, the Italian organisation set

up to provide free medical treatment and First Aid to peoples in poor and developing countries, has acquired along with Medecins sans Frontieres a unique reputation. Emergency also set up the only medical first aid facilities for the poor Afghan civilians caught up in the mayhem caused by the US and British bombings of their country in the latter part of 2001.

The greatness of a country's medical institutions must be assessed not only in accordance with pioneering new techniques for treatments of diseases and ailments but more importantly by the manner in which sick patients are treated. The UK has today one of the highest rates of heart disease of any country in the world but fewer heart operations are carried out in the UK relative to the numbers of persons suffering from heart disease than anywhere in the EU. Patients, some suffering from terminal illnesses have died just waiting for their operations on the NHS. Even private patients have to wait in the UK, albeit for short periods, prior to any life –saving operations being carried out. It was stated on the Liberty radio station broadcast in the South of England on Thursday 11 October 2001 that the NHS in the UK spends less on medicines and drugs per patient than its counterparts within the entire EU while France spends 50% more on drugs per every head of the population. In Holland, 1 in every 4 patients who suffers from a life–threatening cancer undergoes an operation whereas this figure is merely 1 in 10 within the UK and for those over 75 a staggering 1 in 50 only as reported by Sky News on Friday 15 February 2002.

Shockingly, it was revealed by the World Health Organisation and subsequently highlighted in an article in the Daily Mail on Wednesday 21 June 2000, the UK then had the 4th worst national or state health care service within the whole of Europe ranking 18th in the listings. Even Portugal, Spain and Greece ranked higher than the UK while France and Italy were at the top of the list providing some of the best healthcare at the state level within Europe. As illustrated in the September 2002 edition of Overseas Magazine, France was declared by the World Health Organisation in 2000 as having in place the best healthcare facilities in the world while Spain was ranked 2nd in Europe and 6th in the World. As highlighted in the National Press and tabloids in Spring 2001, The UK is the only country in the entire Western modern developed and civilised world where thousands of claims in excess of £4billion are being brought against the NHS for faulty treatment, faulty diagnoses and negligence. In some cases, many of the claims already settled have taken 5 years to reach such a state of affairs.

Therefore, with the decadence and decay inherent in England's medical facilities people in the UK are seeking treatment for surgery abroad in Spain, Egypt and India where the the competence of their surgeons is vastly superior to the UK, the fees are not exorbitant and the post-operative care is of the standard to be reasonably expected. An article published in the Daily Mail of Tuesday 30 December 2003 showed surgeons in the UK as being the most expensive in the World. Cataract operations and even heart operations at leading hospitals in Delhi and Bombay were one-eighth of the charges made privately in the UK.

Doctors in the UK are at variance with their counterparts in most parts of the world in that they are inclined to enter

the profession at an unusually young age and without having first embarked on a pre-medical course of study at university. This might explain the findings as reported by Liberty Radio on Wednesday 19 June 2002 that the majority of young doctors in England were regarded as incapable of diagnosing critical illness in patients they examined. It was revealed in a news bulletin on Liberty Radio (97.2 MW) on Tuesday 28th August 2001 that Germany had offered to provide treatment to 1million UK NHS patients which only serves to confirm the existence in the UK of undeveloped healthcare on a level comparable to the poorest countries in Eastern Europe. Likewise, at the beginning of 2002 it was further announced that the UK government was arranging for NHS patients to be sent to Lille in France for routine operations. An article published in the Daily Mail on Tuesday 6 July 2004 exposed the chaos and stagnation into which England's third world third-class Healthcare had fallen by showing that locums from Germany would henceforth be standing in for dentists within the NHS in the UK. By the close of 2004 hospitals in the UK were being compared with the worst hospitals in the World. The situation had deteoriated further by 2006 whereby Germany was supplying 2,500 locums, Greece 2,000, and the former Communist countries of Poland and Czechoslovakia scores more. As many as 600 fly in to the UK regularly from France. As a consequence, nearly half of the UK's surgeries now hire overseas doctors whereas as much as a third of all the GPS working out of hours in Northumberland, Tyneside and East Anglia are from Germany. Such a situation has been exacerbated by the ability of English GPs to pick their shifts as they like and yet the majority of these GPs still continue to earn on average well in excess of £200,000 a year from the NHS. It is further ironic that as the UK is being flooded with foreign GPs young English-qualified doctors, as many as 3,000, are incapable of finding work in their own country.

As of April 2001, there were merely 1700 general surgeons within the UK and overall within the United Kingdom t so acute was the shortage of doctors and dentists that they were being recruited from abroad as were nurses! In 2004, owing to the profound shortage of dentists servicing the NHS the UK government set about recruiting dentists from countries belonging to the former Communist bloc such as Poland who were being enticed with salaries of over £50,000.

What is extremely worrying about medical services in England is the perpetual catalogue of serious and stupendous blunders being made by top consultants and medics ; they include examples such as the incorrect diagnoses given to over 10,000 women in the UK with regard to their breast screening. Women cleared of cancer have since developed the disease and died. The man responsible for what can only be described as one of the most serious medical blunders in the West is Dr Charles Elwood who, up to the age of 78, was making life and death decisions with no routine checks made upon his research. Just as this case was being investigated in the Summer/Autumn of 2000 so were those of numerous other consultants : Richard Neale, Rodney Ledward (whose operations caused the deaths of six patients and injuries to 160 others) Christopher Ingleby and Michael Pembrey (a consultant whose surgery was situated only 30 miles away from that of Ledward and who sterilised numerous women patients against their consent), David Wiseheart (of Bristol Infirmary). All these consultants were reputedly distinguished in their fields and based supposedly at leading medical centres but a whole series of acts of incompetence, negligence and cover-ups caused

countless deaths and suffering.

In 2001 there were a very high number of similar cases of gross negligence and incompetence regarding leading consultants in the UK. For example, Steven Walker a surgeon killed 5 women as a result of simply botching up operations. In private hospitals doctors and surgeons have consistently failed to meet the minimum NHS standards in the UK today. This was highlighted by the tragic case published in the Times of Friday 23 June 2000 of Peter Touche whose wife, Laura, died of a massive brain haemorrhage while giving birth in the same private hospital, the Portland, as The Duchess of York's daughters. The team of doctors on hand failed to check Mrs Touche's blood pressure prior to the operation : a standard and routine procedure with which even the most basic hospitals in developing countries would have given attention to.

On 28 August 2001, the Daily Mail contained an article detailing the appalling number of critically ill patients lined up on trolleys in crowded corridors waiting for treatment at Britain's top hospitals. In September 2001 there was outcry over the number of women incorrectly diagnosed for cancer at again a reputedly leading hospital (Hammersmith) as well as over a reputedly leading surgeon who removed the wrong kidney from a patient leaving the diseased kidney in the body as a result of which the patient died. At exactly the same time as the revelations about the Hammersmith Hospital coming to light it was reported ,in the Daily Mail and Metro newspapers on September 18 2001, how two leading consultants, Doctors Urquhart and Brennan, had bungled 83 tests at a major screening unit for breast cancer at the Royal Devon and Exeter Healthcare NHS Trust. An article in the Daily Mail of Thursday 13th December 2001 revealed how 8 out of 11 heart transplant patients died within 90 days of their operations at the once more supposedly world-renowned St George's Hospital owing to infections contracted by rats and cockroaches. One would imagine rats and cockroaches to pose a threat to patients in the wards of hospitals located in Third World countries plagued with wars, famines and natural disasters.

It is appalling that the UK is the only country in the West where consultants are never vetted at regular intervals throughout the course of their careers to ensure that they keep up-to-date with the latest innovations in surgery and more importantly that they continue to comply with the highest ethical and professional standards expected of them. The complete non-existence of such scrutiny explains why, uniquely in the UK, there has been a plethora of negligence cases against consultants whose behaviour and practices have not only smacked of extreme negligence and incompetence but in many cases of criminal recklessness and corrupt practices too. For example, it was reported in a bulletin on Sky News on 27 April 2001 that as many as 100 NHS authorities in the UK were being investigated as of that date for having removed the organs of deceased patients without the knowledge or consent of their next of kin. This places the integrity of the UK's healthcare systems on par with the likes of the former USSR and China ! In one children's hospital in Liverpool bodies of children exhumed revealed that they had not even been buried properly but the bodies of several babies had been placed in plastic bags with the words "CLINICAL WASTE" written across them and all their organs removed. Doctors and surgeons at the supposed world-renowned Royal Bristol Infirmary were

discovered in the Summer of 2001 to have contributed with the utmost negligence to the deaths of dozens of babies whilst medics who attempted to notify the authorities were threatened by the "club" of senior surgeons and consultants.

Chapter Nineteen.

The most artistic and creative people.

History will testify to the fact that in the "arts" the English have by no means made the greatest contribution to culture and artistic creativity and it is the arts specifically of music, painting, sculpture architecture, drama and literature which serve as the finest examples of the imagination, ingenuity, free-thinking and free-spiritedness of the human psyche.

It has never been denied that for imagination particularly vis-à-vis the visual arts the English have lagged behind many of their European counterparts. English architecture in the Eighteenth Century was wholly influenced by Palladianism named after the mid Sixteenth Century Italian architect, Andrea Palladio. Filippo Brunelleschi who lived in the Fifteenth Century is revered by architects the world over as the founder of rational architecture and the man who introduced Baroque architecture to the world just as painting styles were taken from the Italian Renaissance or Flemish painters and landscaping as well as interior decor was entirely influenced by French and Italian styles. Today the world's most famous architect is an Italian, Pirani. The world's top styling house for automotive design is an Italian company : Pinanfarina.

There have been very few eminent English composers confined in the greater part to Elgar, Purcell and Britten all of whom drew their inspiration entirely from German and Italian musicians but none of them achieving the international heights of their German, Italian, French and Russian peers. British philosophers were entirely influenced by the French and German schools while even the Bard himself based many of his works set in Italian surroundings on earlier works by Italian writers and poets such as Dante. Even the sonnet on which Shakespeare built up his reputation was developed by Petrarch two hundred years earlier. In music, the contribution the British have made lies solely within the realm of pop and rock music with again inspiration drawn from American rock, rhythm and blues, jazz and soul. More infamously, the greatest publicity attracted by English bands world-wide has been in relation to their savage, psychedelic and deranged behaviour such as Thin Lizzy band members defecating in ladies' handbags, Keith Moon of the Who trashing hotels and blowing up bathrooms and lavatories with cherry bombs not to mention Ozzy Osbourne biting the heads off live chickens and bats on stage. Such grossly debauched behaviour- supposedly regarded as artistic talent- is what has made these bands more famous than their ability to sing or play musical instruments and which has set them apart as the most morally outrageous acts in the history of popular music.

As for fine art and painting the English have produced few painters of international recognition save Gainsborough, Constable, Turner, Joshua Reynolds and a few others over the last few centuries. All these aforesaid painters and artists were wholly influenced in their works by the painters of Renaissance Italy, the French Romantic painters, and the Dutch landscape painters of the post-Renaissance. None of the English painters and artists introduced unique or original techniques and styles into painting in contrast to the German Hans Holbein Senior and Junior vis-à-vis portraiture, Albrecht Durer with engraving, Paolo Uccello with cubism and three-dimensionalism, Jan Vermeer with contrasts of shade and light, Monet and Pissarro with bright shades and colours, Picasso and Dali with surrealism. Few sculptors from England have displayed in their sculptures the form, grace and elegance of the Italians Donatello and Michelangelo or the Frenchman, Rodin. Even today, so-called British art is a complete mockery and insult of artistic values as can be witnessed from a visit to what are reputedly England's finest art galleries such as the Tate, Hayward and others where in recent times nude live bodies have been displayed, cows preserved in formaldehyde or heads and organs of animals surrounded by buzzing flies, necklaces of freeze-dried human foetuses. Damian Hirst is looked upon with pride by pseudo-intellectuals in the UK in spite of the fact that his so-called art can only be described objectively and in conformity with world opinion as sick and deranged. In an article in the Sunday Times of 17 September 2000 it was stated that the Hayward gallery was being attacked by church and humanitarian groups not only in the UK but world-wide in relation to its exhibition of human remains including the scalped and mutilated head of an old man.

In 2000, the Royal Academy was in the process of showing a film of two people having sexual intercourse described perversely by the doyens of this supposed prestigious English institution as an expression of art. In the West End a play by the name of Puppetry of the Penis was making its debut. In May 2002, an artist in the UK received a grant from Camden arts council to mutilate himself before an audience including carrying out a 4-inch incision on his belly. All these facts point to the extremely moronic and culturally depraved minds of large numbers of the public in England and with which there is possibly no comparison anywhere in the world excluding the most remote and savage corners of the globe untouched by any form of culture let alone civilisation. This was much vindicated by an article published in the Sunday Times on 4 April 2004 to the effect that two-thirds of the population in the UK were regarded as being indolent, set in their ways and completely culturally devoid.

As regards filmmaking it is an astonishing fact that the UK produces no more than a dozen films for international release each year this being one of the lowest rates of film production in Europe. Of this number only a tiny fraction are successful and mostly with the English-speaking audiences of North America. In most years the performance of the British at the Oscars is disappointing with no Oscars going to them in the 2001 Oscars; in that year they lost out to the French producers and directors of a film called Chocolat and to such Hong Kong directors as Ang Lee for Crouching Tiger Hidden Dragon. By 2004, British film production had dropped to miserably low levels with a 40% decrease on the previous year: a mere 27 feature films were produced within the UK in 2004. In show-business, the Brit Awards are a complete embarrassment – not to mention crude and puerile when compared to the Oscars,

Grammies or Bollywood and Zee TV Awards. As explained by Paul Gracchi in the Daily Mail on Friday 22 February 2002, the Brits have come to epitomise " brawls, tantrums and glitz." In 2006, not a single British artist won any of the awards presented at the BAFTA Awards with most if not all of the awards going to the USA and the performance of English directors, producers and actors at the 2006 Oscars was once again predictably dismal. The most highlighted success of the British at the Oscars in decades has been Slumdog Millionaire.

Lastly, it is a startling state of affairs that even in their own language the English are outstripped by foreigners for literary awards. The greatest accolades for English literature such as the Booker, Whitbread and Pulitzer Prizes have all gone in the last three decades to many writers of Indian extraction or origin. The most prominent among these foreign writers of Indian extraction include R K Narayan, V S Naipaul, Salman Rushdie and Vikram Seth who between them have redefined, reshaped and dramatically transformed the entire English language. It was after all an Indian, Rabindranath Tagore, who won the Nobel Prize for literature in respect exclusively of his writings in English which was the language in which ironically he was the least fluent. Tagore was also the most prolific writer in the English language.

Chapter Twenty.

The British sense of fair play.

The English are associated with being an extremely tolerant and fair people who allegedly champion the rights of the underdog in society and who believe fervently in the philosophy of fair play amongst themselves and towards others. To "give the Devil his due" is a phrase peculiar to the English language. However, the English have not always abided by such high ideals either at home in their country or abroad within their colonies. Some examples below are illustrative of this.

(i)Treason and Treachery.

Events during World War Two illustrated how the English from the Establishment down to individuals forsook the high principles with which they were supposedly endowed. The British Free Corps (Britische Freikorps) were English volunteers who served under the Nazis within the latter's army and which consisted of thousands of individuals. At the end of the War none of these individuals with the exception of Leo Amery who was the founder of the Free Corps and a Nazi collaborator received the death sentence. Many were released from prison having served just a few years whilst those who ought to have gone to the gallows, including one individual who boasted of having killed 80 Jewish women and children in just one day, merely had their death sentences commuted to life imprisonment. Particularly disgraceful is that most of these individuals, although traitors and Nazi collaborators,

continued to receive a War pension from the British government. Yet for the very same crimes Germans were executed whilst for much lesser crimes not involving treason political activists within the colonies were put to death.

Likewise, the English Establishment turned a blind eye to the numerous English collaborators within the Channel Islands who co-operated with their Nazi occupiers during World War Two; women whose husbands were fighting the Nazis were bedding German officers of their own free will. British police constables colluded with the Nazis to rout out the few Jews who inhabited the Channel Islands all of whom were subsequently deported to death camps in Europe such as Auschwitz and Dachau. Such was the embarrassment to the Government at the time that all evidence relating to such appalling treachery was kept secret for over forty years. Documents only recently released have further shown that sizeable numbers of cowardly British POWs voluntarily joined the SS during the Second World War. At the end of World War Two, as many as 700 soldiers of the Ukrainian contingent of the SS, most with a questionable human rights record, were provided with passports and false identities by the British government and allowed to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom. Yet the British Government flouted the Geneva Convention by detaining in the UK as late as 1948 as many as 400,000 German prisoners of war, none of whom were accused or found guilty of having committed any wartime atrocities.

(ii) Treatment of minorities and immigrants.

The very fact that England has been singled out as a country in which racism exists not only among the rank and file of society but within all major institutions proves unquestionably that the notion of fair play and tolerance is practised only to a certain degree within their society. For example, with the demise of Empire, a system of apartheid flourished in England as it did in the Southern United States and South Africa. In the 1960s, in spite of the fact that newly immigrant populations of Asians and West Indians still comprised an extremely small minority, signs and placards were put up outside guest houses, bed and breakfast accommodation, hotels and private houses throughout the country refusing entry to blacks and coloureds. In Kenya right up until independence in 1963 Asians and Africans were forbidden to use the same facilities as Whites. There is an interesting story that when Joe Louis, a former Afro-American world heavyweight champion, visited the UK during his wartime service he discovered that whole towns were off limits to blacks. This was even worse than the system of apartheid in South Africa or segregation in the Southern United States whereby access to towns and cities was allowed to all but with separate segregated facilities in place. Blacks were barred from even attending cinema halls in England at this time. By contrast, in France as in the French colonies, there existed no system of apartheid. As long as a coloured was a French citizen, could speak French and was integrated within French culture, he or she was entitled to all the rights, liberties and privileges of his or her white contemporaries. In this respect, French culture was in keeping with that handed down by the Romans and the legacy inherited from Napoleon who created laws to protect all races within his Empire from persecution on the basis of colour. Even in the USA, civil rights was embraced in the 1960s protecting the rights and liberties of blacks and coloureds while rights of coloured minorities in the UK continued to languish until the passing of the Race Relations

Act as late as 1976.

Therefore, it is the case that the English are not among the most tolerant people in the world and this has been patently displayed by their attitudes and behaviour towards immigrants and ethnic communities some long-established within the United Kingdom who have made every effort to integrate in society. It was reported in an article published in the Daily Mail of 24 August 2000 that according to the UN the UK was the worst country in the West for racism: this was only upon the basis of the racist behaviour displayed by the majority of the people and the incidence of racial violence and harassment but on the basis of the extent to which these attitudes existed within the workplace, the Establishment and most institutions. Stern Magazine reported in 2001 on England as being the most racist, bigoted country in the developed world. Tolerance among the English is not limitless or boundless and has frequently come with a heavy price; minorities are tolerated as long as they know their place in society which has frequently entailed living in those less desirable, fairly run-down inner city areas or suburbs distanced from areas of predominantly White habitation. The United Kingdom is unique in the Western World today in having schools which are monoracial and comprised either entirely of white children or black and Asian children. A system of racial segregation appears to have become entrenched within the educational system in England which harks back to the racist Deep South of mid-Fifties America. Ghettoes of blacks and Asians dot the English landscape and are reminiscent by virtue of the high unemployment among such ghetto populations, low standard of living and inferior housing when compared to neighbouring white suburbs, of the Southern United States in the pre-Civil Rights era. They are also comparable to some degree to the Jewish ghettos of Krakow and other cities within Nazi-occupied Eastern Europe during World War Two. Even Lord Scarman, one of the most respected legal figures within the English Establishment, when investigating the Brixton Riots of 1981, sympathised with the racism encountered by blacks living in Brixton and the exclusion by Whites to integrate such black communities within their society. In his book, " A Home from Home", the respected BBC newsreader George Alagiah attacked England insofar as the policy of multiculturalism had been carried to extremes with the result that vast segregated areas had been created of ethnic minorities which "apartheid's social engineers dreamed of" in South Africa. Alagiah provides examples of this pattern of segregation by referring to cities such as Halifax, Luton, Southall and Leicester. One example he quotes is that of Bradford of which he comments that the city's ring road is like a boundary – "the inner neighbourhoods are almost entirely peopled by Asians while the whites live outside." He goes on to lament wryly "that there should be such a distinct division of a city along ethnic and racial lines a generation after Britain began a legislative programme to bring about exactly the opposite outcome is staggering."Alagiah goes on to explain that the especially acute ostracisation of Asians, blacks and coloureds in the UK must explain for the large numbers of extremists who have flocked from the British Muslim community to such extremist movements as Al Qaeda.

Racism is so acute within the UK that in a Sky News bulletin of 27 April 2001 it was highlighted by the TUC that Afro-Caribbeans and Asians were still twice more likely to be unemployed as Whites and although one-quarter of Asians had been educated to degree level in contrast to one-fifth of Whites a higher ratio of such Asians were

unemployed as compared to their White counterparts! Asians and Afro-Caribbeans were also twice more likely to receive custodial sentences for arrestable offences than their White counterparts. The worrying extent of institutionalised racism in UK can be demonstrated by the fact that as pointed out in a Times Article of 18 September 2000 ethnic minorities, specifically blacks and Asians, accounted for merely 50 of the 3,000 most senior positions within the Civil Service yet in London, such minorities make up for a quarter of the population. All the country's institutions and professions have been tainted with allegations of racism and as recently as January/February 2001 information was disclosed to show how the British General Medical Council had frequently discriminated against brilliant Indian surgeons in relation to their promotion to Consultant status. Only 14 % of Consultants in the UK were Asian and the vast majority of them were relegated to the most unpopular fields of specialisation such as psychiatry or Accident and Emergency. In 2004, only 17% of Asian doctors were Consultants within the medical profession in the UK. An article published in the British Dental Council magazine in October 2001 by the Chief Dental Officer in Germany produced evidence to show that the NHS was the most prejudiced institution among medical institutions in Europe by way of discriminating against Asians within the dental and medical professions. A report in the Law Society Gazette of 8th July 2004 focussed on the Law Society's annual statistical report on minorities within the legal profession ; despite the increase by over 7% of ethnic minorities in the Law over the previous two years only 24% of ethnic minority solicitors went on to become partners in private practice as against 41% of white Europeans.

Even sport in England has been tarnished with racism. It is shocking, as illustrated in the book entitled " Boxing: Inside the Game" by Harry Mullan (1998 – Icon Books), that until the 1950s a professional boxer was prevented from competing for any of the British, Empire or Commonwealth titles unless both parents were of white extraction. Yet France had produced Marcel Cerdan, the French and World Middleweight Champion back in the late 1940s, who was French-Algerian.The USA, always targeted by the British as being bigoted and racist, had by the late 1950s already produced numerous black champions nationally and internationally such as Jack Johnson, Joe Louis, Harry Armstrong, Sugar Ray Robinson, Jersey Joe Walcott, Ezzard Charles, Floyd Paterson .

The English freely criticise the Far Right movements on the Continent while failing to forget that were proportional representation to be introduced into England as it has been throughout Europe the far right in the UK would be as influential as the Pennites in France. In the Sunday Times of 27 October 2002 there was an article on the British National Party. The article illustrated the massive increase in support for the BNP especially in the North where in Burnley as many as 48,000 people voted for BNP with the BNP winning 3 council seats there as well as seats elsewhere in the North and Midlands including Oldham, Stoke and Leeds. The entire supporters of the Far Right in Germany does not number more than 45,000 according to the latest count. Worrying still is that support for the Far Right organisations in England is increasing at a considerably faster rate than anywhere else in the EU. This is confirmed by the fact that in the local by-elections held throughout England in June 2004 as many as 800,000 people voted for the BNP compared to approximately 50,000 just two years earlier. In the year 2005 to 2006 there were at least 59,000 reported racist crimes in the UK representing an increase of 16% over the previous year and in Question

Time hosted by David Dimbleby on Thursday 21 April 2006 it transpired that as may as one in five of the White population in the UK expressed sympathy for the Far Right.

A documentary aired on Channel 4 on Monday 9 July 2007 and entitled "War on Britain's Jews" contained alarming facts which indicated that anti-Semitism had more than doubled within the UK in less than a decade and that in many inner city suburbs scattered throughout the UK such as those within Manchester, Jewish schoolchildren required round-the-clock security and worshippers attending synagogues required police escorts. Even institutions within the UK which were deemed to be the champion of human rights such as publications the like of The New Statesman were complicit in anti-Semitism with the aforesaid publication printing on the cover sheet of one of its issues a picture of the Jewish Star of David embedded dagger-like within a British Union Jack. Commentators interviewed throughout the documentary compared such symbolism to that adopted by the Nazi State during the 1930s particularly as such propaganda – whether intentional or not – went completely unchallenged by the Authorities then in Nazi Germany and today in an increasingly xenophobic England. A large number of Jews interviewed for the documentary expressed the view that the United Kingdom had ceased to be a safe haven for them and that, if the opportunity arose, they would emigrate from the country. This was a most worrying point of view given that the ancestors of many of these Jews had settled within England as far back as 350 years ago.

A Panorama television documentary aired on British television on 9th April 2006 exposed the fact that England has the world's highest rates of racism, sexism and ageism both within and outside the work place despite the plethora of legislation introduced into the country over previous decades to combat such discrimination. In relation to age discrimination companies such as Morgan Stanley, Nationwide, Vodafone as well as organisations such as the BBC were employing as a fraction of the workforce individuals over the age of 55 and certainly no greater a figure than one to three per cent of the total number of employees. The vast majority of the employees sometimes as great as 68% of the total workforce were under thirty-five years of age. Even Tony Blair's Labour Government which was passing a bill to outlaw age discrimination came under fierce attack: of the individuals employed by the Prime Minister's office to work behind the scenes on strategy, campaigns and electioneering there was not a single person over the age of fifty.

(iii) Socio-economic policies.

Besides being labelled "Rip-Off Britain" by the rest of the world the UK has also assumed the title of " Slave Britain" and the reasons why are set out below:

UK citizens pay more taxes (direct and indirect taxes), pay more for food, clothes, cars, public transport, housing and holidays than their European counterparts- sometimes, as in the case of cars, 40% more. An article written by Jon Ungoed-Thomas entitled " Tourists tell Britain: you're a rip-off" and published in the Sunday Times on 20th August 2006 highlighted this appalling situation; a Sunday Times survey discovered that people in the UK were being

overcharged for everyday products and services and typically up to 30% more than in comparable countries. The disparity in prices has invoked considerable criticism from foreign tourists especially Americans including leading academics as Tyler Cowan, a professor of economics at the George Mason University of Fairfax in Virginia, who has stated: " England is not the wealthiest country in the world but it has some of the most outrageous prices. It's an overcrowded country with high property prices, but it doesn't explain why people have to pay so much." Cowan has established a forum or blog on the Internet, Marginal Revolution, under the heading "Why is the UK so expensive?," and numerous contributions have alleged that "British consumers are used to being mistreated and cheated". It has been argued by such figures as Daniel Kalt, once head of economic research at UBS, that the strength of the pound, relatively high wage packets and the housing boom had contributed to the higher prices but such an argument fails to take into account the fact that the boom in house prices has been a world-wide phenomenon while the influx into the UK of vast numbers of cheap eastern European labour would normally be expected to keep prices down.

In the workplace UK citizens continue to work longer hours than all other EU citizens; on average, 1 in 5 UK workers are having to take home work as opposed to an average of 1 in 14 within Europe and a third of adults with children are having to work in excess of 50 hours a week in the UK. UK citizens were until most recently deprived of many of the basic human rights which EU citizens enjoy, particularly with regard to periods of maternity and paternity leave, and in relation to minimum wages for part-time workers. The UK was the last country within the EU to adopt the minimum wage and it is unimaginable that until the Working Time Regulations came into effect in 1998 the UK was the only country in the whole of Europe where employees were not entitled to paid annual leave. As late as 2002, the UK was one of the few countries anywhere in the West where millions of workers were still deprived access within the workplace to occupational medicine. Some would claim that superficially only physical working conditions may have improved over those in existence during Victorian times. As revealed in a report carried out by Berger & Co in 2002 workers in England suffer considerably more than their counterparts anywhere in the EU from work-related stress largely due to what remains the most appalling state of employee relations between employers and employees in UK. Industry in the UK is anti-competitive and monopolistic. Until the year 2000, neither temporary nor part-time workers in the UK, in contrast to everywhere else in the EU, were entitled pro rata to the same employee rights or same rate of pay as their full-time and permanent counterparts. Until 2000, again in contrast to the entire EU, the UK had failed to adopt the Minimum wage package for all employees. At the turn of the Millennium when millions of employees in the UK were still required to work a maximum of 48 hours in the week the working week in France had already been reduced to a 35 –hour week. Even in 2006, the gender pay gap by which a larger proportion of women than men continue to be segregated into lower-paid jobs has singled out the United Kingdom from the rest of Europe and indeed it would appear from most of the developed world. Generally, the pay disparity between men and women in the UK remains abysmal with as of 2006 women being paid per capita an average of just 87p for every £1 earned by men. In 2008, workers from EU countries in Eastern Europe such as Poland were being employed at Terminal 5 of Heathrow Airport paid £5 an hour but with no insurances, sick leave entitlement or holiday pay. The exploitation of cheap labour frequently in breach not only of EU laws but of human rights legislation appears to be an ongoing phenomenon in the

UK.

Upon Tony Blair's New Labour Government coming to power in 1997, taxes in the UK increased faster than any other country in Europe with Britain and Portugal being the only members of the EU to have increased taxes by a proportion of GDP since 1997. This was drawn with particular emphasis to readers' attention in the March 2003 edition of Peter Parfait's Hot Property Alert. In the UK, in contrast to the majority of EU countries, most tax breaks have been arbitrarily removed and now there exist, in complete contrast to any country in the West, highly punitive and grossly unfair tax penalties on moving home, on air travel, on going to university and for investing even in a pension! The vast array of unfair hidden taxes, tariffs and import and customs duties in the UK explain why England is 30-40% more expensive on average than Germany or France.

Regarding taxation, it is despicable that, as recently as 2007, the poorest and most menial office workers and staff were paying as much as 40% on their earnings whereas high-flying multi-millionaire chiefs of private equity firms were still managing to pay as little as 10% on their earnings as a result of so-called "taper relief rules". Such a rank system of taxation, singling out the UK as unique among the developed and progressive economies of the West, came under attack from such eminent business leaders as Nicholas Ferguson, the then chairman of SVG Capital, and Paul Myners, the former chairman of Marks & Spencer.

(iv) Human Rights.

As examined earlier in Chapter Two, a country such as England which prides itself on upholding personal liberty, of standing up for the underdog, of espousing a system of justice whereby everyone is innocent until proven guilty has only showed itself as having in place institutions which are still among the most repressive and reactionary in the entire Western World. The governments within the UK, be they Tory or Labour, have been under fierce attack from the International Community, Amnesty International and the European Court of Human Rights over the last three decades for their treatment of political prisoners such as those belonging to Sinn Fein and the IRA where suspects were held in custody indefinitely without trial. Even today, individuals who are suspected of being a threat to national security may be detained indefinitely without trial and numerous individuals have been incarcerated at Belmarsh Prison since December 2001 following on from the World Trade Centre bombing in New York. Past miscarriages of justice which have occurred in England often arose from the excessive, unsupervised and unmonitored powers available to the police which enabled individuals to be branded as suspects in terrorist-related crimes on the most spurious grounds.

The fact that the Establishment in England has learned nothing from such past misdemeanours only points the finger to the presence of a totalitarian regime in place within the England which festoons itself with the garb of democracy. Even the right of free speech has been severely curtailed; an 82 year old Holocaust survivor, Walter Wolfgang, was physically assaulted and thrown out of a Labour Party Conference in September 2005 simply for criticising the

government's decision to send troops into Iraq. The individual empowered to forcibly remove this frail and helpless Old Age Pensioner was none other than a Mr Iliffe, an 18-stone heavy employed by the Party who also holds down a job as a club bouncer and who has a previous conviction for assault. At the same conference, protestors criticising the British entry into the war against Iraq were even threatened with arrest by police under most bizarrely the Prevention of Terrorism laws. These individuals threatened with arrest were law-abiding members of the public exercising their democratic right to free speech which had nothing to do with activities relating to terrorism whatsoever! Exactly 1 year later, the families of the 14 British servicemen killed in Afghanistan since the commencement of the joint US and British military offensive in that country against the Taleban forces were forcibly removed from a Labour Party conference when they protested at the war. Again the freedom of speech and democracy was seen to be stifled by what has come to be perceived as an increasingly autocratic one-party state within the UK.

In one particular year in the mid-90s the European Court of Human Rights found against the British Government on no less than 32 different counts. Likewise, in 2000 the British Act of Settlement was attacked by the European Court for breaching human rights in restricting succession to the Crown to Protestants and the Felony and Treason Act 1843 was also under attack from the European Community for breaching human rights by making it an offence to propagate Republicanism within the UK. The Mayor of London, Ken Livingstone, once compared English Rule of Ireland to the Nazi Persecution of European Jewry and even went further to add that the former was far worse in that such inhumanity and tyranny had endured for 800 years compared to the mere 6 years of the Nazi Holocaust. In the 1840s as many as 1,000,000 people died in Ireland from famine conditions following the failure of potato crops but the starving to death of so many individuals belonging to the Irish peasantry was deliberately contrived as there was food available outside the famine-infected areas to feed three times the population. The Black and Tans, a Loyalist group formed from ex-soldiers and established at the end of World War One, rampaged through Irish Catholic areas within Ulster in the early 1920s empowered by a policy to shoot-to-kill anyone they suspected of terrorism essentially enabling them to victimise innocent Catholics. Their thuggery was mirrored a decade or so later by the Brown Shirts of Hitler's SS and Ernst Rohm's SA in Germany whose own brutality was directed against Jews and Catholics. Well into the 1990s British soldiers in Northern Ireland were licensed to shoot dead anyone who got in their way irrespective of whether such individuals were unarmed, were women or even juveniles. Such powers were even sanctioned by supposed legal luminaries within the Cabinet including none other than an erstwhile Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham.

As late as 2005, the United Kingdom was criticised by the European Court of Human Rights as having the worst human rights record in the whole of Europe. This finding was reinforced when just one year later it transpired that the British Government under Tony Blair's Home Minister, Charles Clarke, had been detaining in custody as many as 10,000 foreign nationals of whom 1,000 should have been deported as opposed to being put into prison. John Reid one of Blair's Ministers himself accused the Foreign Office of not being "fit for purpose" in relation to this scandal. Following the invasion of Iraq by US and British forces after the overthrow of Saddam Hussein's regime, numerous

documented atrocities were committed by British troops in Iraq but not a single court-martial resulted in any custodial sentences being passed against any of the culprits. In contrast, the US soldiers found guilty of committing war crimes faced not just a court-martial or even a custodial sentence but the death penalty back at home.

In 2006, British firms such as Tesco, Primark and Asda came under attack yet again from international human rights organisations for the exploitation of child labour in Bangladesh. It seems that today, even to survive in a stagnant and struggling economy, major corporations in the UK have no alternative but to resort to unethical and morally reprehensible methods to boost their profits. The British government, so quick to condemn other nations and communities for their exploitation of the Third World, has appeared to turn a blind eye to the abhorrent practices of the UK business community abroad simply for the sake of pandering to the interests of big business and for the sake of securing the support of captains of industry in future general elections.

Today, the UK ranks as one of the worst countries in the world for the invasion of personal privacy which is a basic human right. Former head of the UK Police, Sir Ian Blair, himself admitted that police taps were placed on the telephones of MPs and numerous key figures throughout the country. In July 2006, various articles published in the Press within the UK revealed the excessive extent of police and state surveillance within the UK by referring to statistics which showed that there is one CCTV camera for every fourteen persons among the population. Some critics have even pointed to the existence of a Big Brother state in the UK today which restricts personal freedoms and liberties in a manner akin to that depicted portentously in George Orwell's "1984." On June 11 2008 the bill to extend the detention period for terror suspects was passed in the Commons by a mere majority of nine. If the Bill were to get approval from the House of Lords and become law in the UK then the latter would be the only country in the entire world to have such a long period of detention in custody of individuals not yet charged with an offence. Even China has a maximum period of detention for suspects of just 37 days. The UK would thus establish an appalling precedent for the abuse of human rights the world over.

Today, databases of citizens' DNA and CCTV security cameras for one out of every fourteen citizens in the UK make the country a police state like no other anywhere in the civilised world. This follows on from the complete erosion of civil liberties in the UK, disregard for basic human rights, restrictions of freedoms and lip service to democracy. The situation of hysteria and paranoia among the ruling elite in Britain concerning perceived external threats such as terrorism is so baffling that, as opposed to adopting measures consistent with those applied by democratic leaders, they are resorting to the very practices of which they are supposed to be in condemnation. For example, since 2005 citizens are not only forbidden from protesting in Parliament Square but have even been imprisoned for nothing more than reading out lists of the dead from the Iraq War or consuming cake with the words "Peace" written in icing on them.

(V) Elitism.

The UK ranks as one of the worst countries in the world today for elitism. All its top institutions and professions are open only to a small privileged elite. Cherie Blair criticised the Bar in restricting the appointment of Silk to the most privileged, by way of education and background, individuals who between them monopolise the most lucrative legal work. In an article published in the Times on Tuesday 13 June 2000, it was stated that as a result of a study carried out by the DTI and OECD the UK was shown incapable of keeping up with the competition from European economic and financial institutions owing to the fact that the top jobs in the UK, especially within industry, were still being controlled by a tiny minority of white, middle class public school and Oxbridge-educated individuals many of whom are unfit, inexperienced, irresponsible or simply too immature for the positions they hold. In a Sunday Times article of 17 September 2000 it was revealed that in all the top universities of the UK (specifically, Oxford and Cambridge, Imperial College, Edinburgh, St Andrews, Bristol, Durham) 80-90% of the intake consisted of predominantly middle class privately-educated students.

(vi) Philanthropy.

It is not to be denied that the English people have donated large sums of money over the decades to charitable and humanitarian causes world-wide. However, this strain of generosity and philanthropy is not uniquely English. For example, in light of the Tsunami disaster of 26 December 2004 in which 250,000 to 300,000 people lost their lives throughout south-east India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, The Andaman and Nicobar Islands as well as Indonesia the country whose population donated the greatest amount of money was Germany; the Germans gave £350 million to various charities in the affected countries for poverty and famine relief compared to the £297 million donated by members of the British public. Interestingly, on an individual basis the most generous donor was not an Englishman but a German and none other than Formula One driver Michael Schumacher who gave away a staggering £5 million of his own personal fortune for the Tsunami Disaster Relief.

Today, the country with the highest number of philanthropists is the United States. Millionaires and billionaires in the USA have given very generously to a huge variety of charitable causes worldwide. Such philanthropy is not as common or widespread among the super rich of the United Kingdom.

Chapter Twenty-One.

Public Services as the envy of the world.

The notion that England contains the world's best public services has for decades been discredited. This is a country where, as reported in the Times on Thursday 15 June 2000, 1,000,000 letters were going astray each week as a result of disarray within the Postal Service. As recently as Summer of 2003 10-year old letters which had hitherto been lost

in the postal system were finally on their way to reaching their recipients.

In March 2002, the Government in UK expressed its intention to raise a further £7 billion by increasing National Insurance contributions by an additional 30 pence in the pound (thus effectively increasing the higher rate of Income Tax to 50%) in order to prop up the NHS. However, many billions of pounds had already been poured into the NHS by the Government with no improvements to show for. The UK then had a public health system worse than that in Portugal despite the fact that Portugal and every single country in Europe did not benefit from the tens of billions of pounds of oil revenue enjoyed by the UK and of which a staggering £52 billion was supposed to have been poured into the public sector particularly the NHS during the 1970s and 1980s.

The Health Service has tens of thousands of people on waiting lists for 5 years for such routine operations as wisdom teeth extraction, removal of appendix or cataracts. In the NHS emergency waiting has become defined as waiting for 95 hours before being seen by a doctor and where, therefore, patients are dying as a result of inadequate or unhygienic facilities within the NHS. It was revealed in a special article published in the Sunday Times on 11 June 2000 and in an article published in the February 2002 edition of Reader's digest that in some cases critically ill heart patients were perishing on trolleys within the corridors of wards owing to insufficient beds. In France, on the other hand, queues for hospital treatment are not only unheard of but even the poorest patients receive hospital treatment through the state and they are provided with individual care and attention in individual suites as in regions such as Boulogne. A Panorama documentary aired on national television in the UK on Sunday 5th March 2006 illustrated the disgrace by which the NHS was illegally forcing thousands of people to sell their homes in order to finance the costs of their long-term care. It would seem that as each year passes the NHS goes from worse to worse and by the end of 2006 the NHS was at least staggering £800 million in the red.

It was revealed in the National Press in April 2002 that the majority of roads within the UK had fallen into such appalling disrepair that it was estimated it would take 84 years for certain roads within particular parts of the country to be renovated! This is despite the fact that roads in the UK are the most congested of any country in the West.

In the UK one of the most important and heavily relied on public services, public transport, has become over-priced and yet unreliable in terms of efficiency, safety, economy and punctuality. The most expensive public transport system in the World is the UK's while the UK's public transport system, and particularly its train services, ranks among the worst in the Western World in respect of delays, poor services and unsatisfactory safety record. Services such as that running between Doncaster and London were charging as of 2001 £100 for a return ticket and yet with no guarantee of a seat, prompt departure or arrival, and with seats and aisles often dirty and uncleaned – once more typically in line with the Third World status to which the UK has sunk irredeemably. The outdated and poor safety of the rail system in the country has witnessed appalling accidents and disasters due to fumbling inefficiency and negligence which all but the poorest countries in the world should be capable of preventing. For example, one will recall the Southall train

disaster, Paddington train disaster and in May 2002 the Potter's Bar disaster. More than three series of train crash disasters followed one upon the other: the Southall train tragedy followed by the Paddington train disaster and not even a year later the Selby train disaster in which the rescue operation was so inept that they could not even count the number of dead bodies retrieved immediately after the disaster wavering between mortality figures of 10 and 13.Being the most expensive public transport system in the world there is no excuse for ample funds not being allocated for the purpose of modernising the railway system in the UK so as to make it the most advanced and the safest in the world. The incompetence, indolence and misappropriation of funds was so acute that managers could not even ensure that signals and points on the tracks functioned properly.

The UK still lags far behind Western Europe in the recycling of most household waste products. In a news item on ITN News at 10 on Thursday 11 July 2002 it was revealed that UK is the worst country in EU in respect of creating the most waste and recycling the least. Worse still, just to come up to EU standards people in England will now have to pay for having their waste recycled - a ridiculous fiasco imaginable anywhere in EU.

What incident could sum up more the obtuseness, inefficiency and sheer stupidity of government and public services in the UK such as the Ministries of Agriculture and Health respectively than the fact that in 2001 one-third of the Foot and Mouth cases affecting livestock within the UK were misdiagnosed causing financial ruin to hundreds if not thousands of farmers throughout the country. Of the 2,750,000 livestock slaughtered some 900,000 were killed unnecessarily. In no other country in the West has such a blunder on vast proportions affecting innocent animal lives as well as the livelihoods of thousands of people ever been committed. By the end of summer 2001 as many as 5,000,000 livestock had been slaughtered in the UK making this undoubtedly the greatest large-scale slaughter of domestic animals ever anywhere in the World. The Foot and Mouth epidemic itself had followed upon the BSE crisis and the action taken by the government to abate the spread of the disease was to consider slaughtering thousands of livestock in what can only be described as medieval. Furthermore, instead of burying the bodies of culled livestock which would have lessened the spread of the disease the authorities decided to burn them in the open the consequence of which had been to contaminate the grass and other foodstuffs on which healthy livestock grazed thus creating new risks of cancer from dioxins present in milk and dairy products! The Foot and Mouth epidemic emerged due to the excessive parsimony of the English in importing cheap and contaminated meat from South Africa and spread like wild fire to the Continent by March 2001 just one month after the disease had been reported in the UK. English scientists, biologists and vets with all their supposed knowledge and expertise were incapable of finding a remedy for either curing the contaminated livestock or for checking the spread of the epidemic. Yet in India, over thousands of years, even illiterate and rural peasantry had been able to treat the disease successfully through the teachings of Ayurvedic medicine. A concoction of neem turmeric and other wild as well as cultivated herbs and plants have proved to be beneficial in treating this disease. Furthermore, where the disease had occurred in developing countries in the past it had been allowed to run its natural course usually coming to an end some weeks later and with most of the livestock affected surviving the disease.

It need not be emphasised that the Social Services in the UK enjoy the worst reputation in Western Europe in respect of the very large number of child abuse cases (often resulting in the death of the children concerned) which they have negligently or recklessly overlooked or by the number of cases involving physical and sexual abuse of children in state run homes and orphanages which had been entirely ignored or undetected by the authorities. On Panorama, a leading television documentary in the UK, a programme aired on BBC1 Channel on Monday 12th February 2007 revealed the shocking extent to which physical violence and verbal use was being perpetrated against the elderly in private nursing homes and the failure of the police to investigate and prosecute these crimes. It would appear from the documentary that the rights of the elderly were given no protection whatsoever and in this respect the UK also differed from most other countries in Western Europe which have legislation affording a greater degree of protection to such vulnerable and defenceless members of the community as the elderly. In 2007, the British charity called Help The Aged produced evidence which indicated that as many as 500,000 elderly people were being subjected to both physical and sexual abuse within the UK and two-thirds of such abuse was taking place at home. These figures are among the worst anywhere in Europe.

Regarding education, one would assume that there could be no other country in the entire Western World as to have so deficient a system of examining boards whereby tens of thousands of examination papers of students had been incorrectly marked. Yet this is precisely what happened in the England in 2002. Examiners blundered on the marking of some 304,000 A'level exam papers affecting as many as 50,000 students with the results of such exam papers not being rectified until mid October of that year. Eventually it transpired that as many as 90,000 students had their A’level and AS level exam papers reviewed and as many as a few thousand had at least one exam mark upgraded. John Mackenzie, a solicitor representing one of the aggrieved students, showed how the examining boards concerned had acted unscrupulously and dishonestly in the manner in which they had conducted the marking of papers; he stated on a Sky TV news broadcast on Tuesday 15 October 2002 that such a fiasco had resulted in a complete loss of faith in the integrity of examining bodies within the UK to such extent that if he were a student in the UK he would be tempted to seek his education abroad .

However, one case has come to epitomise the complete imbecility of public institutions in the United Kingdom today: the loss by HM Revenue and Customs in November 2007 of the records of 25 million people, such a figure representing one-third of the UK’s entire population and one-half of its adult population. Such incompetence resulted in what has been referred to as the worst security blunder to have ever occurred within the country.There is no other country in the world where sensitive data and personal security information relating to millions of citizens has gone missing without any explanation and without subsequent detection and retrieval.

Chapter Twenty-Two.

The World's greatest Civilization.

The English have made no pretence of their belief as to having spread through the previous centuries ways of civilised behaviour to the greater part of the world. Civilisation they will equate with laws, administration, good systems of government, ethics and humanity as well as values imbibed in their religion of Christianity, and the execution of public works.

However, the ancestors of the English were living in a state of savagery whilst peoples upon whom they look down with contempt today were then living in a state of advanced civilisation. For example, the people of Aksum in Ethiopia were converted to Christianity centuries before the Celts and Anglo-Saxons and as such can claim to be a superior civilisation on account of religious advancement. Christianity was brought to the Britons by Saint Columba, an Irishman, and by the time of the Anglo-Saxon invasion of the British Isles the people of Ireland were already extremely advanced in their Christianity.

There is no doubt that the most ancient continuous culture and civilisation is that in India. Graham Hancock in his 2002 book entitled "Lost Kingdoms of the Ice Age" and the television programme aired on Channel 4 on Monday 18 February have shown that remarkable discoveries made by India's Institute of Oceanography indicate that India possessed an advanced civilisation 12,000 years ago in an area of land now submerged by the sea in the Bay of Bengal. Also off the Northern coast of Gujarat archaeological remains of civilisations were discovered which are believed to be that of Dwarka referred to in the Vedas and which have been carbon-dated to 7500 B.C. From the artefacts discovered each of these cities encompassed an area of 8- 9 kilometres in length and housed populations of tens of thousands of people with sections of stone built walls standing twice the height of a man and with sections as long as 70 meters. In Mehrgarh, situated in present-day Balochistan, remains of settlements dating as far back as 7700 B.C. have been unearthed: the people lived in buildings made from mud bricks, had already cultivated cereal crops such as barley and wheat, domesticated animals such as cows and sheep and were active in trading with outside communities in wares and faience beads, made highly detailed terracotta figurines, and even wore sophisticated jewellery.

Therefore, we now know for certain that these urbanised communities and cities in Northern India not only predated those of Sumeria and Egypt by some 4,000 years but were the world's very first cities to have been built. They provide irrefutable evidence that the first peoples to cultivate cereal crops were those living in the Indus Valley and not, as had previously been assumed, the Semitic tribes living in the region between Mesopotamia and the Levant. The cities founded by the peoples of the Indus Valley contained the most highly skilled craftsmen known to the world at that time, the very first and earliest forms of writing. It is now believed, especially in light of such recent and groundbreaking discoveries, that the Vedas are considerably more ancient than previously held and were already

ancient sources of learning at the time of the civilisations of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa which along with other cities in India at the time (3,000 B.C) already covered some 1,300,000 square kilometres. As indicated in the article entitled “The Riddle of the Stones” in the Sunday Times magazine of 17 March 2002 by David Orr, the 1,000 Harappan sites which have been excavated today cover a total combined area the size of Western Europe. We also now have evidence that the figure of Manu is at least 8-9,000 years old and seals recovered showing Manu sitting in a very advanced Yogic posture- Mulubandhusana - have been dated to 5,000 B.C. which also proves that Yoga had already been developed into a precise physical science by that time. The ancient Sarasvati River, to which reference is made in the Vedas, dried out around 1,900 B.C. and along the dried beds of this now extinct river have been unearthed numerous archaeological sites. The period at which the Sarasvati was at its widest, as can be gleaned from the detailed descriptions in the Rig Veda, would have been many centuries anterior to this date and certainly no later than 3,500 B.C. according to most experts.

The above facts attest to the Sumerian, Egyptian, Chinese, and centuries later Greek and Roman civilisations being grossly inferior in age, technological development and culture to that of Ancient India. It is incredible that India had civilisations on par with the most advanced in existence in the West today. The Ancient Indian civilisations built up at the close of the Ice Age could not have contrasted more strongly with the British Isles and Europe which was still inhabited then by scattered communities of savage tribes living in caves, hunting still with spears made from bone and eking out an existence through occasionally cannibalising their human neighbours as revealed by recent finds at Cheddar in England. Today the latest research, as once again attested in the article by David Orr, suggests that the Indo-Aryans were indeed synonymous with Harappan civilisation thus displacing the theory that the civilisation was Dravidian driven out by an Aryan blitzkrieg. The “ancient people” as Orr puts it “credited with providing the blueprint for all the main European languages and, ultimately, for what we now think of as Western civilisation” were the “same Aryans whose tribes also moved westwards into Europe, bringing with them the precursors of European languages.”

Therefore, the "standard" textbooks on India's early history, written by Eurocentric historians, have recently been challenged by postcolonial historians. Several new books question many of the "standard" assertions by presenting convincing evidence on a linguistic, literary, archaeological, geological (including recent Indo-French satellite photography), and astronomical basis. There never was any "Aryan" invasion of India, nor any "Aryan"-"Dravidian" war. The term "Arya" meant good, referring to quality of behaviour, not race. Likewise "dasyu" referred to misconduct, not another race. The Rig Veda was composed not in 1200 B.C. but in 3700 B.C. The cradle of civilisation is not Sumeria in Mesopotamia, but the Sapta Sindhu, the land of seven rivers, in Northwest India. From the densely populated Sapta Sindhu, Sanskrit-speaking people migrated to Iran, Greece, and further West. Commenting on Rajaram and Frawley, Professor Klaus Klostermaier of the University of Manitoba, writes: "The facts referred to in this work are incontrovertible. The conclusions drawn have a high degree of plausibility. Consequently, the implications are nothing less than sensational....Rajaram and Frawley are true pioneers blazing new trails."

Subhash Kak, Sanskrit scholar and computer scientist and co-author of “In Search of the Cradle of Civilization” has analysed the astronomical code of the Rig Veda and drawing on Kak's work and other evidence, has established the period 4000-3700 B.C. for the composition of the Rig Veda.

The "standard" textbooks on early Indian history are an example of the adage that history books are written to reflect the views of the conqueror. Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century European historians had to contend with a puzzling philological fact: the classical language of India, Sanskrit, and the classical languages of Europe, Greek and Latin, were closely related. In the words of William Jones, one of the earliest to make a systematic study of this resemblance, "... a stronger affinity than could possibly have been produced by accident; so strong, indeed, that no philologer could examine them all three, without first believing them to have sprung from some common source...The Sanskrit language is of wonderful structure, more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin and more exquisitely refined than either." An example of the resemblance: the word for ten is dasha in Sanskrit, deka in Greek, and decem in Latin. Thousands of Sanskrit words such as pitah, brahta, raja have cognates in nearly all European languages. Based on the undeniable resemblance of these languages, philologists termed them Indo-European languages.

To account for the common origin of Indo-European languages, several Nineteenth- Century European scholars hypothesised that in ancient times an invasion of India from Europe, by a people who spoke the original Indo-European language, an "Aryan" invasion must have occurred. In typical Eurocentric arrogance, they assumed, without any evidence, that the Aryans came from outside India. Principal among these "scholars" were Max Muller and Monier-Williams, both committed to denigrating India's cultural heritage in order to persuade Indians to convert to Christianity.In a letter to his wife, Max Muller wrote: "This edition of mine and the translation of the Veda will hereafter tell to a great extent... the fate of India, and on the growth of millions of souls in that country. It is the root of their religion, and to show them what the root is, I feel sure, the only way of uprooting all that has sprung from it during the last 3000 years." Monier-Williams, in a speech given at Oxford to the Missionary Congress on 2 May 1877, said: "When the walls of the mighty fortress of Brahminism are encircled, undermined, and finally stormed by the soldiers of the Cross, the victory of Christianity must be signal and complete." In picking a date for the supposed Aryan invasion of India by a supposed race of people, Rajaram writes: "Muller was strongly influenced by a current Christian belief that the creation of the world had taken place at 9:00 a.m.on 23 October 4004 BC. Assuming the date of 4004 BC for the creation of the world, as Muller did, leads to 2448 BC for the biblical Flood. If another thousand years is allowed for the waters to subside and for the soil to get dry enough for the Aryans to begin their invasion of India, we are left at around 1400 BC. Adding another two hundred years before they could begin composing the Rig Veda brings us right to Muller's date of 1200.BC...he used a ghost story from Somadeva's Kathasaritasagara to support this date.”

The first treatment of metaphysical science expressed through religion originates in India with the Upanishads of the Second Millennium BC. The Upanishads explored in depth the notion of the human soul and of human consciousness,

the indestructibility of all matter and anti-matter as well as the cyclic nature of the Universe in addition to the concept of infinity. In the late nineteenth century, Schopenhauer who was one of the greatest philosophers of his time, had this to say of the Upanishads : “In the whole world there is no study so beneficial and so elevating as that of the Upanishads.” In the West, the mystery cults of Dionysos and Orpheus which vied with the Homeric religion were known to have their origin outside Greece, in the East with India most likely being the source. The Essene-Buddhist influence on Christianity is undisputed and the work entitled Barlaam and Josaphat which gained great popularity in 10th century AD and which was translated into several languages has been traced, scholars are agreed, to the ill-conceived story of Gautama the Buddha though with a Christian slant. In addition, the link between the Buddhist Essenes and primitive Christianity has been firmly established by the Dead Sea Scrolls. Parallels between Neoplatonism and Indian metaphysics abound. For example, the mystical movements which sprang up in the West from the 18th Century onwards including Romanticism, Occultism, Thulism, Rosicrucianism, Theosophy and Anthroposophy, can all be traced back for their inspiration to ancient India. The founder of one of the world’s most recent and most advanced religions, Sikhism, Guru Nanak postulated the theory of the infinity of space and time at a period, the Fifteenth Century, when scholars in England and Europe believed that the world was flat, that it dated back to a few millennia before Christ to the time of Adam and Eve and that it was supported on the back of some giant creature. The aspects embodied in ancient Indian religion was above all compassion and humanity not only towards fellow human beings but to all living creatures on the planet and a recognition that owing to the ephemeral and transitory nature of human existence desire constituted the cause of all suffering. Only in recent times have people living in the West turned more towards these teachings and revelations. In the Acts of the Apostles of the Bible’s New Testament, compiled in the First Century AD, there comes across the notion of the indispensability of animals for human use, sacrifice and consumption which would have disgusted Indians living centuries before. As far back as the Ninth Century BC sages such as Parshva expounded theories of not only the universality of all life forms, drawing upon the Upanishads, but within the same context the equality of all life forms so that the intentional or reckless killing of animals, plants, bacteria and even amoeba was condemnatory. Under Parshva and Mahavira a few centuries later, hospitals were created specifically for the purpose of caring for sick animals. No other country in the world at that time or even today has shown such advanced feelings of humanitarianism to life forms other than human ones. Charities established today in Europe which have as their cause the welfare of animals such as the RSPCA in the United Kingdom all have their antecedents in philosophies expounded by Indian sages going back to almost a thousand years before the advent of the Christian Era.

Therefore, not only was ancient India far advanced of any other society in existence at the time of the blossoming of its culture and civilisation but the entire civilised world today is indebted to some degree or the other to India for the legacy it passed down in the arts, religion, sciences and philosophy. England has only recently acquired the mantle of a civilised country. For example, stone buildings, with the exception of cathedrals, were not raised for nearly 900 years after the collapse of the Roman empire in England whereas cities built entirely of stone were scattered throughout Northern India many millennia before Christ. Roman roads remained the best roads in the entirety of the British Isles

until as late as the Fifteenth Century! Even the art of bricklaying, introduced by the Romans into Britain, was forgotten following the collapse of the Roman Empire. Kiln-fired bricks were used even before the Romans by the peoples of Northern India when they built cities such as Mohenjo-daro and Harappa.

The Anglo-Saxon invaders who entered the British Isles in the Fifth and Sixth Centuries AD were not only completely illiterate almost to a man but brought with them absolutely no books or writings on any subject whatsoever. This fact was presented with startling poignancy by the English historian, Richard Rudgeley, in his book entitled the "Barbarians." Writing had been invented by peoples in Northern India at a time when the ancestors of the English-speaking peoples had barely learned the art of fire. The production of the Lindisfarne Gospels was supposed to point to a transformation of the Anglo-Saxon invaders of the British Isles from illiterate invaders in the Fifth Century to highly developed, cultured and illiterate communities in the Eighth Century. However, the Lindisfarne Gospels, one forgets, were produced by monastic communities which formed merely a tiny minority of the population the vast majority of whom remained and continued to remain right down to the Middle Ages illiterate, uneducated and highly superstitious albeit Christian in faith as opposed to the Pagans which they had previously been. Mathematical calculations in England around 1000 were still in unwieldy Roman numerals and the abacus did not reach the country until well after the Norman Conquest. Scholars in India had already by this time invented algorithms and quadratic equations whilst millennia earlier they had invented the numerals used by all civilisations and cultures today, the decimal point and what was to become known as Pythagoras theorem.

In the year 1000 which was around the time the last barbarian hordes in Europe were finally suppressed, starving peasants in England would kill travellers and eat them! Thousands of years previously in Northern India communities of people forsook taking life of any kind and practised vegetarianism. About the time of the Middle Ages only 1 of every 100 murderers in England was brought to justice. In ancient India, as in modern India, crime per capita was extremely low.

During the Roman occupation of England it proved impossible, in marked contrast to the Roman colonies on the Continent, to get the inhabitants to move into towns and take up the style of living consistent with living in a town. Instead the people of Britain preferred to remain in basic hutments within the countryside as revealed by R.H. Barrow in his work, " The Romans" (Pelican; 1st Edition 1949). The cities of Northern India were home thousands of years ago to hundreds of thousands if not millions of inhabitants who had access to multi-storied tenements joined by stairways, internal courtyards onto which opened private rooms and chambers, paved streets lined out in accordance with a grid pattern rather like those of modern day Paris, running water, public and private baths and sophisticated drainage systems. Personal hygiene and cleanliness were integral to civilised living among the inhabitants of India's ancient cities. In England right up until the Twentieth Century it was uncommon for people to bathe more regularly than once a week while during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries most people living in England did not take a bath at all during their entire lives. Until the mid-Nineteenth Century city planning, sewage disposal and drainage

systems were extremely primitive throughout the length and breadth of England including even its major cities and capital, London, where the city-dwellers were accustomed to getting rid of their “night soil” by chucking it out of their windows on to the street below and in some cases on to the heads of unknown passers-by. Such crudity in the the discharge of one’s personal ablutions was not only unheard of and unseen among even India’s most rural populations but also among the supposed primitive savages in the deepest recesses of jungle-infested Africa or New Guinea.

Right up to the Sixteenth Century, India could look upon itself as one of the richest nations in the World and one which was still at that point more advanced than the West in most spheres of influence. For example, during the reign of Akbar (1542 to 1605) such was the degree of affluence in India that even humble soldiers enjoyed a standard of living with which officers in European armies at the time could not compare. Food was plentiful. Music and the arts flourished to such an extent that painters commissioned for the Akbar-nameh were reputedly paid more than generals. Festivities abounded to such a degree that fireworks displays were commonplace at a time when such technology did not exist within the West. It is not surprising thus that Akbar regarded peoples within Europe as no better than savages and their societies as developing nations (as illustrated in the televised documentary on the Discovery and Travel Channel entitled The Mughals of the Taj Mahal). European ambassadors including those from England were forced to crawl on their hands and knees before the Great Mughal which again epitomised the contempt in which such foreigners were held. In the reign of Akbar’s successor, Jahangir, the prosperity and vitality of Indian society was still observed with awe by foreigners including once again Englishmen such as Sir Thomas Roe, an ambassador from the court of Queen Elizabeth 1. It was, therefore, in the extremely short span of a few centuries beginning with the Seventeenth Century that European nations started to gain the advantage over India and, ironically, England’s rise as a power coincided with the period in which these trading concessions proliferated. India’s largesse proved eventually to be its downfall.

Will Durant, the eminent historian and philosopher, would have regarded Ancient India as laying the foundations of civilisation as we know it today on account of the fact as he says: “ India was the motherland of our race and Sanskrit the mother of European languages. She was the mother of our philosophy and mother through the Arabs of much of our Mathematics; mother, through Buddha of the ideals embodied in Christianity; mother through the village community of self-government and democracy. Mother India is in many ways the mother of us all.” The great English scholar, Pococke, concurring with Durant added: “ Mohenjodaro sold its seals at Ur and Kish. The humped bull of the Guts of the Indus Valley was developed as a winged sentinel of Assyrian palaces at Nineveh. It is represented as human-headed and bearded emblem of the bull-god of prosperity on the columns of Apadan. The Indus bull created the Apis bull of the Egyptians. The Indus metric system standardised the weights and measures of Mesopotamia and further west, the cheque and banking system of the Phoenicians of Sapta Sindhu had their coins struck and minted at Carthage, Sodom and Tyre after their migrations there, became models for the currency and banking in the West. All these are solid proofs, now universally accepted, of the migrations and occupations of those countries by Indians in the hoary past.” Mark Twain, the American author said cryptically of India : "India is the cradle of the human race,

the birthplace of human speech, the mother of history, the grandmother of legend, and the great grand mother of tradition. Our most valuable and most instructive materials in the history of man are treasured up in India only." Albert Einstein, one of the greatest geniuses to have ever lived opined: "We owe a lot to the Indians, who taught us how to count, without which no worthwhile scientific discovery could have been made." Besides Western intellectuals, the likes of Hu Shih, former Ambassador of China to USA, paid the ultimate tribute to India when he commented : "India conquered and dominated China culturally for 20 centuries without ever having to send a single soldier across her border."

APPENDIX I

In Australia and New Zealand, a policy of genocide was carried out systematically against indigenous peoples in the same calculating manner for which the Nazis were later to stand accused. For example, in the islands off New Zealand such as North and South islands, Maori men and women were separated so that they were deprived the opportunity of reproducing.

During the 18th and 19th Centuries the English Establishment presided over the exterminations of Polynesian peoples near New Zealand, of Carib peoples as the Garifuna of the West Indies and of large populations of Australian Aborigines.The latter were reduced from a population of almost one million at the beginning of the occupation to just 50,000 or 60,000 by the end of the Nineteenth Century. The entire Aborigine population of Tasmania was wiped out within a century or less.

The vast majority of plains Indians in Canada including the Metis, Cree, Sarcee, Kootenay and Blackfoot confederacies as well as the 80,000 or so tribes people who inhabited the small coastal strip of British Columbia were either wiped out by starvation through a deliberate and systematic extermination of the herds of bison upon which such Indians depended for their livelihood or through deportation of such Indians as per the so-called treaties of the 1870s and 1880s to unproductive lands on small and cramped reservations. Here, in crowded conditions, disease spread rampantly. Genocide was perpetrated by the English against the Mohawks in Eastern Canada (Ontario), the Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca tribes or peoples as well those who inhabited the coast of Labrador and the Eastern seaboard such as the M'ikmuk, Pequot and Beothuk peoples(the latter of whom were not, as the English made them out to be, uncivilised but a highly cultured society which lived in log huts, fished and were highly skilled in crafts).Other Indian tribes which inhabited the English colonies in what is now the Eastern United States including, for example, the Yamasees in Georgia and the Waxhaws in the Carolinas completely disappeared under British rule

(see " The American Indian Wars" written by John Tebbel and Keith Jennison – published by Phoenix Press).

Following the British colonisation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of the Indian Ocean populations of the indigenous inhabitants went into raid decline to the extent that prior to the British arrival within the islands in 1789 there were approximately 5,000 Greater Andamanese but at the time of India's Independence these numbers had dwindled to just twenty-five individuals. Certain tribes had even been pushed into extinction and these included the Aka-Kol of Middle Andaman, the Jangil and the Oko-Juwoi. The cause of such population decline can be attributed to the encroachment of the islands by outsiders as encouraged by the British, the spread of disease brought by outsiders and so-called 'punitive' expeditions launched against the islanders by the British.

As pointed out by J.C.H King, one-time curator of the North American collections in the Department of Ethnography at the British Museum as well as the author of " First Peoples First Contacts," the English, unlike the French, were pushed into conflict with native peoples through their greed for agricultural land as a result of which hatred of native peoples became gradually encouraged with no distinction drawn between the different tribes and with "scalping much encouraged by colonial authorities as a means of reducing Indian foes". It is the case that most of the Indian tribes East of the Ohio Valley and Mississippi hated the English and preferred to trade with the French on account of the fact that the French were easygoing and generous and made no attempt to appropriate their lands. The English, on the other hand, regarded the Indians as living on their land and thus refused to provide Indians with powder for hunting game, ammunition or essential provisions which the Indians. Captured Indians, including women and children, were sold into slavery in the West Indies and the Caribbean with no prospect of them ever being reunited with their families or peoples.The final demise of most native American tribes in North America which was epitomised in the frontier wars of the Wild West in Continental USA during the mid Nineteenth Century such as Little Bighorn and Wounded Knee can thus be traced back to the extremely xenophobic policies put into practice with such cold and calculating scheming by the English in a manner that proved not too different from the manner of thinking adopted by the Nazis centuries later. The genocide carried out with deliberate and systematic scheming by the English against the American Indians can be surmised in the words of Sir Jeffrey Amherst, the Commander in Chief of the British Regulars in the North-Eastern United States in the 1760s, who advised his subordinate officers as follows : " You will do well to try to inoculate the Indians by means of infected blankets, as well as to try every other method that can serve to extirpate this execrable race. I should be very glad your scheme for hunting them down by dogs could take effect." In the same breath, he commented to his officers that the Indians were to be treated "not as a generous enemy but as the vilest race of beings that ever infested the Earth and whose riddance from it must be esteemed a meritorious act, for the good of mankind."

APPENDIX II

The example of the British Raj in India serves as evidence of the completely despotic rule of the World's oldest existing culture and civilisation and the assumption by its English rulers of a belief in their racial superiority and subsequent treatment of their Indian subjects which many writers and historians throughout the World have compared to the " Master Race" ideology of Nazi Germany.

It is apt before delving further into this subject-matter to quote from an article written by Mihir Bose in the Times back in the Summer of 2002: **" Art Malik, the son of a Pakistani migrant, had been the narrator of the BBC tv series, "The British Empire in Colour" broadcast in 2002. He wrote an article previewing it in the Mail on Sunday, in which he said he had no quarrel with the Empire as it was an attempt to make the world safe for democracy and world peace. How reassuring those words, from a child of a former colonial subject, must have been to the editor of the Mail on Sunday. That a leading right-wing newspaper should have an article by an Asian praising the Empire shows the utter confusion that surrounds attempts to reassure contemporary Britons that the Empire of their fathers and grandfathers was not a force for bad. Part of the confusion can be traced to the beginning of the Empire in India. Robert Clive's victory in the battle of Plassey, when he defeated the Bengal nawab, Siraj-ud-daula, in June 1757, so launching the British Empire in India, was achieved through a conspiracy. Clive bribed the nawab's general,Mir Jaffar, using as middleman a Calcutta businessman called Omichand. Convinced Omichand was a crook, Clive set out to deceive him, preparing two agreements with Mir Jaffar. One was a false one with forged signatures, which mentioned the middleman's commission Omichand would receive, and a genuine one that did not.Years later, Clive's deception was the subject of parliamentary inquiry and a censure motion in the House of Commons. The proposer, Colonel Burgoyne, accused Clive of looting Bengal for personal gain. Clive defended himself by saying what he did was for the good of Britain. The debate showed the English at their most sanctimonious; Clive was denounced for making money but praised for his 'great and meritorious service to the country'. Clive's biographer, Nirad Chaudhuri, has pointed out that, using the moral standards being applied to Clive, the very establishment of British power in India was 'naked aggression and usurpation, if not robbery... [but] England could not retain the stolen goods if they called Clive a thief'." Centuries earlier, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh, although pirates who plundered the Spanish fleets for South American gold, were whitewashed in England as loyal patriots."**

Mihir Bose goes on to elaborate within the same article :

" Ever since, the English have struggled with this dilemma. They have wanted the glory of the Empire but have recoiled from the messy, underhand, often criminal ways that always accompany the acquisition of such empires. They like to be seen as moral and upright men and women but when it is pointed out that in building and sustaining an empire they were also very cruel, vindictive, greedy, dishonest and evil they want to look

away, unable to accept they could ever have been false to their essentially good and honest nature. As far as the Indian Revolt of 1857 is concerned it remains without doubt that the English had responded to the brutality of the Indians with their own brutal ways, such as tying Indians to the mouths of cannons, killing the sons of the last Mughal emperor and making Indians lick clean with their tongues the places where the English had been killed. The violence that followed the British decision to leave India - a million killed, many millions uprooted - in 1947 was the culmination of many years of earlier violence and many more millions dead that had long made Indian self-government inconceivable in British eyes. But the turning point came on 3 September 1939. Within hours of Neville Chamberlain declaring war in Germany, Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, without consulting a single Indian, declared India at war with Germany. Though in regional governments there had been a very limited form of self-rule, the Indians felt that on the real issues they were still going to be treated like children. While Indians - and West Indians and Africans – in their millions fought for the Empire, they began to realise they were fighting not, as advertised, for freedom but for preserving their master's empire. In 1944, the Bengal famine, the worst in Indian history, led to four million deaths in a horrific mismanagement by the Raj. But the Raj, instead of accepting blame, or even censuring anyone, blamed the Indian shopkeeper for hoarding. Bengal never recovered and between 1945 and 1947 did indeed became ungovernable. It led to terrible riots between Hindus and Muslims, which finally convinced the Indian politicians that partition was inevitable. By then, the British had also conceded that they could not hold on to India; they no longer had the required support from the Indian collaborators who had sustained the Raj. Empire studies must tell the whole story, not a highly selective story which may reassure those who cannot face the truth but does nothing to tell us how we came to be. I look forward to growing number of books, films and documentaries on the Empire, but I invariably find they are all about the English talking among themselves, with a walk-on part for the natives. Regrettably, this appears to apply even to the British Empire and Commonwealth Museum which opened in Bristol last month. It is astounding that the new museum had nothing on Raja Ram Mohan Roy. He was one of the finest products of the Bengali renaissance, the result of the first interaction between the British and the Indians in Bengal. Roy believed that British rule would renovate India and its ancient culture; he converted to Christianity, sided with the British during the Indian Revolt of 1857 and is buried in Bristol.The Indian nationalist movement against the British was led by his descendants, who found that the promises and hopes nurtured in the early years of British rule were not being met. Indians, despite taking to British values and ways, were not being treated as equals. Therefore, the story of the Empire needs to address this. If it continues to ignore such men as Roy then, however many reassurances are sought from the likes of me, the gap in the real understanding of how the Empire affected the lives of all those now living in Britain will never be bridged."

In the aforementioned extracts Mihir Bose highlighted the arrogance, pomposity and self-righteousness of the English in their attitude towards the subjects of their former colonies. The profound ignorance of the so-called intelligentsia in England is still evident in the writings of such historians as Philip Warner who declares (in his biography of Field-Marshall Sir Claude Auchinleck, page 188) with all the traits of the psychological brainwash received since childhood

growing up in an extremely closeted Middle England that " There had been numerous benefits from British rule in India : the progress against disease, barbaric practices, famine, had all been associated with better medicine and hygiene, better education, and better irrigation and transport." However, as we shall see, the degree of perpetration of barbarity by the English in India far exceeded that of any which preceded or followed it. The barbarity which the English claimed to eliminate was in any case confined to tiny minorities in the vast expanse of the Subcontinent (the thuggee movement with its few thousand adherents, the practice of suttee which was mostly practised by the Rajputs and was in most cases voluntary and which had been in any case abolished by Emperor Akbar several hundred years before the British banned it). There was in fact contemporaneously more barbarity spread across the entire spectrum of English society where the hanging, drawing and quartering of petty thieves was common practice. The English created poverty and famine in India on a scale which had never previously existed and to such extent that India suffers to this very day from such consequences. Medicine, hygiene and education in India was so advanced in India that at the time of conquest by the English the latter had nothing back home with which to compare by way of advancement.

Myths of the Raj:

A/. Better Justice.

The English have frequently claimed to have been absolved of any culpability for crimes amounting to genocide either in India or elsewhere within their colonies but there stands no better example to contradict such professed high moral ground than the aftermath of the 1857 Indian Mutiny ; within the confines of Delhi alone tens of thousands of completely innocent civilians, among them women and children, were lined up and murdered in systematic fashion so that by the end of the Mutiny, Delhi, a City once comprised mostly of Muslims contained a relict surviving population of just 1,000 belonging to that religion. The English officers perpetrating such genocide and whom were acknowledged by their superiors to be carrying out murder escaped all form of retribution or punishment - for instance, Sir Theophilus Metcalfe was renowned for hanging men at a mere whim and despite such a transgression persisting for many months after the ending of the Mutiny he was eventually ordered to vacate his post but with the blood of many innocents on his hands.

The British retaliation following the Indian Mutiny of 1857 was thus severe to say the least. In Delhi one eyewitness boasted that "all the people found within the walls when our troops entered were bayoneted on the spot...These were not mutineers but residents of the city, who trusted to our well-known mild rule for pardon. I am glad to say they were disappointed." At the site of the massacre of women in Cawnpore, the British made their captives lick the dried blood off the floor before hanging them. The war rumbled on until late in 1858, but the executions continued until well into 1859, rebels being hanged or shot without trial, convicted mutineers being lashed to the muzzles of guns and blown to pieces. Lord Canning tried in vain to curb the "rabid and indiscriminate vindictiveness " of his compatriots, pointing

out that "the government which has punished blindly and revengefully will have lost its chief title to the respect of its subject." "TimeFrame AD 1850-1900: The Colonial Overlords" (Time-Life Books) draws attention to the city and district of Allahabad and its neighbourhood in which General Niell held his ' Bloody Assizes' in the aftermath of the Mutiny. Soldiers and civilians alike were holding Bloody Assize, or slaying natives without any assize at all, regardless of age or sex. It is in the records of the British Parliament, in papers sent home by the Governor-General in Council, that "the aged, women, and children are sacrificed as well as those guilty of rebellion." They were not deliberately hanged, but burnt to death in villages.Volunteer hanging parties went into the districts and amateur executioners were not wanting to the occasion. One gentleman boasted of the numbers he had finished off quite "in an artistic manner," with mango trees as gibbets and elephants for drops, the victims of this wild justice being strung up, as though for pastime, in the form of figures of eight. Lieutenant Pearson described of the punishment of rebels in Allahabad, in a letter to his mother : " Every day ten or a dozen niggers are hanged. Their corpses hung by two's and three's from branch and signpost all over town ... For three months did eight dead-carts go their rounds from sunrise to sunset, to take down corpses which hung at the cross-roads and the market places, poisoning the air of the city, and to throw their loathsome burdens into the Ganges."

One of the claims most often made by the English is that they gave to the Indian people better laws and a better judicial system that they ever had before or could create for themselves and that this argument alone fully justified retention of the land by the English. As far back as 1817, Sir Thomas Munro wrote : "Foreign conquerors have treated the natives with violence, but none has treated them with so much scorn as we; none have stigmatised the whole people as unworthy of trust, as incapable of honesty, and as fit to be employed only where we cannot do without them. It seems not only ungenerous, but impolite to debase the character of a people fallen under our dominion." Sir Robert Fulton, an eminent British official in India stated :"The foundation of our empire in India rests on the principle of justice,and England retains its supremacy in India mainly by justice. Without justice we could not hold India for a moment, for it is that which inspires the people of India with a confidence in us and with a belief that in all our dealings with them we never act otherwise than fairly and justly, and which renders them on the whole satisfied and contented with our rule." The views of Fulton like many an Englishman were propagated far and wide in order to justify to the World the subjection of India. However, the Indian people had no choice but to submit to British rule as they had been disarmed and given that "British battleships were in all their harbours ready to bombard their cities; British canon and machine guns were ready to mow down their men, women and children; and British bombing airplanes were ready to blow up their villages, if the Indian masses attempted to throw off the yoke of their foreign masters."

Mr. John Dickinson, in his book, "Government of India Under a Bureaucracy," describes the kind of legal system set up by the English and the results it produced. He says: "We, the English, ignorantly assumed that the ancient, long civilised people of India, were a race of barbarians who had never known what justice was until we came among them, and that the best thing we could do for them was to upset all their institutions as fast as we could, among them their

judicial system, and give them instead a copy of our legal models at home...it would have been the grossest political empiricism to force it on a people so different from ourselves....and the reader may conceive the irreparable mischief it has done to India..." Sir Henry Cotton in his book "New India" confessed : "The people of India possess an instinctive capacity for local self-government. It is by the reason of the British administration, only,that the popular authority of the village headman has been sapped, and the judicial power of the Panchayat, or Committee of Five has been subverted. "

The most serious and damning allegations against the British legal system in India was that it was partial towards Europeans only, especially Englishmen. There existed one law for the Englishmen and another law for the Natives. One Calcutta daily of the Raj commented caustically : "No man in this country can knock an Englishman down without promptly being arrested and sent to jail. But an Englishman may knock a dozen Indians down and go scot-free. If the Indian attempts to defend himself against his British assailant, the officer is on him in no time, and he goes to jail for heavy sentence." A Bombay daily also commented that : "A European kicks his servant to death. The local magistrate finds him guilty of simple assault and fines him one pound, six shillings and eight pence. An appeal to the Bombay High Court increases the sentence to nine months imprisonment. In another case, an Englishman kicks a sweeper, rupturing his spleen, which results in his death, and is ordered to pay a fine of 50 rupees with no imprisonment. Yet in another case, an Indian is sentenced to 20 years imprisonment for attempting to rape an Englishwoman, while in the same province an Englishman who gags and rapes a Hindu girl of 18 is acquitted, with no punishment at all." In November, 1923, some British soldiers who had been out fox-hunting near the village of Lohagaon, in the vicinity of Poona, fell into an altercation with the villagers, when one of the villagers was shot dead by a soldier named Walker. The soldier was tried by the Sessions Court before European jurors and British judges and acquitted. Mr. K. C. Kelkar, President of the Poona City Municipality and Editor of the weekly Kesari commented editorially in the paper as follows: "Such farces of trials of Europeans accused of crimes against Indians are not new among us. They date back to the times of Warren Hastings. The thing to be most regretted is that with such things taking place before their very eyes there are persons who keep singing the praise of British justice. By good rights a pillar ought to be erected at Lohagaon having engraved on it the full details of this case, as a memorial showing what value is attached to the lives of Indians under British rule."

According to Zareer Masani, "Whites only" places like the Delhi Club abounded in India until as recently as the 1960s when the Breach Candy Swimming Pool in Bombay (Mumbai) continued to exclude Indians. The notion of segregation was by no means new in India's caste-ridden society but Anglo-Indian racism was unacceptable in that it was directed by the English against even the most educated and distinguished Indians. At one point during the Raj, 12,000 students were graduating from Indian colleges each year with hundreds more graduating from the most prestigious universities in Europe and America. However, only the lowest places in the civil service in India were open to them. Liberals like Elphinstone, and Munro, protested in vain against this denigration of the educated intelligence of India. "It is the commonest thing," stated an American missionary, "to see Indian scholars and officials, of confessedly

high ability, of very fine training, and of long experience, serving under young Englishmen who in England would not be thought fit to fill a government or a business position above the second or third class." "Eminent Hindu physicians and surgeons," says Ramachandra Chaterjee, "are compelled to spend the best years of their lives in subordinate positions as 'assistant' surgeons, while raw and callow youths lord it over them and draw four to five times their pay."

However, it was the incidents of racial humiliation which by their severity, demeaning and humiliating nature far exceeded anything experienced or encountered between the various levels of caste within Indian society. The English denounced the injustices of the Indian caste system while nothing could be more cruel and contemptuous than the symbols of white supremacy in India such as posted signs on railway carriages, at clubs, hotels, restaurants, leisure facilities and even public conveniences stating 'Europeans Only' or 'Indians and Dogs not allowed.' The extreme prejudice of the English towards the Indian was reflected in the views of such statesmen as Winston Churchill who once stated sweepingly and in as xenophobic a tone as Hitler's anti-Judaism : "I hate Indians (read Hindus). They are beastly people with a beastly religion."

The brutality committed by the English in the aftermath of the 1857 Mutiny was mirrored by that perpetrated in the Punjab in 1919. Never in India's history had such barbarity been carried out in such a systematic fashion. Summary trials took place with people being punished with transportation of life and confiscation of property for simply raising slogans against the Raj. In April 1919, as a peaceful festival was about to commence in Amritsar, it was fired upon with machine guns and rifles. Six hundred unarmed men, women, and children were killed and the total number of casualties exceeded 1600 cases. The purpose of the gathering was to peacefully protest against the arrest of Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu and Dr. Satya Pal, both members of the Congress party. Jallianwala Bagh was a large open space enclosed on three sides by buildings with only one exit. Brigadier General Reginald Dyer, the military commander of Amritsar, surrounded the Bagh with his troops, closed off the exit and then ordered his soldiers to shoot into the crowd with their machine-guns and rifles. The General ordered the firing to continue until all ammunition the soldiers had brought with them was exhausted. He personally directed the firing towards the exits where the crowd was most dense; "the targets," he declared, were "good." The massacre was brutal and heartless.The trapped crowd had nowhere to run or hide. Men, women and children ran helter-skelter, some jumping into the well to escape the volley of bullets. Only when their ammunition was exhausted did Dyer order his men to leave the area forbidding them from giving any aid to the injured, ordering all Hindus off the streets, and preventing relatives or friends from bringing even a cup of water to the wounded who were piled up in the field. The wholesale slaughter at Jallianwala Bagh horrified not only the whole country but the entire world.

It is worth noting that General Dyer was fecilitated by the British parliament, given an honourable discharge, a purse of £80,000 and a bejewelled sword inscribed 'Saviour of the Punjab'. Like the Nazis, the English rulers of India not only refused to accept that they could do any wrong but when they did do wrong exculpated themselves on grounds of self-professed superiority. Mahatma Gandhi, who was now the foremost figure in Congress, declared that:

"Cooperation in any shape or form with this satanic government is sinful" and Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest.

However, the last blow was the reign of terror unleashed in the aftermath of the Amritsar Massacre within the districts of the Punjab in which followed some of the most sordid and sadistic acts committed against the Indian people by English officers, administrators and soldiers. In "India and British Imperialism", by Gorham D. Sanderson the writer draws upon the testimony of an Indian villager in the aftermath of the Massacre : "One day, during the Martial Law period, Mr. Bosworth Smith gathered together all the males over eight years at the Dacha Dalla Bungalow.Whilst the men were at the Bungalow, he rode to our village, taking back with him all the women who met him on the way carrying food for their men in the Bungalow. Reaching the village, he went around the lanes and ordered all women to come out of the houses, himself forcing them with sticks. He beat them with sticks and spat at them and used the foulest and most unmentionable language. He hit me twice and spat in my face. He forcibly uncovered the faces of all women, brushing aside their veils with his stick. He repeatedly called us flies, bitches, swines, and said, "Why did you not prevent your men folks from going out to do mischief? Now, your skirts will be looked into by the Police Constables." All news of this event remained hidden from the world, and even from Parliament, for several months after its occurrence.

The atrocities committed by General Dyer, Bosworth Smith and their like were no different than those perpetrated by the Nazis against innocent Jews and like many a Nazi officer Dyer and his ilk acted with impunity. After Jallianwalla Bagh he issued an order that Hindus using the street should crawl on their bellies. If they tried to rise to all fours, they were struck by the butts of soldiers' guns. He arrested 500 professors and students and compelled all students to present themselves daily for roll-calls, though this required that many of them should walk sixteen miles a day. He had hundreds of citizens, and some schoolboys, quite innocent of any crime, flogged in the public square. He built an open cage, unprotected from the sun, for the confinement of arrested persons; other prisoners he bound together with ropes, and kept in open trucks for fifteen hours. He had lime poured upon the naked bodies of Sadhus (saints),and them exposed them to the sun's ray that the lime might harden and crack their skin. He cut off the electric and water supplies from Indian houses. Finally he sent airplanes to drop bombs upon men and women working in the fields. The news of this barbaric orgy of military sadism was kept from the world for half a year. What is particularly repugnant is that the British Government at home took no punitive action against General Dyer for these barbaric and inhumane acts just as the Nazi High Command took no measures to correct the excesses committed by German soldiers in occupied territories or within the Jewish-occupied ghettos in Krakow, Lodz and Warsaw during World War II .

In 1921, just two years after the Amritsar Massacre the pogrom in the Punjab continued as manifested by the masses of unarmed and peaceful Sikh pilgrims en-route to the Sikh temple at Jaito. They were fired upon by British armed forces and then charged by cavalry. 300 were killed and over the next few years as many as 14,000 of these peaceful Sikh pilgrims were jailed where a large number of them died from torture or malnutrition. The facts relating to the

Jaito massacre and its aftermath were, as with Jallianwalla Bagh, dusted over by the English Press in no less a reprehensible and self-righteous fashion than the Nazi-run Press in Germany in the mid to late 1930s amid the numerous atrocities carried out against Jews within that country.

In “Rape of India by the British” the American Historian Will Durant observed : “British rule in India is the most sordid and criminal exploitation of one nation by another in all recorded history. I propose to show that England has year by year been bleeding India to the point of death, and that self-government of India by the Hindus could not within any reasonable probability, have worse results than the present form of alien domination. The civilisation that was destroyed by British guns had lasted for fifteen centuries, producing saints from Buddha to Ramakrishna and Gandhi; philosophy from the Vedas to Schopenhauer and Bergson, Thoreau and Keyserling, who take their lead and acknowledge their derivation from India.” “India”, says Keyserling, "has produced the profoundest metaphysics that we know of"; and he speaks of "the absolute superiority of India over the West in philosophy, poetry from the Mahabharata, containing the Bhagavad-Gita, perhaps the most beautiful work of the literature of the world down to Sarojini Naidu, greatest of living women poets, and Rabindranath Tagore, who, writing a local dialect in a subject land, had made himself the most famous poet of our time. And how shall we rank civilisation that created the unique and gigantic temples of Ellora, Madura and Angkor.”

Basil Matthew in “India Reveals Herself” expressed poignantly that :"The British mentality is the same as Hitler's. In their own estimation they are the master race born to govern. Only those who successfully show light get what they want from Britain. She always interferes on the side of reaction, and the League of Nations itself is just another link in the chain of bondage, for the status quo clause would fetter India for ever as Britain's subject." In the “The Raj and the Reich” Michael Portillo, a one-time Conservative Minister for Kensington and Chelsea in the British government, compared the 'Raj' with the Nazi regime. British rule in India was exercised with force, without any form of legal control from England and was a law unto itself. The English behaved as a 'master race'. They exploited India’s resources and its population for their own gain with no regard to human suffering. Indian workers were forced to labour in other colonies in Africa and the West Indies in conditions of slavery and such individuals could never secure the financial means to return to India and were exploited thoroughly. The English invented the system of bonded labour which they condemn today as it exists in such Middle Eastern countries as Dubai where thousands of Indian and Pakistani expatriates live in slave-live conditions performing menial labour, unable to return home to visit their families on their low wages and with their passports surrendered to their employers.

Therefore, although Slavery was supposed to have been abolished in the colonies belonging to the Crown by 1830, in Surinam the institution continued to linger until as late as 1863 with more than 34,000 British Indians entering Surinam between 1873 and 1940 effectively replacing the former slaves who had been of African extraction . From Calcutta and Madras Indian men, and a much smaller number of women, continued throughout this long period to be herded into "coolie" ships and confined to the lower decks. They were forced to eat, sleep, and sit amidst their own

waste, and were deprived of even the most elementary form of medical care. If they perished onboard their bodies were thrown into the sea and discipline was enforced with corporal punishment. A number of Indian labourers in Surinam were to state in a complaint in 1883, "if any coolie fails to work for a single day of the week, he is sent to jail for two or four days, where he is forced to work while day and night kept under chains. We are tortured very much. For this reason two to three persons died by swallowing opium and drowning themselves." Britain's rival Colonial Powers such as France, Spain and Holland had long abandoned such abhorrent practices and had moved forward into the Modern Age. The English were continuing to practise slavery, albeit in a different form and disguised in the name of Indentured Labour, that even the USA had abandoned upon the conclusion of the American Civil War as far back as 1865. Gorham Sunderland reports that the British treated the Hindus as strangers and foreigners in India, in a manner "quite as unsympathetic, harsh and abusive as was ever seen among the Georgia and Louisiana planters in the old days of American slavery" and he proceeds to remark on several cases in which British soldiers forcibly ejected from railway compartments educated Brahmins and courtly rajahs who had tickets for this space. Savel Zimand, the author of "Living India," corroborated this in his own observations : "Many of those distinctions drawn against Indians are like those made against the Negroes in our south - minus lynching. I could fill volumes with such instances."

In his "Modern India: Its Problems and their Solution " Dr. V. H. Rutherford, examined the character and results of English efficiency in India and pronounced it as "one of the chief causes of India's poverty." He declared that English rule in India was not in the slightest philanthropic but driven by greed and the desire for profit and for self-aggrandisement. He refers to the Government's neglect of the education of the masses, of sanitation and medical services in the villages, of order, of housing for the poor, of agricultural banks, of the need to improve and develop agriculture, of Indian industries, of the tramways, electric lighting and other public services, of the manipulation of Indian currency in the interests of London. "British rule as it is carried on in India is the lowest and most immoral system of government in the world - the exploitation of one nation by another."

An Irish author once wrote: "The English people love liberty - for themselves. They hate all acts of injustices, except those which they themselves commit. They are such liberty-loving people, that they interfere in the Congo and cry, 'Shame! To the Belgians. But they forget that their heels are on the neck of India." In his book, "Secret History of the English Occupation of India", Wilfrid Scawen, an intimate personal friend of Lord Lytton, a Viceroy of India, visited India and made a study of conditions there. He commented : "It is one of the evils of the English Imperial system that it cannot meddle anywhere among free people, even with quite innocent intentions, without in the end doing evil. Of India he writes: "I am disappointed with India, which seems just as ill governed as the rest of Asia, only with good intentions instead of bad ones or none at all. There is just the same heavy taxation, government by foreign officials, and waste of money, that one sees in Turkey. The result is the same, and I don't see much difference between making the starving Hindoo pay for a cathedral at Calcutta and taxing for a palace on the Bosphorus....In India the 'natives' as they call them, are a race of slaves, frightened, unhappy, terribly thin. Though myself a good Conservative and member of the London Carlton Club, I own to being shocked at the bondage in which they are held, and my faith in

British institutions and blessings of English rule has received a severe blow.....if we go on developing the country at the present rate, the inhabitants will have, sooner or later, to resort to cannibalism, for there will be nothing but each other left to eat." Rev. C. F. Andrews in his book, "India's Claim for Independence,"says: "The British Empire today, with its Indian appendage - with India held in subjection by force - is also a monstrosity. It can produce only bitterness, ever-increasing bitterness, and estrangement, between India and England, to people that ought to be friends. To conclude: There is not a myth on the earth more baseless or more cruel than the claim put forth to the world that England is ruling great distant India well, or that she can by any possibility rule it well, or without constant blunders and injustices of the most serious and tragic nature."

B/. Economic Development .

Lord Curzon,Viceroy of India from 1898-1905, remarked : "While we hold onto India, we are a first rate power. If we lose India, we will decline to a third rate power. This is the value of India." His statement was an implicit admission of the fact that England's prosperity was tied in with the economic, commercial and industrial exploitation of India.

The American, Reverend Jabez T. Sunderland (1842-1936), former President of the India Information Bureau of America and Editor of Young India (New York), as well as the author of "India, America and World Brotherhood and Causes of Famine in India" wrote glowingly about India's culture: "When the British first appeared on the scene, India was one of the richest countries of the world; indeed, it was her great riches that attracted the British to her shores. For 2,500 years before the British came on the scene and robbed her of her freedom, India was self-ruling and one of the most influential and illustrious nations of the world." " This wealth," he says "was created by the Hindus' vast and varied industries. Nearly every kind of manufacture or product known to the civilised world -nearly every kind of creation of Man's brain and hand, existing anywhere,and prized either for its utility or beauty - had long, long been produced in India. India was a far greater industrial and manufacturing nation than any in Europe or than any other in Asia. Her textile goods - the fine products of her loom, in cotton, wool, linen, and silk - were famous over the civilised world; so were her exquisite jewellery and her precious stones,cut in every lovely form; so were her pottery, porcelains, ceramics of every kind, quality, colour and beautiful shape; so were her fine works in metal -iron, steel, silver and gold. She had great architecture - equal in beauty to any in the world. She had great engineering works. She had great merchants, great business men, great bankers and financiers. Not only was she the greatest ship-building nation, but she had great commerce and trade by land and sea which extended to all known civilised countries." Before the arrival of the British, port cities throughout India were dominated by Indian merchants who were held in high esteem, as they had been in very ancient times, throughout international trading circles. In the mid-seventeenth century, an Indian merchant in Surat by the name of Virji Vohra was reputed to have been the richest merchant in the world in his time.

Ernest Wood, in the book "A Foreigner defends Mother India" states, "In the middle of the Eighteenth Century, Phillimore wrote that 'the droppings of her soil fed distant regions'. No traveller found India poor until the Nineteenth Century, but foreign merchants and adventurers sought her shores for the almost fabulous wealth, which they could there obtain. 'To shake the pagoda tree' became a phrase, somewhat similar to our modern expression 'to strike oil'." Buckminster Fuller (1895-1993) philosopher, thinker, visionary, inventor, architect, engineer, mathematician, poet, cosmologist, inventor of the geodesic dome, once said: "The British were perhaps the most successful pirates in history. They came to India, pillaged the country in the name of trade and then enslaved it in the name of civilisation."

Another Englishman, H. M. Hyndman, in his book “The Bankruptcy of India,” proved that taxation in India was the highest of any other country and yet with a population that was fast becoming one of the poorest in the world. In the 19th century, India shone as the brightest jewel in the crown and was valued so highly that, as British viceroy Lord Curzon stated in 1900, "We could lose all our dominions and still survive, but if we lost India, our sun would sink to its setting." Within a short time, India moved from being a jewel in the British crown to becoming a Third World country. In "Late Victorian Holocausts" Mike Davis described how the Indian famines of the early 20th century were created by the English and how, through an analysis of India's GDP and vital statistics from 1750 to 1947, English rule impoverished India. Historian William Digby estimated that the population of Dhaka dropped from 200,000 to 79,000 between 1787 and 1817; the export of Dacca muslin to England amounted to 8,000,000 rupees in 1787; in 1817, nil. The fine textile industry on which were dependent the livelihoods of thousands, the self-sufficient village economy, were all systematically destroyed by the English. Such was the wealth pouring in to England from India that it made possible the Industrial Revolution. Indeed, Brooks Adams asserted that the Industrial Revolution (circa 1760) could not have happened in Britain had it not been for the loot that came in from India. It is interesting that the flying shuttle (1760), spinning jenny (1764), the power-loom (1765) and the steam engine (1768) were all created at the time that the East India’s exploitation of India’s vast resources had reached a crescendo. Digby estimated in 1901 that the total amount of treasure extracted from India by the British was £1,000,000,000. Considering the effects of inflation, this is probably worth a trillion dollars in today's money. The wealth of the colonies returned to England created huge fortunes. By 1700, the East India Company accounted for half of the trade of the nation.Two English historians of India, Edward Thompson and G. T. Garrett,described the early history of British India as: "perhaps the world's high-water mark of graft: "a gold-lust unequalled since the hysteria that took hold of the Spaniards of Cortes' and Pizzaro's age filled the English mind. Bengal in particular was not to know peace again until she has been bled white. Possibly since the world began no investment has ever yielded the profit reaped from the Indian plunder." P J Marshall has drawn attention to Robert Clive whose net worth in 1767 was estimated at £401,102, that of John Johnston at £300,000. Another agent of the East India company, Richard Smith, amassed in 1764-1770 a fortune of £250,000. Yet these company officers' average salary was between £1,000 and £5,000 per year.

Centuries ago, the Moroccan traveller Ibn Battuta had described Bengal as "a country of great extent, and one in which rice is extremely abundant. Indeed, I have seen no region of the earth in which provisions are so plentiful." In 1757,

Clive described the textile centre of Dacca as "extensive, populous, and rich as the city of London" but by 1840 its population had fallen from 150,000 to 30,000. Sir Charles Trevelyan testified before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, "that the jungle and malaria are fast encroaching... Dacca, the Manchester of India, has fallen from a very flourishing town to a very poor and small town." The English merchant William Bolts wrote in 1772: "Various and innumerable are the methods of oppressing the poor weavers...such as by fines, imprisonments, floggings, forcing bonds from them, etc." Mr. W. S. Lily in his book entitled " India and Its Problems," writes as follows: "For the monstrous financial immorality of the English conduct in India for many a year after this, Robert Clive was largely responsible. Clive, the great empire-builder, whose statue faces the India Office in London today.".According to Brooke Adams, the American writer: "Possibly since the world began, no investment has ever yielded the profit reaped from the Indian plunder, because for nearly fifty years Great Britain stood without a competition." .

Francois Marie Arouet Voltaire (1694-1774), one of France's greatest writers and philosophers, was a theist, and a bitter critic of the Church, who painted the motives for Europe's interest in India in stark language: "No sooner did India begin to be known to the Occident's barbarians than she was the object of their greed, and even more so when these barbarians than she was the object of their greed, and even more so when these barbarians became civilised and industrious, and created new needs for themselves..."..(: Fragments historiques sur l'Inde - By Francois Marie Arouet Voltaire p. 383). Many historians, such as Frenchman Guy Deleury, have documented the economic rape of India by the English: "Industrially the British suffocated India, gradually strangling Indian industries whose finished products, textiles in particular, were of a quality unique in the world which has made them famous over the centuries. Instead they oriented Indian industries towards jute, cotton, tea, oil seeds, which they needed as raw materials for their home industries. They employed cheap labour for the enterprises while traditional artisans were perishing. India, which used to be a land of plenty, where milk and honey flowed started drying."

Claude Alvares in his book, "Decolonizing History: Technology and Culture in India, China and the West 1492 to the Present Day" states that before the East India Company arrived in the sub-continent, there was nothing produced in Europe which India needed. Its own industrial techniques, of great antiquity, were far superior to any which European traders had to offer. Such self-reliance could not be permitted to endure. With the arrival of the East India Company at Surat in Gujarat in 1608 India began to forfeit its superiority in handicrafts and manufactures as the subcontinent was compelled to open its markets to inferior products from England. By 1620, 50,000 pieces of chintz reached England; in 1720, this reached 600,000 pieces. However, by 1700 Acts of Parliament were passed which prohibited the introduction of printed calicoes for domestic use, either as apparel or furniture, under a penalty of £200 on the wearer or seller. Although there was no demand in India for Manchester cottons these were forced on India with the ending of the Company's monopoly in 1813. The destruction of the indigenous weaving industry was described by 'Governor General' William Bentinck (1774-1839) as a misery without parallel in the history of Commerce. "The bones of the cotton weavers are blanching the plains of' India," he commented with dismay.

F. J. Shore, British administrator in Bengal, testified as follows to the House of Commons in 1857: "The fundamental principle of the English has been to make the whole Indian nation subservient, in every possible way, to the interests and benefits of themselves. They have been taxed to the utmost limit; every successive province, as it has fallen into our possession, has been made a field for higher exaction; and it has always been our boast how greatly we have raised the revenue above that which the native rulers were able to extort. The Indians have been excluded from every honour, dignity or office which the lowest Englishman could be prevailed upon to accept. In the midst of heart breaking poverty engendered partly by heavy taxation,the Government treated itself, at staggering costs, to gigantic official buildings at Delhi, needlessly alien in style to the architecture of India; for seven months of every year it transferred the Capital, with all its machinery and personnel, to vacation resorts in the mountains, at an expense of millions of pounds ; and from time to time it held gorgeous Durbars, to impress the people who provide tens of millions for the ceremony." It is not surprising, in light of the comments made by F.J.Shore, that the national debt of India which was $35,000,000 in 1792 rose to $3,500,000,000 in 1929. Sir Henry Cotton has said: "Even the Russian Government, which we are accustomed to look upon as the ideal of autocracy, is not such a typical autocracy as the Government of India."

C/. Famine and Poverty Relief.

Historically, India was always a proverbially rich country. Traditional Indian polities like the Moguls and the Marathas had zealously policed the grain trade in the public interest, distributing free food, fixing prices and embargoing exports. When the English arrived, India was one of the richest and most industrialised countries in the world, as well as one of its top exporters. It was the economical policies executed by the English which destroyed much of India's prosperity and economical self-reliance. According to records kept by the English, 1 million Indians died of famine between 1800 and 1825, 4 million between 1825-1850, 5 million between 1850-1875 and 15 million between 1875-1900. In the Great Famine of 1876 to 1878 alone, which affected south-western India, 10 million Indians perished. Thus 25 million Indians died in 100 years. By the beginning of the 20th century, India was bled dry and there were no resources left. The Honorable G. K. Gokhale, of the Viceroy's Council claimed that "From 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 of the people of India do not know what it is to have their hunger satisfied even once in a year."

Like previous viceroys (Lytton in 1877 and Elgin in 1897), Lord Curzon allowed food surpluses to be exported to England or hoarded by speculators in heavily guarded depots. Curzon, whose appetite for viceregal pomp and circumstance was legendary, lectured starving villagers that "any government which imperilled the financial position of India in the interests of prodigal philanthropy would be open to serious criticism; but any government which by indiscriminate alms-giving weakened the fibre and demoralised the self-reliance of the population, would be guilty of a public crime." Lord Curzon as a celebration of imperialist ideals, even forbade the singing of a particular hymn because it contained an inappropriate reminder that kingdoms "may rise and wane." Household and village reserves of grain were transferred to central depots using recently built railroads with much being exported to England in light of

poor harvests there, prices were centrally co-ordinated through telegraph technology and raised arbitrarily in thousands of small towns. Relief funds were scanty because Lytton was eager to finance military campaigns in Afghanistan. Conditions in emergency camps were so terrible that some peasants preferred to go to jail. A few, starved and senseless, resorted to cannibalism. This was all of little consequence to many English administrators who, as believers in Malthusianism, thought that famine was nature's response to Indian over-breeding. Two decades of demographic growth (in the 1870s and 1890s) were entirely wiped out in avoidable famines, while throughout that 'glorious imperial half century' from 1871 to 1921 immortalised by Kipling, the life expectancy of ordinary Indians fell by a staggering 20 per cent. Author and political activist Mike Davis poses the question in his book, Late Victorian Holocausts: "How do we weigh smug claims about the life-saving benefits of steam transportation and modern grain markets when so many millions, especially in British India, died along railroad tracks or on the steps of grain depots?"

"The foreign system under which India is governed today," says Gandhi, "has reduced India to pauperism and emasculation. We have lost self-confidence." Durant held the view that no part of the world suffered so much poverty and oppression as India did and that this was largely due to English imperialism. During 1903-5 in the wake of the partition of Bengal, William Jennings Bryan, one of the topmost figures on the American political scene and twice the Presidential candidate for the Democratic Party, visited India and obtained first hand knowledge of the '"jewel" of the British empire. The sombre verdict was: "Let no one cite India as an argument in defence of colonialism. On the Ganges and the Indus the Briton, in spite of his many notable qualities and his large contribution to the world's advancement, has demonstrated, as many have before, man's inability to exercise, with wisdom and justice, irresponsible power over the helpless people. He has conferred some benefits upon India, but he has extorted a tremendous price for them. While he has boasted of bringing peace to the living, he has led millions to the peace of the grave; while he has dwelt upon order...he has impoverished the country by legalised pillage."

Another American ,Katherine Mayo, in her work “Katherine Mayo and India” noted: “The emaciation of the Hindus sickens the traveller; closed fingers can be run up around their bare legs from the ankles to the knees. In the cities 34 % of them are absent from work, on any day, from illness to injury. They are too poor to afford foods rich in mineral salts; they are too poor to buy fresh vegetables, much less to buy meat. The water supply, which is usually the first obligation of a government, is in primitive condition, after a century or more of British rule; dysentery and malaria have been eliminated from Panama and Cuba, but they flourish in British India. Once the Hindu was known to be the among the cleanest of the clean; and even today he bathes every morning, and washes every morning the simple garment that he wears; but the increase of poverty has made social sanitation impossible.”

Until 1918 the total expenditure on public health, of both the central and provincial governments combined, was only $5,000,000 a year, for 240,000,000 people, an appropriation of two cents per capita. Sir William Hunter, estimated that 40,000,000 of the people of India were seldom or never able to satisfy their hunger. In 1901, 272,000 died of plague introduced from abroad which rose to 500,000 in 1902, to 800,000 in 1903, and to 1,000,000 in 1904. Ironically the

worst famines in India's long recorded history occurred with the building of the railways.

English rule in India was perhaps the most brutal and inhuman ever. The rations approved by Sir Richard Temple for those undergoing hard labour during an 1890s famine was less than the starvation diet given to Jewish prisoners at Buchenwald.Below is a table from "Late Victorian Holocausts" by Mike Davis. The state-sanctioned ration for the famine-ridden Madras Presidency in 1877, under the leadership of the aforementioned Temple, represented less than half the approved caloric intake for a modern Indian and less than the caloric intake at the most notorious concentration camp run by the Nazis.

Caloric Value		Activity Level
Basal metabolism	1,500	No activity
Ration in Madras, 1877	1,627	Heavy labour
Buchenwald ration, 1944	1,750	Heavy labour
7-year-old child, approved diet, 1981	2,050	Normal activity
Minimum war ration, Japan, 1945	2,165	Moderate activity
Indian adult, subsistence, 1985	2,400	Moderate activity
Ration in Bengal, 1874	2,500	Heavy labour
Survey of Bengali labourers, 1862	2,790	Heavy labour
Indian male, approved diet, 1981	3,900	Heavy labour
Voit-Atwater standard, 1895	4,200	Heavy labour

Therefore, the hunger and poverty experienced by the majority of the population in India during the colonial period and immediately after independence were the logical consequences of two centuries of foreign occupation, during which the Indian cotton industry was destroyed, most peasants were put into serfdom (after the English modified the agrarian structures and the tax system to the benefit of the Zamindars - feudal landlords) and cash crops (indigo, tea, jute) gradually replaced traditional food crops. 28 million Indians died of starvation between 1814 and 1901. The writer Gideon Polya has referred most aptly to the "Austenizing" of British Atrocities in India. Under Imperial rule the ordinary people of India grew steadily poorer. Economic historian Romesh Dutt said half of India's annual net revenues of £44m flowed out of India. The number of famines soared from seven in the first half of 19th Century to 24 in second half. According to official figures, 28,825,000 Indians starved to death between 1854 and 1901.

The terrible famine of 1899-1900 which affected 474,000 square miles with a population almost 60 million was attributed to a process of bleeding the peasant, who were forced into the clutches of the money-lenders whom the British regarded as their mainstay for the payment of revenue. The Bengal famine of 1943, which claimed 1.5million victims were accentuated by the authority's carelessness and utter lack of foresight. Jawaharlal Nehru wrote that those

parts of India which had been longest under English rule were the poorest: Bengal once so rich and flourishing became after 187 years of English rule a miserable mass of poverty-stricken, starving and dying people. Rich though its soil was, India's people were hungry and miserably poor. This grinding poverty struck all visitors - like a blow in the face as described by the India League Delegation 1932. In their findings entitled "Condition of India 1934" they had been appalled at the poverty of the Indian village. "It is the home of stark want...the results of uneconomic agriculture, peasant indebtedness, excessive taxation and rack-renting, absence of social services and the general discontent impressed us everywhere. In the villages there were no health or sanitary services, there were no road, no drainage or lighting, and no proper water supply beyond the village well. Men, women and children work in the fields, farms and cowsheds...All alike work on meagre food and comfort and toil long hours for inadequate returns."

Mike Davis, in "Late Victorian Holocausts" has argued at length that while the El Nino weather phenomenon contributed to the droughts in the last third of the Nineteenth Century, the death of millions was due to the arrogance and callous policies of imperialist powers. He slams the official British explanation that millions were killed by extreme weather. The killer, Davis argues, was imperialism. If the governments had made serious efforts to use the available transportation systems to benefit the poor, he says, there would not have been a famine holocaust. He notes that the English rulers launched public work programs to fight famine in India but the workers, already emaciated, got such poor food that their health deteriorated further. Davis asserts that what is known as the Third World today was born in the late Nineteenth Century and that the seeds of underdevelopment were sown during the height of imperialism.

The English domination of India has been described as a "political and economic misfortune." In 1937, a distinguished English civil servant, G. T.Garratt, declared that the period of Indo-British civilisation had been most disappointing and "in some ways the most sterile in Indian history." To quote Guy Sorman, founder of the New Liberal movement in France in the second half of the Twentieth Century : "It was here (India) that the West started to colonise what was to become the Third World, a shameless process of systematic exploitation without any moral or religious justifications. And it was here that was raised for the first time the demand for decolonisation: this revolution of the mind shook the supremacy of Europe,and the arrogance of the Europeans. The so-called 'just and merciful rule' of the English in India was indeed barbaric tyranny. The burning of ancient books on Ayurveda in Kerala, so as to impose the European system of medicine on the natives, the cutting of weavers' thumbs in Bengal with a view of crippling the production of superior Indian cloth and ensuring the sale of English products, the ruthless, often bloody, extortion of revenue from the peasants for decades on end, even in the midst of the worst famines, the whipping, hangings and tortures that awaited those who opposed the Empire - these are only a few among the unending examples of the 'providential character' of English rule. But they took place too far from the 'civilised' world to attract any notice."

D/. One Nation.

Mahatma Gandhi, (1869-1948) was among India's most fervent nationalists, fighting for Indian independence from British rule. He wrote in his book, Hindu Swaraj:

"The English have taught us that we were not one nation before and that it will require centuries before we become one nation. This is without foundation. We were one nation before they came to India. One thought inspired us. Our mode of life was the same. It was because we were one nation that they were able to establish one kingdom. Subsequently they divided us. What do you think could have been the intention of those farseeing ancestors of ours who established Setubandha (Rameshwar) in the South, Jaganath in the East and Hardwar in the North as places of pilgrimage? You will admit they were no fools. They knew that worship of God could have been performed just as well at home. They taught us that those whose hearts were aglow with righteousness had the Ganges in their own homes. But they saw that India was one undivided land so made by nature. They, therefore, argued that it must be one nation. Arguing thus, they established holy places in various parts of India, and fired the people with an idea of nationality in a manner unknown in other parts of the world."

Bipin Chandra Pal (1858-1932) freedom fighter and lawyer, wrote in "The Soul Of India": "The European and the American come to India with a strong prepossession, and cannot discover any fundamental principle of unity at the back of the many bewildering diversities.....Every Anglo-Indian publicist assiduously proclaims that India is not a country but a collection of countries, which have as little or as much in common with one another, either in race or history, as the German, the French, the Dutch, the Russian, the Italian, the English and the Spaniard in Europe have between them.....The orthodox official view is, in any case, there never was such an animal as Indian, until the British rulers of the country commenced so generously to manufacture him with the help of their schools and their colleges, their courts and their camps, their law and their administration. But while the stranger called her India, her own children, from of old, have known and loved her by another name. We never called her India. Long before the Greek invasion and even before the Babylonians and Assyrians came in any sort of contact with us, we had given this name of our country. That name is Bharatvarsha. Those who so persistently deny any fundamental historic unity or any real national individuality to our land and our people, either do not know, or they do not remember the fact that we never called our country by the alien name of India or even by that of Hindoostan. Our own name was, is still today, Bharatvarsha. But Bharatvarsha is not physical name, but a distinct and unmistakable historic name... Bharata was a king. He is a Vedic personage. The limit of Bharatvarsha extended in those days even much further than the present limits of India. The unity of India was neither racial nor religious, nor political nor administrative. It was a peculiar type of unity, which may, perhaps, be best described as cultural."

From ancient times there has been, consistently and uninterruptedly, an explicit and clear geographical area that Indians everywhere have related to as their common abode. An inscription by King Yasodharman of Mandasor, Successors of the Guptas in the North states: "From the lands where the Brahmaputra flows, from the flanks of the southern hills, thick with grove of palms, from the snowy mountains whose peak the Ganga clasps, and from the ocean

of the West, come vassals, bowing at his feet, their pride brought low by his mighty arm, and his palace court is a glitter, with the bright jewels of their turban." The rulers of medieval India also considered India as one geographical unit and sought to extend their sway over the whole of the land. Besides cultural uniformity which the diverse peoples in India have shared with one another for many thousands of years there were numerous periods and phases prior to British India in which the subcontinent had attained political and geographical unity; under the Magadha Empire, the Mauryas, the Nanda dynasty, the Kushan Empire, the Guptas and even the Mughals. Cumulatively, these epochs of unified rule and stability in India entailed many hundreds of years and make the mere 80-year rule of the Raj pale into insignificance.

The English attempted to belittle the cultural cohesion among India's population by arguing that India had always been subject to foreign invasions and internal feuds as a result of which the subcontinent had never attained any political unity whatsoever. Sir John Strachey on the opening page of his well-known book, "India" remarked: "The first and most essential thing to be learned about India, is that there is not and never was an India possessing according to European ideas any sort of unity, physical, social, political, or religious: no Indian nation, no people of India of which we hear so much." It was for these reasons that Strachey vindicated English rule. Sir Ramsey MacDonald, an erstwhile Labour Prime Minister of England, differed with Strachey's view in stating : "India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, from the Bay of Bengal to Bombay, is naturally the area of a single government. One has only to look at the map to see how geography has foreordained an Indian Empire. Its vastness does not obscure its oneness; its variety does not hide from view its unity. The Himalayas and their continuing barriers frame off the great peninsula from the rest of Asia. Its long rivers, connecting its extremities and its interior with the sea, knit it together for communication and transport purposes; its varied productions, interchangeable with one another, make it a convenient industrial unit, maintaining contact with the world through the great ports to the east and west. Political and religious traditions have also welded it into one Indian consciousness. This spiritual unity dates from very early times in Indian culture. An historical atlas of India shows how again and again the natural unity of India has influenced conquest and showed itself, its empires. The realms of Chandragupta and his grandson Asoka embraced practically the whole peninsula, and ever after, amidst the swaying and falling of dynasties, this unity has been the dream of every victor and has never lost its potency." MacDonald further reflected that : "The Hindu from his traditions and religion regards India not only as a political unit naturally the subject of one sovereignty, but as the outward embodiment, as the temple - nay even as the Goddess Mother of his spiritual culture. "

Vincent Smith, a British historian, would appear to concur with MacDonald when he wrote in his "Early History of India" that : "India circled as she is by seas and mountains, is indisputably a geographical unit, and as such rightly designated by one name. Her type of civilisation, too, has many features which differentiate it from that of all other regions of the world; while they are common to the whole country in a degree sufficient to justify its treatment as a unit in the history of the social religious, and intellectual development of mankind." William Archer in his "India and the Future" devoted a chapter to "The Unity of India" in which he declared that Indian unity is "indisputable" and that

“There is no greater uniting force known among people and nations in the world than religion. This applies with pre-eminent emphasis to India. Hinduism has imparted to the whole of India a strong and stable cultural unity that has through the ages stood the shocks of political revolutions.”

In his “Glimpses of World History" Jawaharlal Nehru wrote that “Right from the beginning, culturally India has been one, because she had the same background, the same traditions, the same religions, the same heroes and heroines, the same old tales, the same learned language (Sanskrit), the village panchayats, the same ideology, and polity. To the average Indian the whole of India was a kind of punya-bhumi - a Holy Land - while the rest of the world was largely peopled by mlechchhas and barbarians. Sankaracharya chose the Four Corners of India for his maths, or the headquarters of his order of sanyasins, shows how he regarded India as a cultural unit. And the great success which met his campaign all over the country in a very short time also shows how intellectual and cultural currents travelled rapidly from one end of the country to another."

In fact, what history testifies to is that the English, far from unifying India, caused it to be divided irreversibly. Sri Jayendra Saraswati, the Sankaracharya of Kanchi, has said: "The English never created anything in India - they merely destroyed. Instead of uniting, they divided; so the question is meaningless.” In his “Histoire de L’Inde,” Alain has said that the division of India “was on the human level as well as on the political one, a great mistake.” “It added,” he says, “to the Middle East an unstable state (Pakistan) and burdened India which already had serious problems." He further says: "India whose ancient borders stretched until Afghanistan, lost with the country of seven rivers (at the Indus Valley), the historical centre of her civilisation. At a time when the Muslim invaders seemed to have lost some of their extremism and were ready to assimilate themselves to other populations of India, the European (British) conquerors, before returning home, surrendered once more to Muslim fanaticism the cradle of Hindu civilisation.”

From the period of Akbar’s reign until the advent of British rule in India Muslims and Hindus had been brought closer together. Even though at times tensions between the two religions had exploded into communal violence or persecution, as during the reign of Aurangzeb, the two communities were able to function effectively enough to maintain one national and geographical polity. The Mughal rulers employed Hindus as their generals and governors. Much later even during the Eighteenth Century the Mughal Emperors, their territory reduced to the environs of Delhi, were nonetheless placed under the protection of Hindu Marathas. Local rulers such as Tipu Sultan of Mysore had as their Prime Ministers Hindus and employed Hindus on no less favourable terms to Muslims in their administration, armies and civil service. The many centuries which had witnessed, uniquely to India, the creation of excellent social relations between the Muslim rulers and Hindu populace was utterly destroyed by the English in the course of just a few decades during the Twentieth Century. For example, the British encouraged the creation of the Muslim League and with that the separate electorates for the Muslims. This represented the first expression of the pernicious two-nation theory which ultimately resulted in the foundation of Pakistan. Published documents prove that this was intended to keep the Hindus and Muslims apart. The system of a separate electorate provided that Muslims should be

represented only by Muslims, that no Muslim could represent a Hindu constituency or vice versa. Consequently, the Muslims in India from Cape Comorin to Kashmir became a separate political entity and as the Muslim candidates to the legislatures had to depend on a religious franchise, their views and policies came to be moulded by considerations of religious fanaticism and with that separatism. Such circumstances resulted in the unprecedented slaughter on Indian soil of Hindus and Muslims in the wake of Partition in 1947. Today the internecine activities of Hindu and Muslim extremists within the Indian subcontinent, the growth of Hindu fundamentalism in parties such as the BJP and Shiv Sena, as well as the proliferation of Islamic terrorism on India's Northern boundaries in Kashmir, are the progeny of British policy in pre-independence India.

E/. The Railways :

Railways in India did not necessarily revolutionise transport within the subcontinent in that in the majority of cases village markets were not linked to outside ones and most people within the country had no means of access to such a transportation system for their benefit. Foreign trade, foreign capital and capital oriented industries may well have multiplied but at the expense of the majority of the native population ; the railways enabled the English to drain India's wealth more quickly and effectively.

American Historian Will Durant wrote in his book, "A Case For India" that : "It might have been supposed that the building of 30,000 miles of railways would have brought a measure of prosperity to India. But these railways were built not for India but for England; not for the benefit of the Hindu, but for the purpose of the British army and British Trade. If this seems doubtful, observe their operation. Their greatest revenues come, not as in America, from the transport of goods (for the British trader controls the rates), but from the third-class passengers - the Hindus; but these passengers are herded into almost barren coaches like animals bound for the slaughter, twenty or more in one compartment. The railroads are entirely in European hands, and the Government refuse to appoint even one Hindu to the Railway Board. The railways lose money year after year, and are helped by the Government out of the revenues of the people. All the losses are borne by the people, all the gains are gathered by the trader. So much for the railways."

Amitav Ghosh, author of "The Circle of Reason (1986)" which won France's top literary award, Prix Medici Estranger, and of "The Glass Palace" does not consider the contribution by the British of railways in India as an exceptional achievement. "Thailand has railways and the British never colonised the country," he says. "In 1885, when the British invaded Burma, the Burmese king was already building railways and telegraphs. These are things Indians could have done themselves." China and Japan had also acquired railways without British colonial rule. Mahatma Gandhi blamed them for carrying "the pest of westernisation" around India according to the English writer and journalist Mark Tully.

It used to be said that Indians could never match the feats of the English engineers who built much of India's railway

network but the The Konkan Railway, the first major railway project in India since Independence, has been a major success despite the difficult terrain and the logistics nightmares. In the face of obstacles, including extremely difficult terrain (many tunnels, bridges, etc) as well as the task of raising large amounts of money through a public bond issue, the railway was constructed on schedule and within budget and was attributable to one man, E. Sreedharan.

F/. Education:

It should be remembered that India was not a country inhabited by savages and barbarians. In the pre-English colonial period India possessed educational institutions of a nature which did not exist in the countries of the West. Almost every village had its school for the diffusion of not only 3 but 4 'R's' - the last R being religion or the Ramayana. Instruction was given to the student in the 'Five Shastras' or sciences: grammar, arts and crafts, medicine, logic and philosophy. One of the earliest observations made on the subject of indigenous education was by Fra Paolino Da Bartolomeo. Born in Austria, he spent 14 years in India (1776-1789). He wrote: "No people, perhaps, on earth have adhered as much to their ancient usage and customs as the Indians." and "temperance and education contribute, in an uncommon degree, to the bodily confirmation, and to the increase of these people." Brigadier-General Alexander Walker who served in India between 1780-1810, says, that "no people probably appreciate more justly the importance of instruction than the Hindus." The fact of widespread education with at least one school per village was noticed by most early observers. Even writing as late as 1820, Abbe J. A. Dubois says that "there are very few villages in which one or many public schools are not to be found...that the students learn in them all that is necessary to their ranks and wants...namely, reading, writing and accounts."

Even by the turn of the Nineteenth Century, India was not only more advanced than any European country in the systems of education but provided the West with entirely new systems for education; "mutual tuition," practised by Indian schoolmasters since time immemorial, had been borrowed by the Christian countries of the West from India. The man who first introduced it into Great Britain was Dr. Andrew Bell (1753-1832). Mr. A. D. Campbell, Collector of Bellary, wrote in his Report dated 1823, as follows: "The economy with which children are taught to write in the native schools and the system by which the more advanced scholars are caused to teach the less advanced, and at the same time to confirm their own knowledge, is certainly admirable, and well deserved the imitation it has received in England." He then goes on to remark, "of nearly a million souls not 7000 are now at school." Within Bengal alone, 80,000 native schools (one for every 4000 of the population) flourished before the advent of British Rule. In his "Readings in Vedic Literature: The Tradition Speaks for Itself" Satsvarupa dasa Goswami makes reference to the 125,000 medical institutes in Madras before the British came.

Up until the Indian Mutiny of 1857-1858 the madrasas of Delhi alone were renowned and esteemed besides religious learning for the advanced instruction in all kinds of learning given through them to young students. This included philosophy, rhetoric, mathematics, astronomy and many other disciplines.Colonel William Sleeman, a leading critic of

the administration of the Indian courts under the last Mughal dynasty,was compelled to admit himself that: "Perhaps there are few communities in the world among whom education is more generally diffused than among Muhammadans in India." He further went on to state that in the madrasas,"They learn, through the medium of Arabic and Persian languages, what young men in our colleges learn through those of Greek and Latin - that is grammar, rhetoric, and logic. After his seven years of study, the young Muhammadan binds his turban upon a head almost as well filled with the things which appertain to these branches of knowledge as the young man raw from Oxford - he will talk as fluently about Socrates and Aristotle, Plato and Hippocrates, Galen and Avicenna....."

However, India's education system was soon perceived as a challenge to Imperial Rule by the British and as an obstacle to the Christianisation of India. It was in the political interests of the English to ensure that Indians remained ignorant and so schools which had flourished the length and breadth of India for hundreds of years were now suppressed by the English and replaced with institutions run by English men and women missionaries. The system of education introduced by the English was envisaged to Christianise and "domesticate" the native population and render it loyal to the British Empire. The destruction of the village communities and the impoverishment of the people as a result of the British mode of administration of India caused ancient educational institutions to atrophy. Walter Hamilton, writing in 1828 from official records said: "It has long been remarked that science and literature are in a progressive state of decay among the natives of India, the number of learned men being not only diminished, but the circle of learning,....the principal cause of this retrograde condition of literature may be traced to the want of that encouragement which was formerly afforded to it by princes, chieftains and opulent individuals, under the native governments, now past and gone." Sir John Woodroffe, (1865-1936) the well known scholar, Advocate-General of Bengal and sometime Legal Member of the Government of India said in referring to Macaulay's Educational Minute of 1834: "To an Indian, self-conscious of the greatness of his country's civilisation, it must be gall and wormwood to hear others speaking of the 'education' and 'civilisation' of India. India who has taught some of the deepest truths which our race has known is to be 'educated.' She whose ancient civilisation ranks with the greatest the world has known is to be civilised."

In October 1931, Mahatma Gandhi made a statement at Chatham House, London, that created a furore in the English press. He said, "Today India is more illiterate than it was fifty or a hundred years ago, and so is Burma, because the British administrators, when they came to India, instead of taking hold of things as they were, began to root them out. They scratched the soil and left the root exposed and the beautiful tree perished". Mahatma Gandhi said, "The beautiful tree of education was cut down by you British. Therefore today India is far more illiterate than it was 100 years ago."

(The majority of the material contained in this Appendix has been sourced from the website of ***"Hindu Wisdom aka A Tribute to Hinduism"*** *to which the Author wishes to express a deep sense of gratitude herewith)*

APPENDIX III

The world's very first sun observatory was constructed at Goseck in Germany as far back as 5000 BC. The earliest known structure of its kind, it enabled people to mark the solstices precisely.

Way back in the Thirteenth Century it was a German, Albertus Magnus the Bishop of Regensburg (1206-1280), who constructed the very first type of automaton known to Europe thus laying the foundations of the modern science of robotics. He was also the first scientist to explain the Milky Way as a conglomeration of very distant stars. One of the greatest and most influential inventions of all time, the printing press, was made by Johannes Gutenberg in the mid-fifteenth century. Interestingly,Gutenberg was voted in a BBC poll as the most influential person of the millennium. It was the 19th century Austrian monk, scholar and scientist, Gregor Mendel, who laid the foundations and established the principles through his experiments with peas of heredity and the modern science of genetics.

Siemens, a company established by a family of Germans was responsible for some of the greatest innovations during the mid to late Nineteenth Century and remains today at the forefront of modern manufacturing and engineering. Siemens built (i) the world's first power station in England in the 1840s;(ii) the world's first electric street lighting (installed in Godalming, Surrey, in UK in 1881);(iii) the pointer telegraph (1847); (iv) the first electric long distance telegraph line in Europe (1848); (v) the H-Armature or railway telegraph (1856); (vi) the dynamo-electric principle (1866); (vii) the differential arc lamp (1878); (viii) the first electric railway (1879); (ix) the first electric street car; (x) the first subway and (xi) the tantalum lamp.

The steel rapier, the first magazine repeating rifle, internal combustion engine, first motor car, the petrol engine, the diesel engine were all invented by Germans. Radar was not invented as is commonly believed by the British but by the Germans during World War 1 in order to enable their U-boats to aim their guns at Allied battleships above water.

Friedrich Miescher was the first to discover DNA and the discovery of the cause of disease being attributable to a special organism was the discovery of a German, Robert Koch, while aspirin and the first drugs to treat disease (sylversan for syphilis) were also German inventions. Major illnesses affecting large numbers of the human population were first discovered by German scientists and one example is Alzheimer's disease which takes its name from Alois Alzheimer. Formaldehyde which made possible the preservation of animal remains and the embalming of corpses was discovered by the German chemist August Wilhelm Von Hofman. The first cure for venereal disease was pioneered by Dr Paul Ehrlich. Antiseptic, anaesthetic, disinfectant, the first detergent (Persil), the thermometer, the spectroscope,the

geiger counter for detecting radiation, chemotherapy for treating cancer (again Dr Erlich) x-rays, the dynamo were all German inventions. Infra-red radiation was first discovered by a German, Frederick William Herschel, who was also the first scientist to make the discovery that the solar system moved through space.

The first innovations and discoveries in pre-photographic science using a nitrate solution mixed with chalk are attributable to J H Schulze back in 1727 while the first compact camera weighing only 377 grammes was invented by the German, Oskar Barnack of Leica in 1913. The greatest cameras and optical lenses were also invented by the Germans i.e, Rolaflex, Leica, as well as the best audio-visual technical equipment (Grundig), best electrical equipment (Braun, Siemens, AEG), the greatest devices of electro-magnetic engineering (pioneered almost exclusively by Siemens as early as 1830s-1840s) and the first colour photographic film : Agfacolour.

Quantum theory, the submarine, rocket science are all attributable to German scientists. Nuclear fission by splitting the uranium atom thus creating the world's first atomic bomb was the brainchild of one of the greatest and most brilliant physicists of his time, Werner Karl Heisenberg, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics in 1932 at just 31 years of age.

Quantum mechanics was the invention of Erwin Schrodinger and mechanised computers such as the German enigma machine were the precursors of the first computers.It has also been erroneously assumed that Alan Turing invented the first computer however the very first mechanical computer was invented by Wilhelm Schickard.

The jet engine has also been claimed as the invention of a British man, Whittle, back in 1941. However, before Whittle, the jet engine had already been invented by a German scientist and none other than Hans Joachim Pabst von Ohain in 1939. The first jet plane was the German Heinkel 178. The Germans invented the first rocket-powered fighter plane, the Me 163 which was also the first aircraft to fly faster than 600 mph. The first plane to be able to evade radar, the Stealth Bomber, was the invention of a German who pioneered the first prototype at the end of World War Two. UFO-shaped and designed aircraft can be attributed to Victor Schauberger who invented such planes in Nazi Germany as far back as the early 1940s.Rocket science, Space travel & Sputnik owe their existence to German scientists : the most celebrated rocket scientists in the post-war period were Wernher Von Braun and Professor Marcus Strughold. They were the inventors of the space discipline and whose work along with other ex-Nazi scientists enabled the Americans to land on the moon and to make expeditions to Mars. Arthur Rudolph, another German, led the team which built the first Saturn V rocket.

All modern conventional weapons owe their origin to German innovators. For example, the Germans were the first to invent the semi-automatic pistol,the Burcholdt, back in 1894 (heralded as one of the greatest technological innovations at the time as indicated in an exhibit at Calgary's Glenbow Museum). The machine pistol, the luger and Walther PPK , the semi-automatic and automatic rifle or assault rifle such as the stormberger, the MG 34 and MG 36, the first hand-

held machine gun, the Schmeizer otherwise known as the MP36, were all similarly German inventions. During World War Two the Germans even invented contraptions to enable snipers to shoot round corners at the enemy as well as gas powered automatic rifles capable of firing grenades and small incendiaries.

Some of the most modern musical instruments were invented by the Germans including the saxophone, invented by Adolphe Saxe and patented in 1846. The man who has single-handedly revolutionised the way human beings shall listen to and appreciate music for the future is Karlheinz Brandenburg, a German scientist and director of the Fraunhofer Institute for Digital Media Technology in Ilmenau, who invented the MP3 a compressed digital audio format.

Perhaps most impressive is the fact that some of the greatest technical and scientific innovations of all time were made by German scientists during the brief 12-year period of Adolf Hitler's Third Reich as examined in an article published within the Sunday Times of 13 August 2000. These included guided missiles, the electron microscope, the electronic computer, the electronic calculator, the jet propelled engine, "flying-disc" shaped aeroplanes using anti-gravitational forces and radar-evasive planes (precursor of the Stealth Bomber), the atomic bomb and biological weapons. With such inventions Germany was at the time at least fifteen to twenty years ahead of the USA.

The most modern film techniques in cinematography which revolutionised the industry globally were pioneered in Hollywood by a string of directors/producers of German/Austrian extraction such as Von Murnau, Karl Laemmle,Max Reinhardt, Von Stroheim and Von Sternberg, Fritz Lang, Ernst Lubitsch, Samuel Goldwyn, Erich Pommer, Otto Preminger , Billy Wilder and Paul Bern.

In most recent times, the invention of hydrogen-powered fuel as an alternative to fossil fuels has been attributable to the genius of German scientists and promises to revolutionise the automotive industry as well as the entire field of mechanical engineering world-wide. In July 2005 two German scientists announced that they had also invented a car which could run on laughing gas and attain top speeds commensurate with a Porsche sports car.

APPENDIX IV

Arts :

India is home to the world's oldest musical tradition dating back at least 1200BC.

India is the origin of the world's first written script and the first epic, the Mahabharata which remains the greatest and

longest piece of verse ever written with no less than 11,000 couplets. India produced the Rig Veda, a text with a monumental 100,000 verses which is acclaimed as the oldest extant literature available to humans. It is definitely older than the Ramayan (at least 5500 B.C) and some internal evidence takes it as far as 7-7,500 B.C. India invented the most extensive grammatical science the world has ever known culminating in the works of the famous grammarian Panini who lived 4 centuries before Christ. Historical records in the form of the chronologies of the encyclopaedic Puranas originated in India. Individuals such as Manu, Panini, Valmiki and Atharva Rishi created between themselves thousands of years before Christ the very first literary works of mankind.

There are a number of references in the Rig Veda which allude to the art of writing. That the seers 'inscribed, engraved' words on materials suggests aptly that they knew how to write. A text with a monumental 100,000 verses could not be composed, preserved and transmitted through memory alone. The presentation of the words contained in the verses within some written form would have been essential for facilitating oral transmission.

Therefore, the art of writing known by ancient Vedic peoples since remote times had reached heights of literary expression which have not been achieved by any modern day culture. Sanskrit became the root of Greek and Latin and formed the basis of all Indo-European languages and of much Indo-European mythology, literature, folklore and stories such as Aesop's fables which can be retraced to the very ancient Panchatantra of Northern India.

Sciences :

As regards the sciences some of the greatest inventions and discoveries attributed to English scientists alone can in fact be traced back to ancient India.

Boyle, Dalton and Rutherford are all attributed with discovering and splitting the atom. However, atomic theory was first expounded by the Indo-Aryan Uluka Kanada in 500 B.C. The Jyotish (400 B.C.) echoes the modern concept of the earth's place in the universe, the law of gravity, the kinetic nature of energy, and the theory of cosmic rays and also deals, in specialised but unmistakable vocabulary, with the theory of atomic rays. "Thousands of years before the medieval theologians of Europe argued about the number of angels that could fit on the head of a pin Indian philosophers of the Vaisesika school were discussing atomic theory, speculating about heat being the cause of molecular change, and calculating the period of time taken by an atom to traverse its own space." Readers of the Buddhist pali sutra and commentaries, who studied them before modern times, were frequently mystified by reference to the "tying together" of minute component parts of matter which we now understand constitutes the description of molecular composition. Since ancient times Indian philosophers believed that except 'Akash' (ether) and all other elements were physically palpable and hence comprised minuscule particles of matter. The last minuscule particle of matter which could not be subdivided further was termed 'Parmanu'.The Vaisheshika school of philosophers believed that an atom was a mere point in space. They advocated the theory that atoms are in incessant motion and subdivided

the measure of time into a series of incredible fractions of seconds, the most infinitesimal being considered as the “period taken by an atom to traverse its own unit of space.” Indian atomists such as Pakudha Kakkayana had lived in modern-day Bihar during the time of the Magadha Empire of the Sixth Century BC. Thus the Indian theories, in the words of A.L. Basham, the Australian Indologist,"were brilliant imaginative explanations of the physical structure of the world, and in a large measure, agreed with the discoveries of modern physics."

Therefore, the Indian concept of the atom was developed independently and prior to the development of the idea in the Greco-Roman world. Also within the scientific field, the Indo-Aryans further invented the science of metallurgy and a fitting testament to their superior metallurgical skills is the 2,000 year old Kutb Minar iron pillar in Delhi.The column was made of non-corrosive metal and does not show any signs of rust formation in spite of standing outside and weathering India’s tropical climate for centuries. Even electricity was discovered by the ancient Indo-Aryans in the Agastya Samhita with terms when translated relate to the cathode-anode, to hydrogen and oxygen. The Indo-Aryans calculated the age of the Earth most accurately to 4,320 million years (in the Mahabharata and the Puranas).

Medicine :

Within the field of medicine, penicillin the discovery of which in modern times has been attributed to Alexander Fleming was in fact known to the ancient Egyptians as early as 2000 B.C.

Doctors in Ancient India discovered metabolism, the circulatory system, genetics, the nervous system and the transmission of specific characteristics by heredity. The practice of surgery has been recorded in India as far back as 800 B.C. Under the guidance of the ancient physician Atreya, another physician named Agnivesa had written an encyclopaedic treatise in the eighth-century B.C. on metabolism, the immune system and genetics.

Vedic physicians were also among the first in history to perform Caesarean sections, brain operations and to use anaesthetics. In the 5th Century B.C Shushruta listed the diagnosis of 1120 diseases, described 121 surgical instruments and was the first person in history to experiment in plastic surgery. The oldest treatise dealing with surgery is the Shushruta-Samahita (Shushruta's compendium). Shusruta who lived in Kasi or Varanasi was one of the many Indian medical practitioners who included Atraya and Charaka. Shushruta was one of the first to study the human anatomy. In the Shusruta Samahita, he described in detail the study of anatomy with the aid of a dead body. Shusruta's forte was rhinoplasty (plastic surgery) and ophthalmology (the ejection of cataracts). Shushruta classified surgery under eight heads : Chedya (excision), Lekhya (scarification), Vedhya (puncturing), Esya (exploration), Ahrya (extraction), Vsraya (evacuation) and Sivya (Suturing).

At the time of the Rig-Veda surgeons seemed to be able to deal with battle wounds and fit amputees with artificial metal limbs. In this respect, as A.L.Basham commented, “Indian surgery remained ahead of European until the 18th

Century when the surgeons of the East India company were not ashamed to learn the art of rhinoplasty from the Indians".The celebrated French indologist Jean Filliozat commented that "in the period of expansion of Indian culture toward Central Asia and China, and toward Indo-China and Indonesia beyond the seas, Indian Ayurvedic medicine has been one of the main matters of export, along with astronomy, religions and arts."

Surgery, 'Shastrakarma,' is one of the eight branches of Ayurveda the ancient Indian system of medicine. The oldest treatise dealing with surgery is the 'Shushruta-Samahita' (Shushruta's compendium). Ayurveda, The Science of Longevity, is the indigenous system of medicine in India. Ayurveda literally means 'the science of living' (longevity). 'Ayu' means life and 'Veda' means knowledge. Ayurveda deals extensively with diseases, diagnosis and cure and what distinguishes it from other systems of medicine like Allopathy and Homeopathy is that it is based solely on herbs and herbal compounds. Tribal societies all over the World use herbs and natural-occurring substances to cure or attempt to cure illnesses or diseases. However, in contrast to the practices of such tribal communities, practitioners of Ayurveda rely on a scientific art of healing using herbs and their compounds and disassociate from the magical and superstitious aspects which tribal forms of healing normally have. The constituents of Ayurvedic medicines are largely based on organic matter and the absence of fast registering inorganic compounds which are at times corrosive contributes to the absence of side effects from Ayurvedic medicines.

According to Charaka, a noted practitioner of Ayurveda in ancient India: "A physician who fails to enter the body of a patient with the lamp of knowledge and understanding can never treat diseases. He should first study all the factors, including environment, which influence a patient's disease,and then prescribe treatment. It is more important to prevent the occurrence of disease than to seek a cure". These remarks were made by Charaka two millennia ago in his famous Ayurvedic treatise 'Charaka Samahita'. The treatise contains many more such remarks which are held in reverence even today. Some of them are in the fields of physiology, aetiology and embryology.

Charaka was the first physician to present the concept of digestion, metabolism and immunity. Charaka also knew the fundamentals of genetics. For instance, he knew the factors determining the sex of a child. A genetic defect in a child, like lameness or blindness, he said, was not due to any defect in the mother or the father, but in the ovum or sperm of the parents which is today an accepted fact.

Mathematics :

Around 3,000 BC the Sulbasutras created mathematical manuals for the design and construction of Vedic altars. The principal author of the Sulbasutras, Baudhayana, a South Indian, discovered the theorem of Pythagoras some two thousand years before Pythagoras. Baudhayana is regarded as the first of the World's great mathematicians and possibly the founding father of mathematical science as we recognise it today. His work was known in Egypt as early

as 2700 BC. He is the first known of the world's mathematicians. In his book entitled " Pythagoras and the Indians" published in 1884, the German scholar Ludwig Von Schroeder argued that Pythagoras had been influenced by the Vedic Samkhya school of thought. There can simply be no denying therefore that the Indic civilisation is the civilisation that invented mathematics.

In India, mathematics has its roots in Vedic literature which is at least 4000 years old. Between 1000 B.C. and 1000 A.D. various treatises on mathematics were authored by Indian mathematicians in which were set forth for the first time the concept of zero on which ultimately rests the binary code which has given us all software including the WWW through which one is able to access websites on the internet, the techniques of algebra and algorithm, square root and cube root. Varahamihira gave us the 'f' many areas applied to mathematics today in the Sixth Century A.D. A method of graduated calculation was documented in the Pancha-Siddhantika (Five Principles) in the 5th Century A.D. The technique of calculation, called algorithm, which is today widely used in designing software programs (instructions) for computers was also derived from Indian mathematics. Numerals and the decimal point were invented by Indo-Aryans as were quadratic equations (Aryabhata and Brahmagupta). In the words of the Australian Indologist A.L. Basham in his authoritative work "The Wonder That was India," : "The world owes most to India in the realm of mathematics, which was developed in the Gupta period to a stage more advanced than that reached by any other nation of antiquity. The success of Indian mathematics was mainly due to the fact that Indians had a clear conception of the abstract number as distinct from the numerical quantity of objects or spatial extension."

Astronomy :

As far as astronomy is concerned, the Rig-Veda of ancient India mentions the stellar configurations which correspond to the astronomical Ahvini era (around 6-7,000 BC) when the 7 main stars of the Big Dipper were close to the polar axis.Vedic mathematicians had discovered, at least 5,000 years ago, the astronomical significance of the numbers 108 and 339. The number 108 is roughly the average distance between the Sun and the Earth in terms of solar diameters as well as representing the average distance between the Moon and Earth in terms of lunar diameters. The number 339 is simply the number of solar disks it takes to measure the Sun's path across the sky during equinox (pi * 108 = circa 339). The Rig-Veda also speaks of the 34 "lights" which are the 27 lunar constellations, the 5 planets and the Sun and the Moon. There is also mention of 7 "suns" comprising the sun, moon and 7 planets. The Atharva-Veda mentions the planets along with the lunar nodes ('rahu') which suggests that the Vedic priests were able to predict eclipses. The Vedic priests of India even went so far as to calculate accurately the sidereal and synodic periods of such planets as Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn (87,225,687,4,332 and 10,760 days respectively). It is not surprising, in light of the aforesaid facts, that over a century ago the American scholar, Ebenezer Burgess, postulated that the shared aspects of the astronomies of India, Babylonia and Greece appeared to stem from India.

In India, the first references to astronomy are to be found in the Rig Veda and in ancient times personalities like

Aryabhatta and Varahamihira were associated with astronomy in India and the science had advanced to such an extent that Indian astronomers had recognised that stars are the same as the sun, that the sun is the centre of the universe (solar system) and that the circumference of the earth is 5000 Yojanas. One Yojana represents 7.2 kms and the ancient Indian estimates came close to the actual figure. There even existed a famous astronomical observatory at the ancient University of Nalanda which was called Khagola.

It was indeed at Khagola that the famous 5th century Indian Astronomer Aryabhatta studied and extended the subject of astronomy. Aryabhatta made significant inroads to the field of astronomy. He propounded the Heliocentric theory of gravitation, thus predating Copernicus by almost one thousand years. Aryabhatta's great work “the Aryabhattiya” was translated into Latin in the 13th century. Through this translation, European mathematicians got to know methods for calculating the areas of triangles, volumes of spheres as well as square and cube roots. Aryabhatta discovered these facts 1500 years ago, and 1000 years before Copernicus and Galileo. In ancient India, astronomers were able to arrive at near perfect measurement of astronomical movements and predict eclipses despite using rudimentary instruments and without using telescopes. Aryabhatta was the first one to have propounded the theory in the 5th century that the Earth was a sphere while Europeans continued to believe right down to the Nineteenth Century AD that the Earth was flat.

Many Indian astronomers had formulated ideas about gravity and gravitation centuries if not millennia before Isaac Newton. For example, in the 7th century A.D., Brahmagupta had said about gravity that "Bodies fall towards the earth as it is in the nature of the earth to attract bodies, just as it is in the nature of water to flow". About a hundred years before Brahmagupta, another astronomer, Varahamihira had claimed for the first time perhaps that there should be a force which might be keeping bodies stuck to the earth, and also keeping heavenly bodies in their determined places. The Sanskrit term for gravity is ‘Gurutvakarshan’ which is an amalgam of Guru-tva-akarshan. ‘Akarshan’ means to be attracted. Furthermore, Newton’s theory of gravity was not unique. Once again, as revealed in this section, the ancient Indo-Aryans not only discovered gravity but went one step farther than Newton in arguing that gravity was a variable rather than a constant force (in, for example, the 2,000 year old ‘Surya Siddhanta’).

Evolution theory :

Darwin’s theory of evolution was not original in that the theory of evolution can be found in earlier sources such as the Indo-Aryan Book of Manu (200 B.C.) and the writings of Anaximander (611-547 B.C.). Vaccination was not invented by Edward Jenner (1749-1823) but by the Indo-Aryans in the ‘Sactya Grantham’ of the Vedas in 1500 B.C.

City planning :

The Indo-Aryans also invented city-planning and urbanisation as witnessed by the ancient cities of Mohenjo-daro and

Harappa (2,500 B.C.). The Indic civilisation in 3rd Millennium BC encompassed 1,300,000 square miles representing an area bigger than Western Europe. By comparison early Pharaonic Egypt comprised an area of under 13,000 square miles.Thus even the science of architecture and civil construction can be traced back to Ancient India where it was known as 'Sthapatya-Shastra'. Particularly interesting about Harappa, Mohenjo-daro and countless other cities and towns from the Vedic and Indus civilisations which have been excavated is the sound knowledge of practical geometry and land surveying which was unparalleled in the rest of the Ancient World. In the hundreds of measurements taken of architectural details it was discovered that there existed the concurrent use of two units of measurement, a 'cubit' of between 20.3 and 20.8 inches and a 'foot' of between 13.0 and 13.2 inches. Highly significant is the fact that the 13.2 foot eventually became very widespread in Western Asia, in prehistoric and Roman Europe surviving indeed as the builder's foot used in English medieval buildings. The Indic Civilisation was unique in that, as excavations by the Archaeological Survey of India and its partners have shown at such sites as Dholavira within the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat State, huge overland and underground reservoirs of water were created for the benefit of the residents living within the City. This was the first civilisation in history to build such sophisticated reservoir systems as supplied through a complex system of channels, tunnels, dykes, sluices and pipes and as far back as 2600 B.C.

Architecture :

The fact that cities on the scale of Mohenjodaro had been constructed bear testimony to the existence of a systematised and highly developed technique of architecture in India at least 5000 years ago. In the later ages, from about the 7th century B.C., Indian literary sources abound with archaeological references to prove the existence of large urban civilisations in the Ganges Valley and site excavations have unearthed the remnants of these very same civilisations. In Ancient India, the construction of Hindu temples rarely employed mortar but instead used a technique where the stones could be affixed to one another with the force of gravity. The technique followed in doing this was similar to the one used in the Roman Aqueducts. The exquisite carvings were engraved after the stones had been fixed in their places. Indian techniques of art and architecture spread both westwards and eastwards.

During the reign of Ashoka, Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Seistan were parts of the Mauryan empire. Buddhist Stupas were constructed in these Mauryan provinces. Unfortunately, very few of them have survived till today. However the huge Boddhisattvas (statues of Buddha) that were cut out of rock faces covering entire mountain faces and cliffs, have survived human and natural ravages and could, until recently, be seen at Bamiyan in Afghanistan until destroyed by the Islamic fundamentalist Taleban regime some years ago .During the Kushan Period in the First Century AD, Central Asia along with India was a part of the Kushana empire. Indian art blended with Greek and Kushana styles, and spread into central Asia. Thus India's cultural frontiers at one time extended up to Balkh (referred to as Vahalika in Vedic texts) on the river Oxus (Akshu) and beyond, and played an important role in shaping the art traditions which flourished between the 1st and the 8th centuries in Central Asia. The Gandhara school of art of Afghanistan and

Central Asia was actually derived from Indian art styles. In fact, even the portrait art of the Oxus region claimed by some scholars to have been an independent school is actually an extension of Indian art forms. Besides Central Asia, the whole of Southeast Asia received most of its art and architectural traditions from India.

Therefore, with Buddhism, Indian art and architecture also travelled to countries like Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Burma as also to China, Korea and Japan. The Khymer empire spanned half a millennia and ruled a region extending from what is today Cambodia to Yunan in China and right up to the Bay of Bengal. This made the Khymer Empire one of the largest empires of ancient times and one which had been completely inspired by Hindu culture from India with the siva lingam becoming the state religion and with shrines being built to both Siva and later to Visnu whilst the rulers of all the dynasties bore Hindu Sanskrit names e.g, Suryavarman II, Jayavarman II etc. Sri Lanka being at India's back door was also heavily influenced by Indian art and architecture.The Stupas in Sri Lanka which belong to the period between the 3rd Century B.C. to 4th century A.D. follow the Indian pattern of a hemispherical Stupa shaped like an egg and called 'Anda'. The inter-locking dome of the Stupa was to be the prototype for the domes of churches and mosques which were built later by the Romans and Arabs.

Navigation :

By reference to shipbuilding and navigation it is interesting that, at Mohenjodaro, a panel depicting a sailing craft was unearthed. Vessels were of many types and their construction is vividly described in the 'Yukti Kalpa Taru', an ancient Indian text on shipbuilding. This text described the technique of shipbuilding and set out in minute detail the various types of ships as well as their sizes and the numerous materials from which they were built. The Yukti Kalpa Taru describes the qualities of the different types of wood and their suitability in shipbuilding. Ships were divided primarily into 2 classes such as the 'Samanya' (ordinary) and 'Vishesha' (Special) kinds. Ships that undertook sea voyages were classified into either the 'Dirgha' type of ships which had a long and narrow hull or the 'Unnata' type of ships which had a higher hull. Three classes of ships were distinguished according to their length and the position of cabins. The ships having cabins extending from one end of the deck to the other were called 'Sarvamandira' vessels and were normally utilised for the transport of royal treasure and horses. The next were the 'Madhyamarnandira' vessels which, having cabins only in the middle part of their deck, were used for pleasure trips. The category of ship used exclusively for warfare were known as 'Agramandira' vessels.

Within the 'Maccha-Yantra', the Ancient Indian Mariner's Compass, there were Sanskrit terms for many parts of a ship. The ship's anchor was known as 'Nava-Bandhan-Kilaha' which literally means 'A Nail to tie up a ship'. The sail was called 'Vata Vastra' a which means 'wind-cloth'. The hull was termed 'StulaBhaga' i.e. an'expanded area'. The rudder was called 'Keni-Pata' with 'Pata' meaning blade. The rudder was also known as 'Karna' which literally means a 'ear' and was so called because it used to be a hollow curved blade, as is found today in exhaust fans. The ship's keel was called 'Nava-Tala' which means 'bottom of a ship'. The mast was known as 'Kupadanda', in which 'danda' means

a pole. A sextant was used for navigation and was called ‘Vruttashanga-Bhag’a and the mariner's compass was used by Indian navigators nearly 1500 to 2000 years ago. This was confirmed by Mr. J.L. Reid, who was a member of the Institute of Naval Architects and Shipbuilders in England at around the beginning of the Twentieth Century and who commented in the Bombay Gazetteer, vol. xiii., Part ii., Appendix A : “The early Hindu astrologers are said to have used the magnet, in fixing the North and East, in laying foundations, and other religious ceremonies. The Hindu compass was an iron fish that floated in a vessel of oil and pointed to the North. The fact of this older Hindu compass seems placed beyond doubt by the Sanskrit word Maccha Yantra, or fish machine, which Molesworth gives as a name for the mariner's compass”. Is is thus quite possible that the ‘Maccha Yantra’ (fish machine) was transmitted to the west by the Arabs to give us the mariner's compass of today.”

Warfare :

Many of the greatest innovations in arms and armaments stemmed from the Indian subcontinent. Some of the deadliest and most effective weapons in close combat included such weapons as the Rajput katar, the chakra, the curved talwar and double-edged khanda swords. Iron foundries in India created the largest cannons with the longest firing ranges of their time ; the Jaivana now at Jaigarh Fort in Rajasthan was capable of hitting targets within a 15-kilometre range. Indian armies including those of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb and Tipu Sultan were the first to use gunpowder-propelled metal rockets the design of which were copied and adapted by the British and subsequently used by the latter in their wars as in the 1812 War against the Americans. The first armies to use trained elephants as combat weapons were Indian armies. India bred certain types of horse such as the Mewari from Mewar (situated in the region of what is today Udaipur in Rajasthan) for warfare and these horses were groomed for speed, agility, obedience to their owner, calmness under pressure and intelligence . The first battle plans and war manuals of which detailed records still exist originated in India and they can be traced to as far back as the time of the Mauryan Empire.

Miscellaneous :

Other inventions of Ancient India which influenced entirely the development of civilisation in the West included the following : the horse-drawn chariot which in itself brought about a complete revolution in warfare; the technique of manufacturing crystal cane sugar with the word sugar being derived from the Sanskrit term ‘Sharkara’ ; the making of camphor which is a word derived from the Sanskrit root word Karpuram according to the Oxford Dictionary; tin with the technical English word for tin being Cassiterite as derived from the Sanskrit term ‘Kasthira’; dyes like Anline and Indigo; the world’s most compassionate religions, and the world’s first natural beauty treatments of which there are some 3,000 from India alone.

(I wish to acknowedge here my debt and gratitude to specialist Internet websites for much of the material above)

APPENDIX V

The inventors of code-breaking science, perhaps one of the most exacting forms of mathematical science ever, were the Arabs. This is amply illustrated in the bestselling work entitled " The Code" by Simon Singh on the code breakers. In this he illustrates how a small group of brilliant Poles cracked the Enigma Code during World War 2. This was an event which proved instrumental in securing victory for the Allied Forces and to whom the team of British mathematicians at Bletchley Park were entirely indebted .

A millennium ago, while the West was shrouded in darkness, Islam enjoyed a golden age. There existed lighting in the streets of Cordoba when London was still barbarous and backward, religious tolerance in Toledo while pogroms raged from York to Vienna. The Arabs also set standards for cleanliness and hygiene that in the West were shamefully lacking until the 19th century.

Al-Khwarizmi (c.780-c.850), the chief librarian of the observatory, research centre and library called the House of Wisdom in Baghdad, with his treatise entitled "Hisab al-jabr w'al-muqabala" ("Calculation by Restoration and Reduction" which was used widely up to the 17th century), covered linear and quadratic equations, solved trade imbalances, inheritance questions and problems arising from land surveyance and allocation. He also introduced into common usage our present numerical system, which replaced the old, cumbersome Roman one. Al-Karaji of Baghdad (953-c.1029), the founder of a highly influential school of algebraic thought, defined higher powers and their reciprocals in his "al-Fakhri" and showed how to find their products. He also studied extensively polynomials and formulated the rule for expanding a binomial and thus anticipated Pascal's triangle by more than six centuries. Arab syntheses of Babylonian, Indian and Greek concepts led to important developments in arithmetic, trigonometry and spherical geometry. Omar Khayyám (1048-1131) attempted a fusion of algebraic and geometric methods in his celebrated "Algebra" in which he discussed the solution of cubic equations by geometric means and devised the concepts of analytical geometry. It was not to be for another 500 years until an European, Descartes, made such a breakthrough.

The Arabs were the first to distil water for long journeys across areas such as the Sahara where supplies were scarce. Their experiments with various chemical compounds also gave us ethanol alcohol, sulphuric acid, ammonia and mercury. In applied chemistry they discovered better and more efficient ways for tanning leather and forging metals. With mortars and pestles they produced camphor, pomades and syrups.

According to the distinguished scholar, writer and Arabicist, Robert Irwin, the writings of Voltaire, Dickens, Melville, Proust and Borges, and even the origins of science fiction in the West, could not have been attained without some familiarity with the stories of the Arabian Nights. Aladdin, Sinbad the Sailor, Ali Baba and Scheherazade have all been integral to shaping literature in the West such as the travelogues and cautionary tales of Montesquieu, Voltaire, Johnson and other 18th-century writers and philosophers.

Regarding horsebreeding, the Arab historian al-Kelbi (c. 786) traced the Arabian to the pedigreed horses of Bax, great-great-great grandson of Noah. The conquest of the Arabian Peninsula, North Africa and Spain was due in no small part to the speed, stamina and agility of the Arab-bred horses the bloodline of which spread to the New World through the Conquistadors.

In the astronomical field, the lunar calculations of Omar Khayyam led him to reform the calendar in 1079. Islamic astronomers invented the pendulum, improved upon the sundial, prognosticated the existence of sunspots and studied eclipses and comets. Al-Biruni calculated the length of the solar year to within 24 seconds and discussed the earth's rotation on its axis some 500 years before Galileo. The Arabs also pioneered the usage of hydraulic presses and water clocks, which tracked the passage of time and phases of the moon. Arabian and Islamic astronomers also constructed the first observatories in Toledo, Cordoba, Baghdad and Cairo.

The Arabs invented percussion instruments in the form of cymbals and timpani, bowed instruments such as the lute (from "al-ud," meaning “the wood”), other string instruments such as the guitar (or “guitarra morisca” as it was originally referred to back in the Thirteenth Century) as well as the zither (brought west from Greece) and the dulcimer. Beginning from the Ninth Century such instruments revolutionised music and with that mass entertainment.

In the field of medicine, Rhazes (c. 865-c. 930) was regarded even by Galen as the greatest doctor of the Middle Ages. His extensive medical treatise in nine volumes, "Havi" ("The Virtuous Life"), was used as a textbook in the Sorbonne as late as 1395. Rhazes also wrote a celebrated monograph on smallpox. "The Book of Healing," by the Persian physician and philosopher Avicenna (980-1037) was is a masterwork on hygiene and therapeutics that was used as a reference well into the 16th century. With Averroes (1126-1198), the Andalusian physician and philosopher, Arabian medicine attained its peak; Muslim surgeons in the 11th century knew how to treat cataracts and internal haemorrhaging, and they pioneered the usage of herb-derived anaesthetics. Arabian hospitals laid the foundations of modern hospitals in that they consisted of teaching facilities and libraries and offered specializations such as internal medicine, opthamology, orthopaedics and pharmacology. Ibn al-Bayter, who died in 1248, described 1,400 different medicines of vegetable and mineral origin alone. He also studied the body’s nervous system, veins and circulatory system drawing inspiration from ancient Indian texts centuries before William Harvey’s dabbling in the science for which the latter is credited with undue praise in the West.

Ibn Khaldun of Tunis (1332-1406) invented the scientific study of history (and, indirectly it could be argued, sociology) centuries before the French Enlightenment, Hegel, Weber and Braudel. His "Muqaddimah" constituted a general survey of Islamic history with a specific focus on North Africa, was begun in 1377 and updated several times to account for socio-political changes throughout the Arab and Middle-Eastern world.

In seafaring and navigation, the Arabs improvised with the compass, the astrolabe and nautical maps for which in the West seafarers, explorers and conquerors such as Magellan, Cabot, Vasco da Gama and Columbus were all indebted. The concept of the camera obscura, which is indispensable to the later development of photography, was first suggested in "The Treatise on Optics," by Hassan Ali Aitan (963-1009).

The Arabs revolutionised the visual and graphic arts in numerous and diverse ways. Venetian glass blowers learned their secrets from the Arabs. Islamic artisans and craftsmen, renowned for their ceramics, armoury and masonry, made a deep impression on their Spanish, French and Italian counterparts. Aubusson tapestries and the engravings on Zildjian cymbals all bear similarities to Arabic and Islamic design and calligraphy.

In horticulture and agriculture, the Arabs made enormous strides the benefits of which have been reaped by all civilisations and cultures in the West today. Arab methods of irrigation, which made the desert bloom, are still utilised today in North Africa and the Iberian Peninsula, as are the wells and aqueducts they built. Watermelon is just one of the many crops the Arabs introduced to the West. Others include artichokes, rice, cotton, asparagus, oranges (from "naranj"), lemons, limes, figs, dates, spinach and eggplants. Roses such as the damask and the gallica were brought to Europe through Spain and Southern Italy by the Arabs. The coffee bean was first cultivated and brewed by Yemeni tribesman many hundreds of years ago with the beans having been transplanted from Ethiopia to the Arabian Peninsula.

Islam and not Christianity was the first major monotheistic religion to practice religious tolerance. This is not to deny that certain Muslim tribesmen did not put to the sword those who refused to convert. However, with military success coming swiftly to the Arabs they realised that in order to rule an increasingly large and complex empire they needed to harness the skills and abilities let alone loyalties of the subjugated populations. "Holy Toledo" in Spain was the meeting point of the three great religions and became a model of religious tolerance and harmony which only ended when the Christian kings of the north recaptured it in 1085. Similarly, it is a misconception that the library at Alexandria was destroyed by the Moors. In fact, it was put to the torch by the Christians when the city was captured by them following the decline of the Roman Empire. At a time when pogroms were being perpetrated against the Jews in Europe, Jews in the Middle East such as Maimonides of Cordoba (1135-1204), author of "The Guide for the Perplexed," were able to continue practising their ways undisturbed and unpersecuted. Maimonides even found the great synagogue in Alexandria, Egypt.

The concept of the modern university originated with the madrassas. These were centres devoted to religious instruction and the first madrassas established by the Arabs were those in Malaga, Zaragoza and Cordoba in Spain. The earliest universities outside of India and Ancient Greece were founded by the Arabs and include Damascus University in Syria founded in the 8th Century and the University of Fez in Morocco established around the same time.

(I wish to acknowedge here my debt and gratitude to a number of specialist Internet websites for most of the material above)

APPENDIX VI

Johannes Kepler

Kepler was one of the greatest mathematicians and astronomers of all time. He discovered the fundamental laws of nature and advanced mathematics to the greatest heights through pioneering the first use of logarithms in the West, and the first foundations in the West for integral calculus. Kepler is considered the Father of Celestial Mechanics through his famous work dealing with the Three Laws of Planetary Motion. These were the first truly scientific laws based on empirical data and not authority or Aristotelian logic.

Kepler established precise mathematical relationships describing orbital motion and he established that (1) the orbits of the planets are ellipses, with the sun at one focus, (2) the motion of a body is not constant, but speeds up closer to the sun, and (3) the farther away a planet is, the slower it moves and that the square of the period is proportional to the cube of the semimajor axis. Today, NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory navigates spacecraft around the solar system using Kepler's Laws and astronomers routinely speak of Keplerian orbits not only for the solar system but for stars orbiting galaxies, and for galaxies orbiting clusters and superclusters.

Not only was he the Father of Celestial Mechanics but Kepler is also considered the Father of Modern Optics. He advanced the understanding of reflection and refraction and human vision, and produced improvements in eyeglasses for both nearsightedness and farsightedness and for telescopes. He invented the pinhole camera and designed a gear-driven calculating machine. He investigated weather phenomena and also made other fundamental astronomical discoveries such as the rotation of the sun and the fact that ocean tides are caused primarily by the moon. He predicted that the trigonometric parallax might be used to measure the distances to the stars and in hindsight he was proved right as, some years ago, the Hipparcos satellite used this principle to refine our measurements to thousands of stars.

Kepler was the first scientist to have imagined space travel and speculated about earth-like planets around distant stars. He wrote 80 books, including the first science fiction story, The Dream (about an imaginary flight to the moon), and of course more technical treatises such as the consummate compilation of Tycho's data using logarithms, The Rudolphine Tables; this work did much to advance the heliocentric theory.

Galileo

Galileo became the first astronomer to experiment with telescopes and to him can be attributed the discovery of sunspots, of lunar craters, of the phenomenon of the moon shining by reflected light, of stars within the Milky Way, of the phases of Venus, and the four large satellites of Jupiter (named the Galilean satellites in his honour) as well as the seven satellites of Saturn. In the West it was Galileo who discovered the laws of falling bodies instantly disproving Aristotle's theory that heavier bodies fall faster. Einstein referred to Galileo as the "father of modern physics-indeed of modern science altogether," because of his insistence on experiment over logical deductions.

Blaise Pascal

As a scientist and mathematician there can be no denying that Blaise Pascal’s talents were the most prodigious: he mastered physics, hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, mathematics, statistics, invention,logic,debate, philosophy, and prose. Today, one refers all over the World to "pascals" of pressure, to Pascal's Principle, Pascal's triangle and to a computer language named Pascal. The Pascaline, an early mechanical calculator he invented at just 19 years of age, was one of the first ever computers. Pascal started working on a mechanical calculator to help his father with his work and the Pascaline was the second such invention (the first, by Schickard, was made 18 years earlier). Pascal's invention consisted of toothed wheels which engaged each other in such a way that rotating the first 10 steps would increment the next by one, and so on. In physics, Pascal excelled in both theory and experiment. At age 30, he had completed a Treatise on the Equilibrium of Liquids, the first systematic theory of hydrostatics. In it he formulated his famous law of pressure which states that pressure is uniform in all directions on all surfaces at a given depth. This principle is integral to such applications today as the submarine, the scuba gear and a wide array of pneumatic devices. By applying this principle, Pascal invented the syringe and the hydraulic press.

Leonhard Euler

According to maths professor, Howard Anton, he "made major contributions to virtually every branch of mathematics as well as to the theory of optics, planetary motion, electricity, magnetism, and general mechanics." In his textbook “Calculus”, Howard Anton furnishes overwhelming evidence which shows Euler to have been the most prolific mathematician who has ever lived. It has been said that "Euler wrote mathematics as effortlessly as most men

breathe." He worked out and solved major problems of lunar motion that baffled Isaac Newton and his ingenuity resulted in the convention of using the letter ‘pi’ for the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of a circle, the letter ‘e’ for the base of the natural logarithm, the Greek letter sigma for the sum of a series of numbers, and the letter for the unit of imaginary numbers. The theory of infinities and continuity were expanded by him. Euler devised systems which have enabled our present understanding of functions, including the highly-used f notation such as y = f(x), numerous new techniques for solving indefinite integrals, and the introduction of the well-known integral sign which advanced simplicity in analytical operations.

Advances in the theory of linear differential equations were attributable to Euler along with the properties of integers and the theory of numbers all of which led to the foundations of pure mathematics. Euler had such a profound impact on all areas of mathematics that he has become synonymous with mathematical disciplines as denoted by such terminology as “Euler's criterion,” “Euler's constant” and “ Euler’s numbers”. He tackled numerous theoretical and practical physical problems, including work on the basic principles of mechanics, optics, acoustics and astronomy. According to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Euler devoted considerable attention to developing a more perfect theory of lunar motion involving the so- called three-body problem: the interactions of Sun, Moon and Earth. The problem still remains unsolved to this day. His partial solution, published in 1753, assisted the British Admiralty in calculating lunar tables, of fundamental importance then in attempting to determine longitude at sea. Euler and Lagrange together are regarded as the greatest mathematicians of the 18th century. However, of all scientists in the West both past and present Euler remains unique, extraordinary and exceptional in his skilful and imaginative use of algorithmic devices which have formed the entire basis for today’s procedures in computer science.

(I wish to acknowedge here my debt and gratitude to specialist Internet websites for most of the material above)

EPILOGUE

It is challenging to write in an informed fashion on a subject-matter which has never previously been put under such scrutiny. All the published texts associated with the English people revolve mostly around their history, the development of their institutions and the contribution of such institutions to their achievements and include of course such venerable works as Bede’s scholastic work on the Anglo-Saxons dating from the Eighth Century AD down to Churchill’s encyclopaedic “History of the English-Speaking Peoples”. One is inclined to feel awe at reading these works along with the plethora of publications focusing on the British Empire most of which were written during the Age of Empire by doyens of the English Ruling Establishment and thus with anything but impartiality in mind. Unfortunately, such works have tended to cloud the better judgement of students of English history who down to this day are indoctrinated and brainwashed by the extremely propagandist nature of the material imparted to them. Such

works were executed at a time when the English people developed the concept of their innate superiority to all other nations largely through pride at having amassed a vast territorial empire which decided the entire fate of the indigenous peoples encompassed within. History was rewritten with a view to belittling the achievements of peoples and cultures of conquered and subjugated nations.

There was the presumption of benevolence on the part of the English with respect to their governance which has not been eradicated to this day among present generations of English men and women. Recently, senior politicians in England such as former Prime Minister Gordon Brown, had expressed a desire that British Imperial history be made a major part of the history curriculum in secondary schools throughout the United Kingdom. He along with many of his contemporaries and peers were of the view that the history of the Empire would create greater pride among schoolchildren in their heritage, culture and national institutions and to this end he had thrown his support behind the publication of more works dealing with the subject of Britain's colonial empire and its achievements. However, the achievements and accomplishments of the British Empire must be balanced equally against its failures, weaknesses, shortcomings and misdemeanours and which I have sought to paint in considerable detail here particularly by reference to the Raj.

Therefore, I have felt it important to put into perspective the achievements of the English people and in so doing to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that although they had made achievements in a number of fields throughout their history these achievements are not to be perceived as unique to them or as laying the foundations of an entirely new world order in institutions of government, law-making, the arts, sciences. It has been my objective to illustrate that English society, as we recognise it today, has been fused and shaped by the combination, syncretisation and harmonisation of disparate foreign cultural influences. It is not the case that the developed world in the Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries is a product of English accomplishments and endeavours. Modern society everywhere has evolved through the multi-faceted contributions of diverse cultures and races from the earliest times and the English have played a positive and significant role but by no means one which has been unique or supreme over all others. It is my wish that readers of this work do not interpret or misconstrue any part of it as being racist or xenophobic. An erstwhile English professor, notorious for serving a prison sentence in Austria for denying the Holocaust, had pursued a course of sensationalism in relation to the omission of historically verifiable facts or rather the distortion of them which I have vigilantly and vigorously sought to avoid.

The whole purpose of this work has been to destroy the concept that one race is more superior to another on account of the fact that the concept of superiority is abstract and cannot be defined according to any objective criteria in pure isolation. Superiority can only be measured in terms of such objectively determinable factors as superior cultures by virtue of their antiquity, superior laws having regard to sophistication and development for their period and superior civilisation through concepts of humanity, compassion and religion .The fact that India boasts the most ancient civilisation and the most ancient existing culture in the world today does not and should not imply that the Indians are

per se superior to all other fellow human beings. All human beings, regardless of their race, are capable of attaining the same intellectual, cultural and humanitarian heights subject of course to opportunities governed by the environment in which they live, the abundance of resources in proximity to them and of course economic factors.

It would be impossible to have covered every aspect relevant to this work. I have intended merely to provide a general overview which is simple and concise and for which more specialised studies will in the future be able to draw upon and develop further the aspects covered herein. With this in mind, I apologise if at times the content of this work appears diluted or disjointed or makes reference interchangeably to "Britain", the "United Kingdom", "England", the "British" and the "English." It is fully appreciated that the British Isles is not composed exclusively of one composite race, the English. However, the Scottish, Welsh and Cornish constitute so small a minority and have had inculcated into them over generations the veneer of English customs, institutions, laws and language that to a large extent the terms "Britishness" and "Englishness" have become inseparable and not mutually exclusive.

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